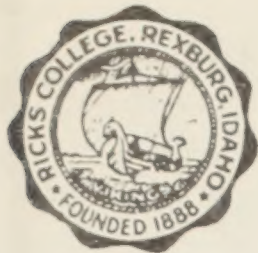






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# TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF

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# ENGLAND,

COMPRISING THE

SEVERAL COUNTIES, CITIES, BOROUGHES, CORPORATE AND MARKET TOWNS,

PARISHES, AND TOWNSHIPS,

AND THE ISLANDS OF GUERNSEY, JERSEY, AND MAN,

WITH

## HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL DESCRIPTIONS:

AND EMBELLISHED WITH

ENGRAVINGS OF THE ARMS OF THE CITIES, BOROUGHES, BISHOPRICS, UNIVERSITIES, AND COLLEGES;

AND OF THE SEALS OF THE VARIOUS MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

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BY SAMUEL LEWIS.

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*Seventh Edition.*

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

VOL. IV.

FROM SABDEN TO ZENNOR.

LONDON:

PUBLISHED BY S. LEWIS AND CO., 13, FINSBURY PLACE, SOUTH.

1843  
M.DCCC.XLVIII.



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CONTAINS THE

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AND OF THE LAKES OF ENGLAND, JERSEY, AND MAN.

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MDCCCXXXII.



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# TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF

## ENGLAND.

### S A D B

**SABDEN**, a hamlet, in the township of **PENDLETON**, parish of **WHALLEY**, union and parliamentary borough of **CLITHEROE**, Higher division of the hundred of **BLACKBURN**, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 4 miles (N. W.) from Burnley; containing 1160 inhabitants. It is situated in the eastern extremity of the township, on the bank of a tributary of the river **Calder**, which is here crossed by a bridge, and flows through a district exceedingly hilly. The old Hall of Sabden is in the adjoining township of **Goldshaw-Booth**, and about a mile and a half east of the village of Sabden.

**SACOMB** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the hundred of **BROADWATER**, union and county of **HERTFORD**, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Ware; containing 325 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1510a. 1r. 6p. The surface is varied, and the scenery enriched with wood. **Sacomb Park**, the seat of **John Abel Smith, Esq.**, is supposed to have been one of the first parks inclosed in England, and the appearance of the oaks bespeaks great antiquity; the mansion was built about the year 1800. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 3. 4., and in the gift of **Samuel Smyth, Esq.**: the tithes have been commuted for £335. 15., and the glebe comprises 12 acres. The church is situated upon an eminence, on the north side of the **Ware and Wotton road**; it has a tower on the south side of the nave, formerly embattled, and the chancel contains two stone stalls, and a piscina under trefoil arches, with some memorials of the **Rolt** family. A school is partly supported by **Mr. Smith**.

**SADBERGE**, a chapelry, in the parish of **HAUGHTON-LE-SKERNE**, union of **DARLINGTON**, S. W. division of **STOCKTON** ward, S. division of the county of **DURHAM**, 4¼ miles (E. N. E.) from Darlington, on the road to **Stockton**; containing 372 inhabitants. This was formerly a place of great importance, and the capital of a district or county of the same name, having its gaol, sheriff, coroner, and other civil officers. It also conferred the title of **Earl** on the bishops of **Durham**. The

### S A D D

**Stockton and Darlington railway** passes in the vicinity. The village is pleasantly situated on a fine eminence, which rises with a gradual ascent on every side to such an elevation as to command an extensive view over the south-eastern part of the county, and up **Teesdale** as far as the high grounds beyond **Barnard-Castle**. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £229. 2. 4., and there is a glebe of 42 acres. The chapel is dedicated to **St. Andrew**.

**SADDINGTON** (*St. Helen*), a parish, in the union of **HARBOROUGH**, hundred of **GARTREE**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from **Harborough**; containing 279 inhabitants. It comprises 1674a. 3r. 27p., of which 271 acres are arable. The surface is undulated, and the scenery considerably varied; the soil is clay, alternated with gravel, and the prevailing wood is ash growing in the hedges. The reservoir of the **Leicester and Northampton canal** covers about fifty-two acres here. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 2. 6., and in the patronage of the **Crown**, with a net income of £280: the tithes were commuted in 1770 for an allotment of land, which, including 29 acres of glebe, comprises 230 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style. A school is supported by subscription; and some bequests, with the produce of a piece of land, in the whole amounting to £16 per annum, are distributed among the poor.

**SADDLEWOOD**, **GLOUCESTER**.—See **KILLCOTT**.

**SADDLEWORTH CUM QUICK**, a parochial chapelry, in the parish of **ROCHDALE**, wapentake of **AGBRIGG** and **MORLEY**, W. riding of **YORK**, 12 miles (N. E. by E.) from **Manchester**, and 12 (S. W. by W.) from **Huddersfield**; containing, in the year 1841, 16,829 inhabitants. This district, which is 7 miles in length and about 5 in breadth, is of considerable historical interest. During the occupation of Britain by the Romans, that people had a camp at **Castleshaw**, in the chapelry, which formed



the first station from Manchester, on the road to York. It is said, though on doubtful authority, that this camp was superseded by a fortress which, with its ramparts and outworks, occupied an area of some acres, and which, from its situation at the foot of Stanedge, a lofty range of hills, continued for many generations to be a baronial residence of some importance. At the time of the Conquest, Saddleworth was constituted a manor; and in the year 1200, William de Stapleton, to whom it then belonged, founded a chapel here for his tenants, which he made subordinate to the church of St. Chad, Rochdale. From the Stapletons the portion of the manor called Friermere or Friar-Mere, which is in extent one-half of the chapelry, descended to the Warrens, of Scargill, who, by deed of gift dated at Rupe (Roche Abbey) in 1314, granted the whole of Friermere, then called Hill-bright-hope, to the monks of Rupe, who held it till the Dissolution. Henry VIII., in the 35th of his reign, gave Friermere to Arthur Assheton, of Rochdale, on his rendering to the king the "service of one soldier or knight, and 40s. 1d. in lieu of tenths." By deed dated 27th May, 1551, it was divided equally between the above Arthur Assheton and Roger Gartside, the moieties being called, respectively, the "Light Side" and the "Dark Side" of the Mere. Since that time the lands of Friermere have passed into other families, with the exception of the estate of Woodbrow, in the possession of Captain Gartside. The remaining portion of the manor or chapelry was purchased by the Ramsden family, and is now divided into small freeholds.

The district comprises an area of more than 20,000 acres, which for a long period formed one entire tract of forest land; and though the introduction of the woollen and cotton manufactures has tended materially to the cultivation and improvement of the soil, there are still upwards of 6000 acres uninclosed. The surface is mountainous, but by the great industry of the inhabitants cultivation is carried almost to the summits of the hills. The valleys, of which Greenfield is remarkable for the romantic beauty of its scenery, are watered by the river Tame and many rivulets, and abound with rich grazing land; the declivities of the hills also afford good pasture. The chapelry is divided into four constablewicks, Friar Mere to the north-east, Lords Mere to the south-east, Quick Mere to the west, and Shaw Mere to the south-west, comprising numerous villages and hamlets, the inhabitants of which are actively employed in the various factories. On the banks of the river and its tributary streams are no less than 100 mills; and for the more regular supply of water to the works, a spacious reservoir of 250,000 square yards has been constructed. The proprietors of nearly all the factories are also merchants, trading largely with America and the continent. In the township of Quick are the Royal George mills, for the manufacture of cotton, linen, and woollen cloths, and every description of texture in which those materials are employed, either separately or in combination, in any species of machinery connected with the paper, cotton, and flax trades. Among the articles of ingenious contrivance produced at these works, are, woollen-rope for Brockeden's patent corks and bottle-stoppers; the woollen driving-belt, used as a substitute for leather, and for which the proprietors have obtained a patent; and also the patent hydraulic belt. Messrs. John and R. H. Buckley's cotton-mill, for spinning and

weaving, employs 500 hands. A mill for the manufacture of coarse paper has been established. There are quarries of freestone, and mines of coal.

The Huddersfield canal runs through the district from north-east to south-west, passing under Stanedge Hill by a tunnel 3 miles in length, and affording every facility for the conveyance of heavy goods to Manchester, Leeds, and other places. The Manchester and Huddersfield railway is of great advantage to Saddleworth; it passes Upper Mill, and crosses the valley at Dobcross by a large viaduct: a branch line proceeds from Dobcross to Delph. The chapelry is also intersected by the main road between Manchester and Huddersfield. The principal villages are Delph, Dobcross, and Upper Mill, all well calculated, by their position and other local advantages, for extensive trade. The justices of the peace hold special and petty sessions here. Several public institutions have been formed: at Old Delph is a subscription library of more than 1000 volumes; gas-works have also been erected, by a body of £10 shareholders, at an expense of £2000. At Dobcross are the Saddleworth Joint-Stock Bank, and the Saddleworth Savings' Bank. The powers of the county debt-court of Saddleworth, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Saddleworth. Post-offices have been established at Delph, Dobcross, and Upper Mill. Fairs for cattle, and various kinds of merchandise, are held at Delph, on the 24th April, 9th July, and 24th September; at Dobcross, on the 2nd Thursday in March, and the last Thursday in July; at Upper Mill, on the Wednesday in Whitsun-week, and the first Wednesday in October; and at Bentfield on the Tuesday before Easter.

In the latter part of the 17th century, Saddleworth is described in several deeds and public documents as the parish of Saddleworth *cum* Quick, and for all civil purposes it is now considered a distinct parish; but in ecclesiastical matters it is subject to the Vicar of Rochdale, in whose patronage the living, a perpetual curacy, is vested: net income, £150. The chapel is dedicated to St. Chad; the tower was rebuilt in 1746, and the body of the edifice was enlarged and almost rebuilt in 1833, by subscription and church-rates, aided by a grant of £400 from the Incorporated Society. It is a neat specimen of the later English style, and contains 1104 sittings, of which 872 are free. In the north aisle is a tablet to the memory of John Winterbottom, paymaster of the 52nd regiment, born at Saddleworth in 1781, and who died at Barbadoes in November 1838: the tablet was erected by 130 officers of his regiment and other military friends, to commemorate his bravery and worth. Chapels have been erected at Dobcross, Lydgate, and Friermere, the livings of which are perpetual curacies, in the patronage of the Vicar. There are places of worship for Independents at Delph, Upper Mill, and Spring-head; and for Wesleyans at Delph, Upper Mill, and Bagulay. A free school was founded in 1729, by Ralph Hawkyard, who endowed it with £280; and in augmentation of the master's salary, John Walker, in 1755, bequeathed £200. National schools are supported at Castleshaw, Deanshaw, Kilgreen, and other places. At Greenfield are some interesting natural curiosities, consisting of huge caverns and rocks; also many Druidical remains.—See DELPH, DOBCROSS, FRIERMERE, and LYDGATE.

SAFFRON-WALDEN.—See WALDEN, SAFFRON.



**SAHAM-TONEY** (*St. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of SWAFFHAM, hundred of WAYLAND, W. division of NORFOLK,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N. W.) from Watton; containing 1217 inhabitants, and comprising about 4000 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 19. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £796; patrons, the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford: there is a glebe of about 50 acres, with a handsome parsonage-house. The church is chiefly in the decorated English style, with a lofty embattled tower. Here are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists; and a free school endowed with £42 per annum. At the inclosure in 1800, about 54 acres were allotted to the poor. Humphry Prideaux, author of the *Connexion of the Old and New Testament*, was rector of the parish.

**SAIGHTON**, a township, in the chapelry of CHURTON-HEATH, parish of ST. OSWALD, CHESTER, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E.) from Chester; containing 313 inhabitants. The township comprises 1675 acres, of which the soil is clay, with some light land. The Chester and Crewe railway passes through it. A rent-charge of £90 has been awarded as a commutation for the vicarial tithes, and there is a glebe of  $19\frac{1}{4}$  acres.

**SAINTBURY** (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of EVESHAM, Upper division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W.) from Chipping-Campden; containing 133 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1336a. 22p. The surface is diversified with hills: the soil in the lower grounds is a strong clay, and in the upper of lighter quality; in the valleys are some good meadows. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 9. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £415; patron, J. R. West, Esq. The church has undergone various alterations; a Norman doorway is still remaining. Castle Bank, an ancient camp in the parish, is ascribed to the Danes, and supposed to have been dependent upon a larger one upon the summit of the same hill, in the adjoining parish of Willersey.

**SALCOMBE**, a chapelry, in the parish of MALBOROUGH, union of KINGSBRIDGE, hundred of STANBOROUGH, Stanborough and Coleridge, and S. divisions of DEVON, 5 miles (S.) from Kingsbridge; containing 972 inhabitants. This place, which, from the mild temperature of its climate, has been termed the Montpelier of England, is much visited for the beauty of its scenery, and as a resort for consumptive patients. The village is pleasantly situated on the western side of the entrance to Kingsbridge harbour; the houses in general are well built, and the neighbourhood contains several handsome villas and marine residences. There are 50 vessels belonging to the place, of which 30 are schooners of the first class, employed principally in the fruit and coasting trades. Ship-building is carried on to some extent. A peculiar kind of beer called white ale is brewed here. The chapel, originally erected prior to the year 1401, was rebuilt in 1801, by subscription, and is now a district church: the living is in the gift of the Vicar of West Alvington. There are also places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. Some remains of an ancient castle may be traced.

**SALCOMBE-REGIS** (*St. PETER AND St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HONITON, hundred of EAST

**BUDLEIGH**, Woodbury and S. divisions of DEVON, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Sidmouth; containing 525 inhabitants. This place was anciently held in royal demesne. The parish comprises about 2700 acres, and is diversified with hills: the soil is sand, alternated with chalk, and the substratum mostly of the old red-sandstone formation; gypsum and chalk-lime are found. Several of the females are employed in making lace. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 12. 8., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, the appropriators: the great tithes have been commuted for £135, and the vicarial for £150; the glebe comprises 9 acres. The church is an ancient structure partly in the early English style, with some Norman details, and a handsome embattled tower having a circular turret. There was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Clement and St. Mary Magdalene.

**SALCOTT** (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of LEXDEN and WINSTREE, hundred of WINSTREE, N. division of ESSEX,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. W.) from Colchester; containing 181 inhabitants. This parish, called also Salcott-Verley, comprises about 2000 acres of marshy ground: the village is situated on the south bank of the Verley channel. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of Mrs. Clive: the tithes have been commuted for £75. The church is a small ancient edifice.

**SALDEN**, a hamlet, in the parish of MURSLEY, union of WINSLOW, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. N. E.) from Winslow; containing 38 inhabitants.—See MURSLEY.

**SALE**, a township, in the union of ALTRINCHAM, parish of ASHTON-UPON-MERSEY, though locally in that of GREAT BUDWORTH, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 2 miles (E.) from Ashton; containing 1309 inhabitants. The township comprises 1639 acres. A large portion of it was waste and unclosed within the present century, when the landowners entered into an arrangement for its inclosure, which was, perhaps, hastened by the growing importance of Manchester. The soil is sandy, and good; and more than the usual proportion of land in Cheshire is cultivated for produce to supply the Manchester market. The surface is flat, but dry. The Duke of Bridgewater's canal passes through the township.

**SALEBY** (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Wold division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N. by E.) from Alford; containing, with the hamlet of Thores-thorpe, 233 inhabitants. It comprises about 1740 acres. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4; net income, £227; patrons, the Trustees of Alford grammar school. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1803; the glebe comprises 230 acres. The church is ancient.

**SALEHURST** (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of TICEHURST, hundred of HEXHURST, rape of HASTINGS, E. division of SUSSEX, 6 miles (N.) from Battle; containing 2099 inhabitants. A Cistercian abbey was founded here in 1176, by Alured de St. Martin and Queen Adchiza, and flourished till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £248. 10. 6. There are some remains of the buildings. The parish comprises 6480a. 3r. 30p., of which 4759 acres are arable and pasture, and 1649 woodland; the surface is irregular, rising in some parts to a considerable elevation, and commanding



extensive views over a fertile and richly-wooded country. The district abounds with ironstone and sandstone, and the former was once wrought. The river Rother flows through the parish; and the road to Hastings passes by the villages of Robert's-Bridge and Hurst-Green: at the latter beautiful place, petty-sessions are held monthly. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14; net income, £503; patron, John Hardy, Esq.; impropiator, Sir S. B. P. Micklethwait, Bart. The church is a handsome structure in the early and later English styles, with a square embattled tower, and contains some remains of stained glass. There are places of worship for Wesleyans; and a school supported partly by an endowment of £16. 17. per annum. John Freeland, Esq., in 1803 bequeathed the sum of £1200 to the poor.

SALESBURY, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of BLACKBURN, N. division of the county of LANCASTER,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.) from Blackburn; containing 399 inhabitants. In the reign of Edward II. a charter for free warren in this manor was granted to Sir Robert de Cliderhou, whose daughter occurs as owner of the manor in 1406. Isabella, her daughter, conveyed the manor in marriage to John Talbot, of Bashall. Their son was instrumental to the betrayal of Henry VI., whose apprehension is said to have occurred here, though Leland fixes the scene in Cletherwoode. However this may be, letters-patent were granted to him by Edward IV. for a pension of twenty marks out of the duchy revenues. In this odious service, Sir James Haryngton was the principal actor, and the Talbots his subordinate agents. John Talbot, the last male heir of the family, left a daughter, married to Edward Warren of Poynton, from whose family the manor passed by marriage: it now belongs to Lord de Tabley. The Hall of Saiesbury is at present a ruin. The township, which lies in the valley of the Ribble, is interspersed with woods and copses: the road from Preston to Clitheroe passes through. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Blackburn; net income, £120 per annum. The chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, was repaired in 1844.

SALFORD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WOBURN, hundred of MANSHEAD, county of BEDFORD,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by W.) from Woburn; containing 325 inhabitants. This place, which lies on the borders of Buckinghamshire, was formerly the property of a family who took their name from it, and was afterwards possessed by the Drakelows, and the Charnocks, from whom it passed by marriage to the Herveys. The living is a discharged vicarage, united in 1750 to the rectory of Holcutt, and valued in the king's books at £7. 16. 3.: the tithes were commuted for land in 1807. The church contains some ancient monuments. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SALFORD, LANCASTER.—See MANCHESTER.

SALFORD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CHIPPING-NORTON, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Chipping-Norton; containing 330 inhabitants. It comprises 1520 acres, of which 932 are arable, 516 meadow and pasture, and 12 coppice; the surface is hilly, the soil various, and the arable land produces good crops. The substratum abounds with stone of good quality for building. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 11. 3.;

net income, £251; patron, Nash Skillicorne, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1769. The church is an ancient structure, and there are the remains of two ancient crosses.

SALFORD (*ST. MATTHEW*), a parish, in the union of ALCESTER, Stratford division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, S. division of the county of WARWICK,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. by W.) from Alcester; containing 865 inhabitants, and comprising 4608 acres. The river Avon, and its tributary stream the Arrow, run through the parish. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9; net income, £111; patron and impropiator, Sir Grey Skipwith, Bart. William Perkins, in 1656, gave £232 for the support of a free school; the income of the school is now upwards of £40. An ancient mansion here, the property of Mr. Berkeley, is occupied as a nunnery, the society consisting of an abbess, sixteen professed nuns, and a school for young ladies, noviciates.

SALHOUSE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of ST. FAITH, hundred of TAVERHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 6 miles (N. E. by E.) from Norwich; containing 642 inhabitants. It comprises 2033 acres of land, chiefly arable; the surface is enlivened with several sheets of water, and the navigable river Bure forms the eastern boundary of the parish. The Hall, a handsome mansion, the seat of R. Ward, Esq., was the property of Lord Chief Justice Holt. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of Wroxham. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower; it has been recently repaired, and several of the windows have been embellished with stained glass by Mr. Ward. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. Land now producing £25 per annum was allotted to the poor on the inclosure of the parish. They have also a yearly rent-charge of 50s., left by Edward Metyers; 5s. a year from Edmund Topcliffe's charity at Wroxham, for the purchase of bread; and 10s. a year from an acre of land on Mousehold Heath, pursuant to the plantation act of the 29th of George II.

SALING, GREAT (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of BRAINTREE, hundred of HINCKFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from the town of Braintree; containing 349 inhabitants. It comprises 1651a. 11p. of land, chiefly arable, and is intersected by a rivulet which rises in the parish of Great Bardfield, and falls into the Blackwater; the soil is various, but generally fertile. The village is pleasantly situated on a green of triangular form, comprising about five acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7, and in the gift of the Rev. Bartlet Goodrich: the tithes have been commuted for £34 to Guy's Hospital, £55 to the impropiator, £35 to the vicar of Felstead, and £141 to the incumbent of Great Saling. The church is supposed to have been erected in the reign of Henry II., and contains monuments to the Yeldham, Goodrich, and Sheddons families. Formerly, the two parishes of Great Saling and Little or Bardfield Saling were one district; and at the time of the Domesday survey they belonged to the same lord: Saling had also been held undivided in the reign of Edward the Confessor.

SALING, LITTLE, in the county of ESSEX.—See BARDFIELD-SALING.





Seal and Arms.

**SALISBURY**, a city, having separate civil jurisdiction, locally in the hundred of **UNDERDITCH**, S. division of **WILTS**, 82 miles (S. W. by W.) from London; containing 10,086 inhabitants. This city owes its origin to the ruin of Old Sarum. The bishops of the diocese for some time had their seat in that place; but from its exposed situation

on an eminence, its want of water, and the annoyance to which the bishops were subject from its military tenants, who not only levied contributions on their property, but insulted the priests in the exercise of their devotions, Bishop Herbert Pauper solicited permission from the pope to transfer the see to a more appropriate spot. Bishop Poore, his successor, selected the site of the new city, in a pleasant vale, about two miles from Old Sarum; and in 1220 laid the foundation of the present magnificent cathedral. The completion of that edifice was followed by the removal not only of the members of the establishment, but also of the inhabitants, who, gradually deserting the old town, built houses near the church; and Salisbury consequently soon grew into importance. Its progress was much accelerated by a charter of Henry III., constituting the place a free city, and conferring on its inhabitants the same privileges and immunities as were enjoyed by the people of Winchester. That monarch also empowered the bishop to surround the city and the cathedral-close with walls and ditches, to repair the roads and bridges, and to levy tallage for the completion of the walls. Disputes arising between the ecclesiastical authorities and the citizens respecting these aids, in the reign of Edward I., both parties appealed to the king in council, who decided in favour of the bishop, and deprived the citizens of their charter, which was subsequently restored to them upon an amicable arrangement of the matter by the parties themselves. About this period, Bishop Bridport built a bridge at Harnham, and thus changing the direction of the great western road, which passed through Old Sarum, that place was completely deserted, and Salisbury became one of the most flourishing cities in the kingdom.

Edward I. presided over a parliament here, to deliberate upon measures for recovering the province of Gascoigne, that had been seized upon by Philip of France; on which occasion none of the clergy assisted, the king having suspended them from the exercise of their secular functions for refusing him aid. In the reign of Edward III., a second parliament, for inquiring into the state of the kingdom, was held at Salisbury, to which Mortimer, Earl of March, and his partisans, came with their followers in arms. The Earls of Kent, Norfolk, and Lancaster, who, on being summoned to attend, were prohibited by Mortimer from appearing with any military forces, perceiving on their arrival the warlike preparations of his adherents, retreated for the purpose of assembling their retainers, and returning with an army, were about to take vengeance on Mortimer, when the quarrel was compromised through the intervention of the clergy. From the time of Edward I., the bishops

and the citizens appear to have lived in harmony, till the time of Richard II., when the prelate requiring the corporation to concur with him in his efforts to suppress the meetings of the Lollards, who assembled here in great numbers, the latter refused, and the bishop appealing to the crown, obtained an order in council compelling them to assist him in that object. In the reign of Richard III., the Duke of Buckingham, who had headed an unsuccessful insurrection against the king, was taken prisoner in his retreat, and being brought hither, was immediately executed, in 1484, without any trial. No other event of historical importance appears in connexion with the city, till the interregnum after the close of the parliamentary war, when Col. Wyndham, with other gentlemen of the county, marched into Salisbury with 200 armed men, and proclaimed Charles II. king; but they were not supported by the inhabitants of the surrounding country.

The city is pleasantly situated in a spacious valley, near the confluence of the Nadder and the Willey with the river Avon; and consists of several principal streets regularly formed, and intersected at right angles by smaller ones, dividing the town into a number of squares called Chequers. These squares derived their form from the original grant by the bishops of a certain number of perches in front and in depth allotted for building; the areas are laid out in gardens. Most of the buildings are of brick, and modern; many of them are handsome, while some are irregular in form and size, and constructed with timber and brick-work plastered over. The waters of the river run through most of the streets in canals lined with brick, and contribute greatly to their cleanliness. The city is connected by two stone bridges of six arches each, with the suburb of Fisherton, including which it occupies an area nearly three-quarters of a mile square. It is joined to the suburb of East Harnham by an ancient bridge of ten arches, divided into two parts by a small islet, on which was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. John, where three chaplains were appointed to say mass, and to receive the contributions of passengers towards keeping the bridge in repair. Some improvement has been lately effected in paving and lighting, and the town is amply supplied with water. The Salisbury and Wiltshire library and newsroom was established in 1819, and is supported by a proprietary and by annual subscriptions. A small neat theatre is opened for some months in the winter; assemblies and concerts are held occasionally, and races take place in August.

Salisbury was formerly celebrated for its manufactures of flannels, druggets, and the cloths called Salisbury Whites; but these branches of trade are now almost extinct, and what remains is confined to a very inconsiderable number of persons. The town, however, is still noted for the manufacture of select articles of cutlery of superior quality, though the sale is limited; and a silk-tactory, employing about 120 persons, has been established for some years. The Salisbury canal, joining the Andover line near Romsey, was originally intended to be continued westward to Bath and Bristol, connecting the Bristol and English Channels, but the completion of the design was abandoned. An act was passed in 1845 for the construction of the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth railway, one of whose termini is at Salisbury. The Romsey and Salis-



bury branch of the London and South-Western railway was opened in 1847; it quits the main line at Bishop's-Stoke, and is 21 miles in length. In 1846 an act was obtained for making another branch of the same railway, from Basingstoke to Andover and Salisbury, 32 miles long. The market-days are Tuesday and Saturday; the former for corn, of which there is an abundant supply, and the latter for cheese and all kinds of provisions: a large cattle-market is held every alternate Tuesday. The fairs are on Tuesday after January 6th, for cattle; the Tuesday after the 25th of March, for cloth; Whit Monday and Tuesday, for horses and pedlery; and October 20th, for butter and cheese. The poultry cross, which appears to have been built in the reign of Edward III., and of which only the lower part is remaining, is situated without the south-west corner of the market-place, an extensive quadrilateral area.

The first CHARTER granted to the city was that by Henry III., in the eleventh year of his reign, which was confirmed by several succeeding sovereigns; but the control, at the time of the passing of the Municipal Corporations' act, was wholly regulated by the charters bestowed by James I., Charles I. and II., and Queen Anne. The government, agreeably with that act, is now vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. The municipal boundaries are co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes; the city is divided into three wards, and the number of magistrates is five. Salisbury exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward I., since which time it has continued to return two members to parliament; the borough was extended in 1832, and now comprises an area of 601 acres: the mayor is returning officer. The recorder holds quarterly courts of session. On the part of the bishop are a bailiff and deputy-bailiff, who may hold a court of record for the recovery of debts to any amount, but no process has issued for several years past; they hold a court leet for the bishop as lord of the manor. The spring assize and the Lent quarter-session for the county regularly take place here, and petty-sessions occur every Monday. The powers of the county debt-court of Salisbury, established in 1847, extend over the registration-districts of Salisbury, Alderbury, Amesbury, and Wilton. The council-house, having been destroyed by fire, was rebuilt in 1795, under the provisions of an act of parliament, at the expense of the late Earl of Radnor; it is a handsome building of white brick, with rustic quoins and cornices of stone, and consists of two wings connected by a central vestibule. The county gaol and bride-well, at the western extremity of Fisherton-Anger, was erected in 1818, at an expense of about £30,000.

The seat of the DIOCESE was originally established about the beginning of the tenth century, at Wilton, in this county, where it continued under the superintendence of eleven successive bishops. Hermannus, the last of these, having been appointed to the see of Sherborne, annexed that bishopric to Wilton, and founded a cathedral for the united dioceses at Old Sarum. The see remained at Old Sarum till the year 1220, when Richard le Poore transferred the episcopal chair to Salisbury, where it has since remained. Under the provisions of the act 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, a considerable alteration has been made in the territorial extent of the diocese, which now comprises the county of Dorset, and part of Wiltshire. The

establishment consists of a bishop, dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, five canons residentiary, three archdeacons (for Dorset, Sarum, and Wilts), a subdean, succentor, thirty-eight prebendaries, four minor canons or priest-vicars, six singing men, eight choristers, and an organist. The bishop appoints the precentor, the chancellors of the church and diocese, the treasurer, archdeacons, subdean, succentor, and prebendaries, and has an income of £5000. The Dean and Chapter have the patronage of the minor canonries.

The CATHEDRAL, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, begun by Richard le Poore in 1220, and completed in 1258, is one of the most interesting ecclesiastical edifices in the kingdom. It is in the form of a double cross, with a highly-enriched tower, rising from the intersection of the nave and larger transepts, and surmounted by a lofty spire which attains the height of 400 feet from the pavement, being the highest in England. The whole building, with the exception only of the upper part of the tower, and the spire, which are of later date, is in the purest style of early English architecture. The west front is divided into five compartments, by buttresses ornamented with canopied niches filled with statues; and between the two central buttresses is the principal entrance, through a richly-moulded arch of spacious dimensions: above the entrance is a large window, and at the angles of the front are square embattled towers, finely enriched, and surmounted by spires. The north front is of considerable beauty; and the end fronts of the transepts, projecting boldly from the sides of the main building, and displaying, in successive series of arches, a pleasing variety of composition, corresponding with the general style, are a fine relief to the exterior.

The interior is exquisitely beautiful, from the loftiness of its elevation and the delicacy and lightness of its structure. The nave is separated from the aisles by clustered columns and pointed arches; the roof, which is plainly groined, is 84 feet high, and the space above the columns is occupied by a triforium of elegant design, and a range of clerestory windows of three lights, of which the central is higher than the rest. The larger transepts, of the same character with the nave, consist of three arches of similar arrangement; and the smaller, of two arches. The choir is divided from the nave by a screen of modern workmanship supporting the organ; it consists of seven arches, and by the removal of the altar-screen, has been connected with the Lady chapel, the roof of which, being lower than that of the choir, in a great degree destroys the effect. The bishop's throne, the pulpit, and the prebendal stalls, are of finely-executed tabernacle-work, and harmonise with the prevailing character of the building; the floor of the choir is of black and white marble, and the east window is embellished with a painting of the Resurrection, by Eginton, from a design by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The choir is also ornamented with a painting of the Elevation of the Brazen Serpent in the Wilderness, from a design by



*Arms of the Bishopric.*



Mortimer, executed by Pearson, the gift of the late Earl of Radnor. The cathedral was lately repaired, under the superintendence of Mr. Wyatt, at an expense of £26,000; the chapels in the transepts have been removed, and their principal ornaments are now distributed in various parts of the building. In the nave, choir, and transepts, are numerous monuments to bishops of the see, among which are those of Bishops Joceline and Roger, the latter perhaps the earliest specimen of monumental sculpture extant; also a monument of a chorister bishop, one of the children of the choir, who died while personating the character of a bishop, according to custom, during the festival of St. Nicholas. There are several monuments to earls of Salisbury, and the neighbouring nobility and gentry. The cloisters are the largest and most magnificent of any in the kingdom, and the cathedral close has entrance gateways of ancient character and of elegant design. The chapter-house, of an octagonal form, is a beautiful building lighted by lofty windows, with a roof supported by one central clustered column; the frieze is ornamented with subjects from the sacred writings in bas-relief, which are in tolerable preservation. The episcopal palace is the work of different times, and combines various styles; a considerable portion was erected by Dr. Shute Barrington: it contains portraits of nearly all the modern prelates of the see.

The city comprises the parish of St. Edmund, containing 4461 inhabitants; part of St. Martin's, 3051; and the parish of St. Thomas, 2515; also the extra-parochial district of the Cathedral Close, with 596 inhabitants. The living of *St. Edmund's* is a perpetual curacy; net income, £176; patron, the Bishop. The church was formerly collegiate, and is a fine structure in the later English style, with a tower which, having fallen down in 1653, was rebuilt in an appropriate manner; the chancel has been modernised, and contains a beautiful painted window of the Ascension, by Eginton, the gift of the late Samuel Whitchurch, Esq. The living of *St. Martin's* is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 3. 1½.; net income, £188; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter. The church is a spacious building, combining different styles, with a tower surmounted by a spire. The living of *St. Thomas'* is a perpetual curacy; net income, £118; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter. The church is a large handsome edifice in the later English style, with a tower on the south side of the south aisle; the chancel and some other parts are specimens of considerable merit, and among the monuments is one supposed to be that of the Duke of Buckingham who was executed here in the reign of Richard III. There are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics. The grammar school in the Close is for the education of eight boys: among the scholars taught in it was Addison, the poet. The city grammar school was instituted by Queen Elizabeth, and is endowed with £15. 9. 1. crown rents, and £10. 12. 2. previously appropriated to the schools at Trowbridge and Bradford, in lieu of which it was established. Among the other schools is one endowed by the late Charles Godolphin, Esq., for the maintenance and education of eight orphans, daughters of poor gentlemen; the mistress is allowed £280 per annum, and £30 for house rent. The Infirmary, a commodious

brick building near Fisherton bridge, owes its origin to Lord Feversham, who bequeathed £500 to the first institution of the kind which should be established in the county. The College of Matrons was founded in 1683, for the maintenance of the widows of ten clergymen, by Seth Ward, bishop of the diocese, who assigned to it certain property which was augmented by a bequest by W. Benson Earle in 1794, and some subsequent donations; the buildings are within the Close, and the establishment is under the direction of the Bishop, and the Dean and Chapter.

Bishop Richard le Poore established an hospital near Harnham bridge for a master, eight aged men, and four women, which was completed by his successor, Bishop Bingham, and is now occupied by a master, six aged men, and six women. *Trinity Hospital*, instituted in 1379 by Agnes Boltenham, and augmented in 1397 by John Chandler, was placed upon its present foundation by charter of James I., and the endowment has since received several additions. Among other similar establishments are, *Bricket's* hospital, in Exeter-street, established in 1534, for six aged men or women; *Eyre's* hospital, in Winchester-street, in 1617, for six men and their wives; *Blechynden's* hospital, in Green Croft-street, in 1683, for six aged widows; *Taylor's* hospital, in Bedwin-street, founded in 1698, and the endowment subsequently augmented by Matthew Best and Francis Swanton, for six aged men; and *Frowd's* hospital, in Rolleston-street, instituted in 1750, for six aged men and six women. The affairs of the poor of the three parishes are under a local act; the Close is in the union of Alderbury. A college was established here by Egidius de Bridport in 1260, in which many of the students who had retired from Oxford in consequence of their quarrel with Otho, the Pope's legate, in 1238, afterwards continued their studies. There were formerly remains of a monastery of Grey friars, instituted by the Bishop of Salisbury, in the reign of Henry III., on a site given by that monarch; of a convent of Black friars, to which Edward I., if not the founder of it, was at least a considerable benefactor; of the hospital of St. Michael; and the college of St. Erith.

Among the natives of the city have been, Walter Winterton, cardinal of St. Sabrie; William Herman, author of several works in prose and verse; John Thornborough, Bishop of Worcester; George Coryate, author of *The Crudities*; Michael Muschant, an able civilian and poet; Sir Toby Matthews, a celebrated Jesuit and politician; Dr. Thomas Bennet, a divine and writer; Thomas Chubb and John Eden, distinguished controversial writers; John Greenhill, portrait-painter; William and Henry Lawes, musicians and composers; Dr. Harris, an eminent historian and biographer; James Harris, author of *Hermes*; John Tobin, author of *The Honeymoon*, and other dramatic works; and the late Admiral Tobin, who died in 1838. Salisbury gives the title of Marquess to the family of Cecil.

SALKELD-GATE.—See PLUMPTON-WALL.

SALKELD, GREAT (*St. Cuthbert*), a parish, in the union of PENRITH. LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Kirk-Oswald, containing 441 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 3600 acres, of which about 1000 are rough pasture, 250 woodland, and the remainder chiefly arable. The river Eden is crossed here by a bridge of singular



construction, with elliptical, semicircular, and pointed arches, partly built with the materials of an old bridge taken down about seventy years since: the remains of a pier belonging to a still more ancient structure, demolished by a great flood in 1360, are yet visible in the stream. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 10. 10.; net income, £345; patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. The church tower, which appears to have contained four rooms one above another, was formerly resorted to as a place of security, and under it is a dungeon. There are places of worship for Presbyterians and Primitive Methodists. In the neighbourhood are vestiges of an ancient encampment, the ramparts of which are twelve feet high; on the common is a chalybeate spring. Among eminent natives of the parish have been, Dr. George Benson, a nonconformist divine and biblical critic, born in 1699; Rowland Wetherall, the mathematician and astronomer, born in the middle of the last century; and the late Lord Ellenborough, chief justice of the king's bench.

**SALKELD, LITTLE**, a township, in the parish of **ADDINGHAM**, union of **PENRITH**, **LEATH** ward, E. division of the county of **CUMBERLAND**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.) from **Kirk-Oswald**; containing 120 inhabitants.

**SALL** (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of **AYLSHAM**, hundred of **EYNSFORD**, E. division of **NORFOLK**,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (N. N. E.) from **Reepham**; containing 267 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1802a. 3r. 15p., of which 1100 acres are arable, 609 pasture and meadow, and 55 woodland. **Sall House** is a handsome mansion, situated in a well-wooded park. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 19. 7., and in the gift of **Pembroke Hall**, **Cambridge**: the tithes have been commuted for £560, and the glebe comprises 30 acres, with a house lately enlarged. The church is a stately cruciform structure, principally in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower crowned by pinnacles; the chancel is separated from the nave by a carved screen, and on each side are thirteen stalls.

**SALMONBY** (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of **HORNCastle**, hundred of **HILL**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. N. E.) from the town of **Horncastle**; containing 116 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 10. 2½.; net income, £308; patron and incumbent, the Rev. H. Fielding.

**SALPERTON** (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **NORTHLEACH**, hundred of **BRADLEY**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 5 miles (N. W. by N.) from **Northleach**; containing 206 inhabitants. The parish comprises an area of nearly 1400 acres, of which the surface is undulated, and the soil generally stony, and of little depth. It is situated a little to the north of the road from **Northleach** to **Cheltenham**, and to the south of that from **Stow-on-the-Wold** to the same town. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of **John Browne, Esq.**, with a net income of £95. The tithes were commuted for land in 1780.

**SALSEY FOREST**, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of **POTTERS-PURY**, hundred of **CLELEY**, S. division of **NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. E.) from **Northampton**; containing 20 inhabitants.

**SALT**, with **ENSON**, a township, in the parish of **St. Mary and St. Chad**, **STAFFORD**, union of **STAFFORD**, S. division of the hundred of **PIREHILL**, N. divi-

sion of the county of **STAFFORD**, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from **Stafford**; containing 580 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £247, payable to the trustees of the **Stafford charities**. A church dedicated to **St. James** has been erected and endowed by **Earl Talbot**, in whom the patronage is vested. There is also a place of worship for **Wesleyans**.

**SALTASH**, or **ESSAY**, a market-town and chapelry, and formerly a representative borough, in the parish of **St. Stephen**, union of **St. Germans**, locally in the S. division of the hundred of **EAST**, E. division of **CORNWALL**, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from **Plymouth**, 21 (S. S. E.) from **Launceston**, and 220 (W. S. W.) from **London**; containing 1541 inhabitants.



Seal and Arms.

This place at an early period obtained a high degree of importance; and about 1393, the assizes for the county were regularly held here. During the war in the reign of **Charles I.**, the town sustained repeated assaults from both of the contending parties, by which it was alternately possessed, till its final abandonment by the royalists in 1646. It is pleasantly situated on a steep rocky elevation rising from the western bank of the river **Tamar**, and consists principally of three narrow streets irregularly formed; the houses in general are of ancient appearance. The inhabitants are chiefly seafaring men and others employed in the fisheries, or connected with the docks of **Devonport**. There are still some extensive malting concerns, for which the place was formerly celebrated. The market is on **Tuesday**, and a market for provisions is held on **Saturday**. Fairs are held on the 2nd of **February** and 25th of **July**, mostly for cattle; and four quarterly cattle-markets on the **Tuesdays** preceding the quarter-days.

The first charter of incorporation was granted in the reign of **Henry III.**; it was confirmed by **Richard II.**, and renewed with additional privileges by **Elizabeth**, **Charles II.**, and **George III.** The municipal body consists of a mayor and six aldermen, styled "the Council of the Borough," with an indefinite number of free burgesses, assisted by a recorder and other officers. The property of the oyster-fishery to the mouth of the **Tamar**, except between **Candlemas** and **Easter**, with river dues for anchorage, buoyage, and salvage, and a right of ferry, is vested in the corporation. The magistrates hold a court of record, and a general court of quarter-sessions, for the borough and liberties; and the inhabitants are exempt from all church and county rates, and from serving on juries, except in their own courts. **Saltash** first returned members to parliament in the reign of **Edward VI.**; it was disfranchised by the act 2nd of **William IV.**, cap. 45. The court of record, established by charter of **George III.**, for the recovery of debts to any amount, is held every week, the mayor and aldermen, or any two of them, presiding. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the family of **Hawks**; net income, £45; appropriators, the **Dean and Canons of Windsor**. The chapel, dedicated to **St. Nicholas**, is an ancient structure with a fine massive tower, and contains a magnificent monument to the memory of three



brothers named Drew. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; and a grammar school endowed with £6. 7. 6. per annum.

**SALTBY** (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **MELTON-MOWBRAY**, hundred of **FRAMLAND**, N. division of the county of **LEICESTER**,  $8\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. E.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 299 inhabitants. It is situated on the border of Lincolnshire, near the road from Grantham to Melton-Mowbray, and about equi-distant from those towns. The living is a discharged vicarage, consolidated with that of Sproxton, and valued in the king's books at £7. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with some Norman details, and has a very elegant window on the south side of the nave.

**SALTER**, an extra-parochial district, in the union of **BOOTLE**, **ALLERDALE** ward above Derwent, W. division of the county of **CUMBERLAND**, 8 miles (E. by S.) from Whitehaven; containing, with Eskat, 40 inhabitants, and 490 acres of land.

**SALTERFORTH**, a township, in the parish of **BAR-NOLDSWICK**, union of **SKIPTON**, E. division of the wapentake of **STAINCLIFFE** and **EWGROSS**, W. riding of **YORK**,  $8\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Skipton; containing 676 inhabitants. It comprises 1139 acres, of which a considerable portion, called White moor, was inclosed in 1815. Limestone of excellent quality is quarried extensively by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal Company; and there is a large quarry of good freestone. The village is situated on the banks of the canal.

**SALTERHEBBLE**, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish and union of **HALIFAX**, wapentake of **MORLEY**, W. riding of **YORK**,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (S.) from Halifax; containing about 2000 inhabitants. This district was constituted in November 1845, under the act 6th and 7th of Victoria, cap. 37. It comprises about 1000 acres; the surface on the north side is level, while on the other sides the district is remarkable for its picturesque valleys. The river Hebble, the Calder and Hebble canal, the Manchester and Leeds railway, and the road from Halifax to Huddersfield, pass through. The canal, which runs up to Halifax, is supplied with water brought by machinery from the Hebble. The population is chiefly employed in worsted manufactories, some of which are on a very large scale; and the district abounds in excellent freestone. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of Ripon, alternately. Divine service is performed in a licensed room; and there is a place of worship for dissenters.

**SALTERNS**, **GREAT**, an extra-parochial district, in the hundred of **PORTSDOWN**, union of **PORTSEA ISLAND**, Fareham and S. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**; containing 26 inhabitants, and comprising 452 acres of land.

**SALTERSFORD**, a chapelry, in the parish of **PRESTBURY**, union and hundred of **MACCLESFIELD**, N. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 6 miles (E. N. E.) from Macclesfield. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Vicar of Prestbury, with a net income of £47: the chapel is a neat edifice, erected in 1731. Saltersford gives the inferior title of Baron to the family of Stanhope, earls of Courtown.

**SALTERS-STREET**, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of **TANWORTH**, union of **SOLIHULL**, Warwick division of the hundred of **KINGTON**, S. division of the county of **WARWICK**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by N.) from Hock-

ley; containing 1010 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north-east by the turnpike-road between Birmingham and Henley, and is intersected by the Birmingham and Stratford canal. Brick-making is carried on. The living is in the patronage of the Vicar of Tanworth, and has a net income of £120, chiefly paid by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The church was erected in 1840, at a cost of £1400, derived from land sold to the Canal Company, and is a neat building with a cupola: it is dedicated to St. Patrick. A boys' and girls' school is supported by subscription, aided by an endowment.

**SALTERTON**, a hamlet, in the parish of **DURNFORD**, union and hundred of **AMESBURY**, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of **WILTS**; with 91 inhabitants.

**SALTFLEET-HAVEN**, a hamlet, and formerly a market-town, in the parish of **SKIDBROOK**, union of **LOUTH**, Marsh division of the hundred of **LOUTH-ESKE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 38 miles (N. E. by E.) from Lincoln. This place is situated on the sea-shore, and in 1359 was of sufficient note to furnish two ships and 49 men to the navy of Edward III., for the invasion of Brittany. So lately as half a century since, when the market was discontinued, it was of some importance; but it is now decayed: the old town, it is said, was destroyed by an inundation of the sea. A fair is held on Oct. 3rd, which is celebrated for its show of foals. Here is a fine bed of oysters. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

**SALTFLEETBY** (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **LOUTH**, Marsh division of the hundred of **LOUTH-ESKE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**,  $10\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. by N.) from Louth; containing 181 inhabitants. It comprises about 1500 acres of rich marsh land, extending eastward to the sea-coast. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 19.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of Magdalen College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £305, and the glebe comprises 28 acres. The church is a neat structure, with a tower containing five bells. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The Rev. Dr. Cholmeley, rector, in 1785 bequeathed the sum of £200, which with accumulations now produces £32. 16. per annum, for the poor.

**SALTFLEETBY** (*St. Clement*), a parish, in the union of **LOUTH**, Marsh division of the hundred of **LOUTH-ESKE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. N. E.) from Louth; containing 109 inhabitants. It comprises about 1000 acres of land, on the sea-coast; the surface is level, but well drained, and the soil is strong and rich. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 0. 1., and in the gift of Earl Brownlow: the tithes have been commuted for £263. 7., and the glebe contains 3 acres. The church is a small edifice, thoroughly repaired in 1841.

**SALTFLEETBY** (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **LOUTH**, Marsh division of the hundred of **LOUTH-ESKE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by N.) from Louth; containing 246 inhabitants. This place, with Saltfleetby St. Clement's and All Saints', forms one long and scattered village. It is much embellished by the handsome seat of Saltfleetby House, near which is an observatory commanding pleasing and extensive prospects both of sea and land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5, and in the gift of Oriel College, Oxford: the inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £240, and the incumbent's for



a like sum; the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church is a small building with a tower.

**SALTFORD** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of KEYNSHAM, E. division of SOMERSET,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. N. W.) from Bath; containing 427 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east and north by the river Avon, and comprises about 823 acres; the surface is varied, and the soil of different qualities. On the bank of the river are some extensive brass-works. A cutting has been made here for the Great Western railway through a stratum of blue lias, to the extent of 525,000 cubic yards; and an embankment has been constructed, containing 583,400 yards. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 5. 10., and in the gift of the Duke of Buckingham: the tithe rent-charge is £185, and the glebe comprises 13 acres.

**SALT-HILL**, a village, partly in the parish of FARNHAM-ROYAL, hundred of BURNHAM, and partly in the parishes of STOKE-POGES and UPTON, hundred of STOKE, union of ETON, county of BUCKINGHAM, 2 miles (N.) from Eton. This place is situated on the road to Bath, and distinguished by two large inns. It is noted as having been connected with the triennial ceremony of the Eton scholars, termed the Montem, when a procession repaired to a tumulus on the south side of the road, which probably acquired the name Salt-Hill from the money collected by the boys being called "Salt-Money." The Great Western railway passes near the village, and has a station at Slough.

**SALTHOUSE** (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of HOLT, W. division of NORFOLK,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E.) from Clay; containing 266 inhabitants. It comprises 1559*a.* 2*r.* 8*p.*, of which 631 acres are arable, and 905 meadow and pasture; the surface is undulated, and the higher grounds command fine views of the sea. The neighbourhood is much frequented by wild fowl, and in the pools are great numbers of eels. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of Kelling, and valued in the king's books at £20: the tithes have been commuted for £219. 11., and the glebe comprises one acre. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower, formerly surmounted by a spire; the foundation of a second church may still be traced in the burial-ground. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists.

**SALTHROP**, a tything, in the parish of WROUGHTON, union of HIGHWORTH and SWINDON, hundred of ELSTUB and EVERLEY, Swindon and N. divisions of the county of WILTS; containing 56 inhabitants.

**SALTLEY**, with WASHWOOD, a hamlet, in the parish and union of ASTON, Birmingham division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK; containing 695 inhabitants. In the time of Henry II. this place was called Saluthley, and belonged to the Rokebys. It was subsequently held by the family of Clodshale, who had their seat here, and one of whom received licence from Bishop Stretton in the 34th of Edward III. for an oratory or chapel at Saltley. The village lies in the hamlet of Duddeston, a short distance east of the town of Birmingham, and is remarkable for a handsome viaduct. Here are also the newly-erected and extensive works of Mr. Henry Wright, for building railway-carriages. A room has been licensed by the bishop for divine service.

**SALTMARSH**, an extra-parochial district, in the poor-law union of BROMYARD, hundred of BROXASH, county of HEREFORD; containing 12 inhabitants, and comprising 127 acres of land.

**SALTMARSH**, a township, in the parish and union of HOWDEN, wapentake of HOWDENSHERE, E. riding of YORK,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E.) from Howden; containing 157 inhabitants. It comprises about 960 acres of a fertile soil, and is situated on the north side of the river Ouse, across which is a ferry. The Hall is a handsome stone mansion, with a well-wooded lawn and pleasure-grounds, the seat of the Saltmarsh family. The village is on the bank of the river, and nearly opposite to Reedness.

**SALTON** (*St. John of Beverley*), a parish, in the union of MALTON, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of the county of YORK; containing, with the township of Brawby, 371 inhabitants, of whom 153 are in Salton township,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. S. W.) from Pickering. The parish comprises by computation 2810 acres of generally level and fertile land, extending from the river Dove to the Seven, near the former of which the village is seated. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 10. 10.; net income, £90; patron, E. Woodall, Esq.

**SALTWELL**, or **SALTWELL-SIDE**, a rural district, in the parish of GATESHEAD, E. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 2 miles (S.) from Gateshead. This locality is formed of the side of a hill rising from the Team rivulet, and extending in an eastern direction to the turnpike-road from Newcastle to Durham. It is remarkable for the salubrity of its air, and commands fine views of Ravensworth Castle, Lamesley church, Whickham and Dunston hills, and the vale of the Tyne. Saltwell House is an ancient mansion, surrounded with wood, and contains a Roman Catholic chapel.

**SALTWICK**, a township, in the N. division of the parish of STANNINGTON, union, and W. division, of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Morpeth. This place formed a manor in the Merlay barony, and has been held by the families of Camhow, Greystock, Ogle, and Brown. It stands on the brow of a high green slope, and commands on every side but the north a very extensive prospect. The township comprises about 950 acres. The inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £116. 1. 8., and the vicarial for £3. 3. 6.

**SALTWOOD** (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of ELHAM, hundred of HAYNE, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile (N. by W.) from Hythe; containing 520 inhabitants. This place was distinguished for its castle, which is said to have been first built by the son of Hengist, the Saxon, in 448, and in the reign of John to have become one of the palaces of the archbishops of Canterbury. The remains of the castle, which are sufficiently considerable to convey some idea of its former magnificence, are situated on an eminence commanding a fine view of the sea. The parish consists of 2600 acres, of which 332 are in wood. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Archbishop, valued in the king's books at £34; net income, £784. The church is principally in the decorated English style.

**SALVINGTON**, a hamlet, in the parish of WEST TARRING, hundred of TARRING, rape of BRAMBER, W.



division of **SUSSEX**; containing 114 inhabitants. The celebrated John Selden was born here in 1584.

**SALWARPE** (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of **DROITWICH**, Upper division of the hundred of **HALF-SHIRE**, Droitwich and E. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. S. W.) from Droitwich; containing 482 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1979*a*. 35*p.*, two-thirds of which are arable, and one-third pasture; the soil is partly marl, and partly of a better kind, the surface undulated, and pretty well wooded. The Droitwich canal passes through. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 14. 7.; net income, £520; patron, the Rev. Henry Douglas: the tithes were commuted for land in 1813; the glebe altogether comprises 306 acres. The church exhibits portions in the Norman, and in the decorated and later English styles. A parochial school was rebuilt a few years since; the master receives £20 annually, the bequest of Talbot Barker, Esq. An old mansion here, erected in the time of Henry VIII., is supposed to occupy the site of a religious house. Richard Beauchamp, the celebrated Earl of Warwick, was born at Salwarpe in 1351.

**SAMBOURN**, a hamlet, in the parish of **COUGHTON**, union of **ALCESTER**, Alcester division of the hundred of **BARLICHWAY**, S. division of the county of **WARWICK**,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Alcester; containing 662 inhabitants. A few persons are employed in making needles. The hamlet comprises 2200 acres.

**SAMLESBURY**, a chapelry, in the parish, and Lower division of the hundred, of **BLACKBURN**, union of **PRESTON**, N. division of **LANCASHIRE**, 3 miles (E. by N.) from Preston, on the road to Blackburn; containing 1728 inhabitants. It consists of 4256 acres, whereof 450 are arable, 327 woodland, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the soil is various, the surface undulated, and the scenery beautiful. The river Ribble passes on the north-west, and the Darwen flows through. The first known lord of the manor was Gospatrick de Samsbury, who was living at the close of Henry II.'s reign. His descendant William left three co-heiresses, who by their marriages conveyed the estate into the families of Haunton, D'Ewyas, and de Holland: an heiress of Sir John D'Ewyas brought her portion to Sir Gilbert de Sotheworth, and it continued in that family upwards of three centuries and a half. Part of it was sold by them, in the reign of James I., to the Walmesleys; and part, in 1677, to the Braddyls. A portion of the manor became in 1847 the property, by purchase, of John Cooper, Esq., of the Oaks, near Preston, who is now joint lord with the Petre family, of Dunkelhalgh. The purchase included Samlesbury Hall, the ancient mansion of the Southworths, a black and white building, now a public-house, standing on the road side. The house exhibits the remains of a magnificent manorial seat, and is remarkable for the immense quantity of timber employed in its construction, so much as to "almost have laid a forest prostrate:" the interior abounds with rich and curious carved oak panelling. Roach spinning-mill here, belonging to Messrs. J. W. Dall and Son, and two other mills, one of them the property of Mr. Cooper, employ 500 persons. Spring Cottage is the residence of Charles Dall, Esq. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Blackburn, with a net income of £150, and a house. The chapel is dedicated to St. Leonard. On an eminence commanding a fine view of

the Ribble, is a Roman Catholic chapel, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; it was built in 1818, and is a neat structure with a beautiful and chaste interior. A school adjoining it is supported by the parents of the pupils, aided by the priest, the Rev. William Carter: a school at Turner Green has an endowment of £18 per annum. The sum of £27 yearly, derived from a farm in Whittle-le-Woods, is appropriated to the benefit of the poor.

**SAMPFORD-ARUNDEL** (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union of **WELLINGTON**, hundred of **MILVERTON**, W. division of **SOMERSET**,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. W.) from Wellington; containing 448 inhabitants. It comprises 1144 acres, of which 35 are common or waste land. The road from Bath and Bristol to Exeter passes through the village. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 3.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ .; patron and improPRIATOR, the Rev. Charles B. Sweet: the great tithes have been commuted for £150, and the vicarial for £125; the glebe contains two acres. The church has been enlarged.

**SAMPFORD-BRETT** (*St. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of **WILLITON**, hundred of **WILLITON** and **FREEMANNERS**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, 15 miles (N. W.) from Taunton; containing 238 inhabitants. This place derived the adjunct to its name from the family of De Brett, to whom it anciently belonged, and to one of whom the effigy of a cross-legged knight among the monuments in the church is traditionally assigned. At Aller are the remains of a manor-house supposed to have been the residence of one of the Wyndham family, to whose memory there is a marble monument in the church, with an elegant inscription in Latin. The Taunton and Minehead road passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 19. 7., and in the gift of the Rev. Charles Tripp, D.D.: the tithes have been commuted for £300, and the glebe comprises  $36\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The church, in addition to the monuments above named, contains several to the memory of deceased rectors.

**SAMPFORD-COURTENAY** (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of **OAKHAMPTON**, hundred of **BLACK TORRINGTON**, Black Torrington and Shebbear, and N. divisions of **DEVON**,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. E. by N.) from Oakhampton; containing 1239 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 6082 acres, of which 3160 are arable, 790 pasture and orchard, 100 wood, and about 2000 moor chiefly covered with furze. The surface is undulated; the low grounds are watered by the river Taw, which forms the south-western boundary of the parish, and by several rivulets. The Forest of Dartmoor, on the south, is the most interesting feature in the scenery. The soil of the lands is partly a red loam, alternated with stiff clay. At Sticklepath, which in the reign of Henry V. was a distinct parish, is a chapel in which divine service is occasionally performed; a copper-mine was opened in that vicinity some years since, but the produce was insufficient to remunerate the adventurers. At Brightley was a monastery of Cistercians, founded in 1136 by Richard Fitz Baldwin de Brionas, Baron of Oakhampton, and which was afterwards removed to Ford; the ruins of a chapel, supposed to have belonged to it, are still remaining. A serious commotion broke out in the parish in 1549, in consequence of some alteration in the church service. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £47. 12. 1.; net income,



£510; patrons, the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge. The church is an ancient structure with a lofty tower, in the later English style.

**SAMPFORD, GREAT** (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of **SAFFRON-WALDEN**, hundred of **FRESHWELL**, N. division of **ESSEX**,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Thaxted; containing 877 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2247*a.* 2*r.* 29*p.*, of which 1620 acres are arable, 426 meadow and pasture, and 104 woodland. The surface is pleasingly undulated, and the scenery enriched with ornamental wood; the soil is luxuriantly fertile, and along the borders of the Freshwell rivulet are fine tracts of meadow and pasture land. The village contains some good houses. The straw-plat manufacture has been lately introduced, and affords employment to several of the inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with that of Hempstead annexed, valued in the king's books at £18, and in the patronage of Sir William Eustace, K.C.H.; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The great tithes for both parishes have been commuted for £1185. 3. 2., and those of the vicar for £360; the appropriators have 206½ acres, and the vicar 16½ acres, of glebe. The church, situated on an eminence, is a handsome structure in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower strengthened by buttresses; the interior is rich in details, and contains some stone stalls of beautiful design. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

**SAMPFORD, LITTLE** (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **SAFFRON-WALDEN**, hundred of **FRESHWELL**, N. division of **ESSEX**, 14 miles (N. W. by N.) from Braintree; containing 470 inhabitants. It comprises 2779*a.* 3*r.* 7*p.*, of which 500 acres are meadow and pasture, 130 woodland, and the remainder chiefly arable; the surface is varied, and the lower grounds are watered by a stream which in its course forms the river Pant. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11, and in the patronage of New College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £700, and there are 52 acres of glebe. The church is a plain edifice of stone, with a lofty tower surmounted by a spire, and contains several interesting monuments. Near the manor-house of Friars are the foundations of an ancient chapel of the Knights Hospitallers, from whom, as its possessors, the manor derived its name.

**SAMPFORD-PEVERELL** (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of **TIVERTON**, hundred of **HALBERTON**, Collumpton and N. divisions of **DEVON**, 5 miles (E. by N.) from Tiverton; containing 857 inhabitants. This place is distinguished as having been the residence of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. The house in which she lived, subsequently belonged to Sir Amias Poulett, who had the custody of Mary, Queen of Scots, at the time of her execution; it was a castellated building, erected in 1337, and taken down in 1775. The woollen trade was formerly carried on extensively at this place, which is said to have been anciently a borough. The district abounds with excellent limestone, and there are several kilns for burning it. The Grand Western canal, and the Bristol and Exeter railway, pass through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £23. 8. 11½.; net income, £270; patrons and impropiators, the Pidsley family. The church, of which one aisle is said to have been built by the Countess of Richmond, contains some

interesting monuments. From the churchyard a fine view is obtained of the adjacent country, and of Sidmouth Gap, about twenty-five miles distant.

**SAMPFORD-SPINEY**, a parish, in the union of **TAVISTOCK**, hundred of **ROBOROUGH**, Tavistock and S. divisions of **DEVON**,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. by S.) from Tavistock; containing 443 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the verge of Dartmoor, and intersected by the Plymouth and Dartmoor railway; it comprises 1475 acres, of which 285 are common or waste land. Here is a mine where cobalt and silver have been found. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Shaugh annexed; net income of Shaugh £107, and of Sampford-Spiney £54; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

**SAMPSON'S, ST.**, a parish, in the union of **St. AUSTELL**, E. division of the hundred of **POWDER** and of the county of **CORNWALL**, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Lostwithiel; containing 311 inhabitants. The navigable river Fowey flows on the east of the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £53; patron and impropiator, W. Rashleigh, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £205. Here was a castle belonging to the earls of Salisbury, the site of which is called Castle-Dore.

**SANCREED** (*St. CREED*), a parish, in the union of **PENZANCE**, W. division of the hundred of **PENWITH** and of the county of **CORNWALL**, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Penzance; containing 1248 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4600 acres, of which 1700 are common or waste. Granite of excellent quality is found, though not regularly quarried; there are some old tin-works on Beacon Hill, and a stream-work on Trevenyan Moor, which is nearly exhausted. The road from Penzance to the Land's End passes on the south, and that to St. Just on the north side of the parish. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The tithes have been commuted for £509. 10. 7., of which £344 are payable to the vicar; the glebe comprises 152 acres, of which 50 are arable and pasture, and the remainder common. Besides the church, were formerly three chapels, of which some remains still exist. The Baptists, Bryanites, and Wesleyans have places of worship; and a national school is supported by subscription. In the churchyard is a fine cross; at Drift are two rude upright stones, and there are some other antiquities in the parish.

**SANCTON** (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **POCKLINGTON**, Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of **HARTHILL**, E. riding of **YORK**; containing 505 inhabitants, of whom 431 are in the township of Sancton with Houghton,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (S. E.) from Market-Weighton. The parish includes the township of North Cliffe, and comprises about 4890 acres; the surface is hilly, the soil sand and chalk, and the scenery varied. The village is situated on the road from Market-Weighton to South Cave, in a deep valley and on its acclivities. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 1. 10½.; net income, £49; patron and impropiator, the Hon. Charles Langdale: the great tithes were commuted for land in 1769. The church is a handsome structure, with an octagonal tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a Roman Catholic chapel at Houghton Hall. A free school is



endowed with a rent-charge of £20; and another school, for Roman Catholics, is supported by the Hon. C. Langdale.

**SANDALL, GREAT** (*ST. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of **WAKEFIELD**, Lower division of the wapentake of **AGBRIGG**, W. riding of **YORK**; comprising the townships of **Crigglistone**, **Sandall**, **Walton**, and part of **West Bretton**; and containing 3482 inhabitants, of whom 1273 are in the township of **Sandall**, 2 miles (S. by E.) from **Wakefield**. This place is of high antiquity, and was long the baronial seat of the lords of **Wakefield**, of whom **John Plantagenet**, the last Earl of **Warren**, erected a strong castle here about the year 1320, which in the reign of **Edward III.** was occupied by **Edward Balliol**, one of the competitors for the throne of **Scotland**. The castle became the property of **Richard Plantagenet**, Duke of **York**, who fell in the battle of **Wakefield**, in 1460; and was subsequently the residence of his son, **Richard**, Duke of **Gloucester**, afterwards **Richard III.** During the war in the reign of **Charles I.**, it was held for the king, but was ultimately surrendered to the republican forces in 1645, and in the following year was demolished by order of parliament; the remains are very inconsiderable, scarcely serving to point out the site. The township comprises by computation nearly 1700 acres. The district abounds with coal, of which some mines are wrought; and there are quarries of good freestone. Facilities for conveyance are afforded by the **Barnsley canal**, the river **Calder**, and the **Midland railway**, which all pass through the parish. The village is pleasantly situated on the south side of the **Vale of Calder**, and on the road from **Wakefield** to **Barnsley**. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 7. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £157; impropiators, **Sir William Pilkington** and others. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles. **Alderman Scholey**, of **London**, who was a native of the parish, in 1839 bequeathed £5000 for the establishment and endowment of a school, and £5000 to the poor who attend the parish church, or **Chapel-Thorpe chapel**, which is in the parish. The **Rev. Dr. Zouch**, prebendary of **Durham**, was born here during the incumbency of his father.

**SANDALL, KIRK** or **LITTLE** (*ST. OSWALD*), a parish, in the union of **DONCASTER**, S. division of the wapentake of **STRAFFORTH** and **TICKHILL**, W. riding of **YORK**,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. E. by N.) from **Doncaster**; containing 187 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1550 acres; the surface is varied, and the scenery enriched with wood. The village is on the east bank of the river **Don**, and the **Don canal** passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 0. 2½., and in the gift of the Crown; net income, £393. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1806. The church contains a curious monument to the memory of **John Rokeby**, a native of this place, and **Archbishop of Dublin**, who directed his body to be buried here, and his heart and bowels at **Halifax**. A free school was founded in 1626, by the **Rev. George Wood**, who endowed it with thirty acres of land and two houses, now producing an income of £75.

**SANDALL, LONG**, with **WHEATLEY**, a township, in the parish, union, and soke of **DONCASTER**, W. riding of **YORK**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by N.) from **Doncaster**; contain-

ing 279 inhabitants. The township is situated upon the eastern bank of the **Don**, and comprises 2500 acres, of which more than 200 are wood and plantations. The corporation of **Doncaster** are lords of the manor, and have expended considerable sums on the inclosure and improvement of the lands. **Wheatley Hall**, the seat of **Sir William Bryan Cooke, Bart.**, is a handsome mansion, with a tastefully embellished demesne. A school, and some almshouses for twelve aged persons, were erected, and are liberally supported, by the family of **Cooke**.

**SANDBACH** (*ST. MARY*), a market-town and parish, partly in the union of **NORTHWICH**, but chiefly in the union of **CONGLETON**, hundred of **NORTHWICH**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**; containing 9299 inhabitants, of whom 4587 are in the township of **Sandbach**, 26 miles (E. by S.) from **Chester**, and 162 (N. W.) from **London**. The town occupies a pleasant eminence near the small river **Wheelock**, a tributary of the **Dane**, and is in the midst of a fertile tract commanding, from certain points, extensive views of a rich landscape embracing the **Vale Royal**, the hills of **Staffordshire** and **Derbyshire**, and the distant mountains of **Wales**. The worsted trade formerly prevailed, but has been superseded by the throwing and manufacture of silk, by which the place has considerably advanced in importance and prosperity within the last forty years: the malt-trade was also largely carried on. Here are some brine-springs. The **Grand Trunk canal** passes through the parish, and also the **Manchester and Birmingham railway**. A market obtained in the seventeenth century is held on **Thursday**; fairs occur on **Easter Tuesday** and **Wednesday**, and the first **Thursday** after **September 11th**, and a statute and pleasure fair on **December 27th**. In the market-place are some ancient crosses, which were repaired in 1816. A court is held occasionally by the lord of the manor; and two constables are appointed at the petty-sessions of the county magistrates.

The parish comprises the chapelries of **Church-Hulme**, and **Goostrey with Barnshaw**, and the townships of **Arclid**, **Betchton**, **Blackden**, **Bradwall**, **Cotton**, **Cranage**, **Hassall**, **Sandbach**, **Twemlow**, **Wheelock**, and part of **Leese**. It contains by measurement 15,777 acres, of which about one-fifth part is in tillage, one-tenth is wood, and the remainder pasture and meadow. In **Sandbach township** are 2326 acres, whereof sand is the prevailing soil. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 10. 2½.; net income, £1200; patron and incumbent, the **Rev. John Armitstead**, impropiator, **Lord Crewe**. The great tithes of **Sandbach township** have been commuted for £217, and the small for £187: the vicar has a glebe of 4 acres. The church is principally in the later English style. At **Elworth**, near the **Sandbach station** of the **Manchester and Birmingham railway**, is a church for portions of **Sandbach** and **Warmingham** parishes; it was consecrated in **June 1846**, and is dedicated to **St. Peter**: the site was given by the **University of Cambridge**, and the endowment provided by the incumbents of the two parishes. At **Church-Hulme**, **Goostrey**, and **Wheelock** are other incumbencies. There are places of worship for **Independents**, **Primitive Methodists**, **Methodists of the New Connexion**, and **Wesleyans**. Some benefactions have been made at different periods for instruction, the principal of which are, a school-house erected in 1694 at the



expense of Francis Wells; and a bequest of £200 for teaching three boys, and preparing them for the university. The school-house has been pulled down by the Trustees, who are allowing the rents of the estate belonging to the charity to accumulate, in order to erect a more commodious building. There are also some very extensive charities originating in benefactions to the amount of £420, laid out in 1790, in the purchase of land in the neighbourhood of Burslem, under which some valuable strata of coal have been discovered, and which produces about £1200 per annum.

**SANDERINGHAM** (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FREEBRIDGE-LYNN, W. division of NORFOLK,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N.E.) from Castle-Rising; containing 53 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1172a. 1r. 23p., of which 413 acres are arable, 174 meadow and pasture, 71 woodland, and 490 heath and rabbit-warren; the surface is varied, and the scenery enriched with wood. The Hall, the seat of the late John Motteux, Esq., lord of the manor, is now the property of the Hon. C. S. Cowper, to whom it was left with the whole of his Norfolk estates, by Mr. Motteux. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Babingley annexed, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Hon. C. S. Cowper: the tithes have been commuted for £90, and the glebe comprises 15 acres, with a handsome house erected by the Rev. J. B. Muxon. The church is an ancient structure in the early and later English styles, and contains some remains of stained glass.

**SANDERSTEAD** (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of CROYDON, First division of the hundred of WALLINGTON, E. division of SURREY, 3 miles (S.S.E.) from Croydon; containing 264 inhabitants. The parish is pleasantly situated, and is intersected by the London and Brighton railway. It comprises by measurement 2195 acres, of which 310 are meadow and pasture, 270 woodland, and the remainder arable. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7; patron, A. D. Wigsell, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £456, and the glebe consists of 19 acres. The church is an ancient edifice, with a low tower surmounted by a spire, and contains some interesting details; the chancel was nearly rebuilt in 1832, at the expense of the Rev. J. Courtney. Purley House, here, was the residence of John Horne Tooke, author of the treatise on English Grammar, called from that circumstance *The Diversions of Purley*.

**SANDFIELD**, a hamlet, in the parish of WILLOUGHBY, poor-law union of SPILSBY, Wold division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINCOLN, county of LINCOLN; containing 15 inhabitants.

**SANDFORD**, a chapelry, in the parish of St. HELEN, ABINGDON, union of ABINGDON, hundred of HORMER, county of BERKS, 3 miles (N.W. by N.) from the town of Abingdon; containing 123 inhabitants, and comprising 730a. 3r. 3p. of land.

**SANDFORD**, with WOODLEY.—See WOODLEY.

**SANDFORD** (*St. Swithin*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CREDITON, Crediton and N. divisions of DEVON, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Crediton; containing 1998 inhabitants. It is bounded by the small river Creedy, and comprises 6605 acres, whereof 422 are common or waste land; the surface is varied. There are some quarries of stone of good quality for building.

The village is situated on the road from Exeter to South Molton; a fair for bullocks and sheep is held in it on the Monday after St. Swithin's day. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £205; the patronage and impropriation belong to the Governors of the Crediton Charity, whose tithes have been commuted for £1150. The church, formerly a chapel of ease to the church of Crediton, is a neat structure in the early English style, with a low square tower.

**SANDFORD** (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of ABINGDON, hundred of BULLINGDON, county of OXFORD, 3 miles (S.S.E.) from Oxford; containing 304 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the east bank of the river Isis, and on the road from Oxford, through Henley, to London; and is a favourite place of resort in the aquatic excursions of the collegians. On the Isis is a paper-mill affording employment to fifteen men and thirty women. The living is a donative, in the patronage of the Duke of Marlborough, with a net income of £15. The church was built in the twelfth century, and is in various styles. Some years since, a stone which had been used as a common flagstone, was dug up; and on the reverse was found a rich carving, representing the Assumption, surrounded by a wreath of angels: it is now erected over the north end of the chancel of the church, near the altar. Here was a preceptory of Knights Templars, the brethren of which had the management of most of the estates belonging to that order in the neighbouring counties.

**SANDFORD** (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of WOODSTOCK, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (E.N.E.) from Neat-Enstone; containing 515 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1850 acres; the surface is diversified with hills of no great elevation, and the soil is a strong clay, alternated with sand. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 0. 5.; net income, £180; patrons, the Duke of Marlborough and the Rev. Edward Marshall; impropiators, various proprietors of land. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1767.

**SANDFORD**, a township, in the parish of PREES, union of WEM, Whitechurch division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.E.) from Wem; containing 76 inhabitants.

**SANDFORD**, a hamlet, in the parish of WARCOP, EAST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W.N.W.) from Brough. There are several intrenchments and tumuli in the vicinity; the largest of the latter was opened in 1766, and found to contain calcined human bones and some military weapons.

**SANDFORD-ORCAS** (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of SHERBORNE, hundred of HORETHORNE, E. division of SOMERSET, 3 miles (N.N.W.) from Sherborne; containing 370 inhabitants. It comprises 1100 acres of land, in the south-eastern part of the county, on the border of Dorsetshire. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 9. 9½., and in the gift of John Hutchins, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £260, and the glebe comprises 45 acres. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

**SANDGATE**, a chapelry, partly within the liberty of the town of FOLKESTONE, and partly in the parish of CHERITON, union of ELHAM, hundred of FOLKESTONE, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (W. by



S.) from Folkestone, and 8 miles (W. S. W.) from Dover; containing 979 inhabitants. The name of the village is derived from its situation in one of those openings to the sea formerly called *gates*, and from the *sandy* nature of the soil on which it stands: it emerged from obscurity about 70 years since, when two yards were established for ship-building, and six 28-gun frigates were built, of about 800 tons each. A castle, similar to those at Deal and Walmer, was erected by Henry VIII., in 1539, on the site, it is supposed, of a more ancient one which stood here in the reign of Richard II. It was formerly an object of much curiosity, but has undergone considerable alterations of late years, the large circular tower in the centre having been converted into a martello tower. During the late war with France there was a summer camp on Shorncliff, a hill at the north side of the village; where, also, some extensive barracks were erected about 50 years since. At the bottom of the hill commences the Military canal, cut in a zigzag line along the coast, and following the course of the hills for 23 miles, terminating at Cliff End, in Sussex. The village is situated on the shore, with hills immediately behind it, and is in the highest degree salubrious and pleasant. It consists principally of irregularly-built houses, forming one long street, and has machines, and every requisite for hot and cold bathing, with a library and reading-rooms. Sandgate is rising into estimation as a watering-place; there are some elegant villas, and the South-Eastern railway passes within a short distance. A fair for toys is held on July 23rd. The fourth Earl of Darnley, in 1822, erected a neat cruciform chapel, which was enlarged after his decease, by subscription, aided by a grant of £200 from the Incorporated Society: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £192; patron, the Hon. J. D. Bligh. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. On the summit of a hill in the neighbourhood is an ancient camp of elliptic shape, comprising nearly two acres, the formation of which is attributed to King Ethelbert.

SANDHOE, a township, in the parish of ST. JOHN LEE, union of HEXHAM, S. division of TINDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. N. E.) from Hexham; containing 273 inhabitants. The township contains some good houses, commanding prospects of a richly-diversified country; and the village is pleasantly situated about two miles north-west of Corbridge. Near the gardens of Beaufront is a Roman Catholic chapel, now in disuse. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £95.

SANDHOLME, with HIVE and OWSTROP, a hamlet, in the township of GILBERDIKE, parish of EASTRINGTON, union of HOWDEN, wapentake of HOWDENSHERE, E. riding of YORK; containing 278 inhabitants, of whom 151 are in Sandholme. The village is situated about half a mile north of Gilberdike, and about a mile and a half east of Eastington.

SANDHOLME.—See STORKHILL.

SANDHURST (ST. MICHAEL), a parish, in the union of EASTHAMPSTEAD, hundred of SONNING, county of BERKS,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. by E.) from Wokingham; containing 562 inhabitants. It comprises 4413*a.* 30*p.*, of which 1812 acres are common or waste land. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £72; patron, the Bishop of Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £150, and there is an impropriate glebe of  $39\frac{1}{2}$  acres.

In this parish is the ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE for the scientific instruction of cadets intended for the army, and of officers already possessing military commissions. The two branches of the institution were first temporarily placed at High Wycombe in 1799, and transferred to Great Marlow in 1802 by their founder, the late Duke of York, on a plan furnished by Major-General J. G. Le Marchant, who fell gallantly fighting at the battle of Salamanca. In 1812, the establishment was removed to the present magnificent structure, which had been erected at the national expense, and in which, since the year 1820, both divisions of the institution have been concentrated. The senior department is a school for the staff, where officers of all ranks already in the service are admitted to study; the junior branch is appropriated to the professional education of young gentlemen intended for the cavalry and infantry. Since its foundation the college has afforded instruction to above 3000 young men for the service, besides qualifying above 450 other officers for the staff. It is controlled by a board of commissioners under the presidency of the commander in chief, consisting of the secretary-at-war, the master-general of the ordnance, and the principal general officers on the home staff of the army; but the immediate government is vested in a general, a colonel as lieutenant-governor, and other officers.

The college stands in the midst of extensive and picturesque grounds, with a fine sheet of water in front, and surrounded by many thriving plantations. The edifice, which has a fine Doric portico of eight columns, is of a simple but majestic character, and calculated for the reception of 400 gentlemen cadets, and 30 students of the senior department. The length of the main building is 434 feet, and of the whole principal façade not less than 900. The house of the governor stands in its own grounds: that of the lieutenant-governor closes the western extremity of the front range; and the quarters of the officers of the establishment form, with the main building, a square in its rear; while the masters' houses, at the distance of about a quarter of a mile in front, are built on a terrace overlooking the high western road. There are a well-situated observatory, and a riding-house 110 feet by 50, both detached; and the principal edifice, besides the halls of study, dining-halls, dormitories, and servants' offices, contains a handsome octagonal room in which the public examinations are held, and a neat and chastely decorated chapel.

SANDHURST (ST. LAWRENCE), a parish, in the Upper division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S BARTON, union, and E. division of the county, of GLOUCESTER, 3 miles (N.) from Gloucester; containing 540 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the eastern bank of the Severn, between that river and the road from Gloucester to Tewkesbury; and comprises 2227*a.* 1*r.* 1*p.* The living is a discharged vicarage; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The great tithes have been commuted for £480, and the vicarial for £205; the glebe comprises 12 acres of land.

SANDHURST (ST. NICHOLAS), a parish, in the union of CRANBROOK, hundred of SEIBRITTENDEN, Lower division of the lathe of SCRAY, W. division of KENT, 7 miles (S. W. by W.) from Tenterden, containing 1402 inhabitants. The parish is separated from the county of Sussex by the river Rother, and comprises 4382 acres, of which 160 are in wood. A fair for cattle and ped-



lery is held on May 25th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury: the tithes have been commuted for £880, and the glebe comprises 9 acres. The church is principally in the later English style. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans,

SAND-HUTTON.—See HUTTON, SAND.

SANDIACRE (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of SHARDLOW, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.) from Derby; containing 996 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Erewash, and on the road from Derby to Nottingham; and comprises an area of about 1100 acres, chiefly arable and pasture, with a very small portion of woodland. The village is in a valley, nearly surrounded with hills; the inhabitants are partly employed in a starch manufactory, and in the manufacture of lace by power-looms. The Erewash and Derby canal, communicating with the Grand Junction line, passes through the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Sandiacre in the Cathedral of Lichfield; net income, £120. The church, which is noticed in the Domesday survey, and is of great antiquity, now exhibits an admixture of various styles, the decorated predominating: it is on an eminence, and forms a conspicuous feature in the landscape. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SANDON (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CHELMSFORD, S. division of ESSEX, 2 miles (W. by S.) from Danbury; containing 531 inhabitants. This place, shortly after the Conquest, belonged to the descendants of Hardwin de Scales, a Norman warrior; and among subsequent owners, occur the families of de Valence and Beauchamp. The lands afterwards passed to the crown, and in the time of Henry VIII. were given to Cardinal Wolsey; on his fall they reverted to the crown, and they have since been possessed by various families, including those of Goodey, Everard, Maynard, Abdy, Wiseman, and Collins. The parish comprises by computation 1943 acres; the soil in the lower parts is chiefly a stiff wet loam, resting on clay. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 16. 8., and in the gift of Queen's College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £700, and the glebe consists of 24 acres. The church is a small edifice with a tower, and near it is the rectory-house, a neat residence. The learned Dr. Brian Walton, author of the Polyglot Bible, was rector.

SANDON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BUNTINGFORD, hundred of ODSEY, county of HERTFORD,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Buntingford; containing 804 inhabitants. It is situated in the northern part of the county, west of the road from Buntingford to Royston. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9; net income, £227; patron, the Dean of St. Paul's, London.

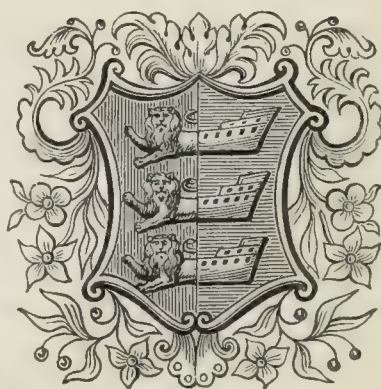
SANDON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of STONE, S. division of the hundred of PIREHILL, N. division of the county of STAFFORD,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Stafford; containing 586 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 3376 acres; the surface rises gradually from the north bank of the river Trent, and the scenery is beautifully diversified. The Hall is the seat of the Earl of Harrowby, who bears the inferior title of Viscount Sandon, of this place: on the south

side of it is a fine Doric pillar, 75 feet high, erected by the late earl in 1806, to the memory of William Pitt; and in the grounds is an elegant structure in the later English style, with two tablets inscribed to Spencer Perceval. Stone of good quality for building is found, and in Sandon Park is an excellent quarry. The Trent and Mersey canal passes through the parish. Fairs, chiefly for cattle, are held on the Thursday in Easter-week, and the 14th of November. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £7. 10.; patron, and owner of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, the Earl of Harrowby. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £366, and the incumbent's for £356; the glebe comprises 8 acres. The church is situated in the middle of the park, and is an ancient and venerable structure, restored by the late earl, in strict harmony with its original character; it contains an elegant monument to the memory of the well-known genealogist and antiquary, Sampson Erdeswicke, the last of the Erdeswicks, formerly proprietors of the manor, who was born here, and died in 1603. In the vicarage gardens adjoining the churchyard, is a monumental cross dedicated to the late Bishop Ryder, erected by the curate out of the old pinnacles and other materials left from the repairs of the church. There is a place of worship for Methodists. In a meadow near the boundary of the Sandon estate, is a petrifying spring.

SANDON-FEE, a tything, in the parish and union of HUNGERFORD, hundred of KINTBURY-EAGLE, county of BERKS,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (S. W. by S.) from Hungerford; containing 718 inhabitants, and an area of 1261a. 3r.

SANDRIDGE (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the poor-law union of ST. ALBAN'S, hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of ST. ALBAN'S, county of HERTFORD,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. E.) from St. Alban's; containing 851 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £200; patron and impropriator, Earl Spencer.

SANDWICH, a cinque-port, borough, and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, in the union, and locally in the hundred, of EASTRY, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, 39 miles (E.) from Maidstone, and 68 (E. by S.) from London; containing 2913 inhabitants. This place, which appears to have risen into reputation on the decline of



Arms.

the *Portus Rutupensis*, derived its Saxon name *Sondwic*, signifying "a town on the sands," from its situation on a point of land which had been gained from the sea, on its retiring from that ancient Roman port. Most antiquaries suppose it to have been also the *Lunden-wic* noticed in the Saxon Chronicle as the principal resort for merchants trading with the port of London, and to have been at a very early period of considerable importance. In 851, Athelstan defeated a large party of the Danes, who had landed on this part of the coast, and destroyed nine of their ships: soon after, an army of those invaders landed from 350 ships, and plundered this place and Canterbury; and in 993, Anlaf, another



Danish chieftain, arrived with a fleet of 90 sail, and laid waste the town. In 1011, a Danish fleet having landed here, ravaged the coast of Kent and Sussex, besieged Canterbury, massacred its inhabitants, and set fire to it. In 1014, Canute, on leaving England, touched at Sandwich, and sent on shore his English hostages, barbarously mutilated : when established on the throne of England, he granted the port, and all its revenues, to Christ Church, Canterbury, for the support of the monks ; and partly rebuilt the town. From this period the place began to flourish, and subsequently attained such eminence as to be made one of the principal cinque-ports of the kingdom by Edward the Confessor, who resided here for some time. In 1052, Earl Godwin and his sons entered the harbour, whence they sailed for London.

In the Norman survey Sandwich is described as a borough held by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and as a fort rendering to the king the same services as Dover, yielding then a rent of £50, and 40,000 herrings for the monks' food. In the reign of Henry III., the French having effected a landing, burnt the town ; but from the opulence of the inhabitants, it was soon rebuilt in a more substantial manner, and received from that monarch the grant of a weekly market and other privileges. Edward I. fixed the staple of wool here for a short time ; and in the same reign, the monks of Canterbury, in exchange for other lands in Kent, surrendered to the king all their rights and customs in the town, with the exception only of their houses and quays, a free passage across the ferry, and the privilege of buying and selling in the market free of toll ; which reservations were afterwards abandoned in exchange for lands in Essex. At this time, Sandwich contributed to the armament destined for the invasion of France 22 ships and 504 mariners, and was the general place of rendezvous for the fleets of the king, who usually embarked here on his several expeditions. Richard II., in the seventh year of his reign, issued an order for inclosing and fortifying the town, which, from its naval importance, had become a principal object of attack with the French. That people, preparing to invade England, constructed a wall of wood, 3000 paces in length and 20 feet in height, with towers at short intervals, to protect their troops from the English archers ; and it was their intention to fix this wall upon the coast after they had effected a landing : parts of it being found on board of two large ships which were taken in the following year were used in strengthening the fortifications of the town. In 1416, Henry V., while waiting to embark for Calais, took up his residence here in the monastery of the Carmelite friars. In the 16th and the 35th of Henry VI., the French plundered the greater part of the town, which, however, in the reign of Edward IV. was in a very prosperous state, its trade having greatly increased. In 1456, the French made another attempt on the place ; and in the following year, Marshal de Brèze landed a force of 5000 men, and, after a sanguinary battle, succeeded in obtaining possession of the town, which he plundered and set on fire. It was subsequently pillaged by the Earl of Warwick, in his insurrection against the king. To guard against similar assaults, Edward IV. fortified the town with a wall strengthened with bastions, and surrounded it with a fosse, appropriating £100 per annum of the custom-

house dues towards its restoration. These measures, together with the advantages of its haven, soon enabled it to regain its former prosperity ; and its trade so much increased, that the net amount of the customs was £16,000 per annum, and there were 95 vessels belonging to the port.

The harbour soon after this began to decay, from the quantity of light sand which was washed into it by the sea ; and this detriment was further increased by the sinking of a large vessel at its mouth. In 1493 a mole was constructed ; and many attempts were made during the time of Henry VIII. and of Elizabeth, to remove the obstructions and improve the harbour ; but they were not attended with success, and so much did the trade decline in consequence, that in the 8th year of the latter reign only sixty-two seamen belonged to the port. The persecutions on account of religious tenets in the Netherlands drove away many artisans, who, with their families, sought an asylum in England ; Elizabeth encouraged these refugees, and not less than 400 of them settled here, to whom she granted two weekly markets for the sale of their manufactures. They introduced the weaving of silk, and the manufacture of baizes and flannels, which they brought in a short time to great perfection ; and by their industry and good conduct they became a flourishing and opulent community. Among them were some gardeners, who finding the ground favourable, employed themselves in the cultivation of esculent plants, to the great benefit of the landholders, and also introduced the growth of flax, teasel, and canary-seed, which shortly after were propagated with success in every part of the neighbouring Isle of Thanet. Elizabeth paid a visit to the town in 1573, and was hospitably entertained by the corporation for three days ; in 1670, Queen Catherine, with a large retinue, was entertained by the mayor. In the reign of James I., the trade of the port had in some degree revived, the amount of the customs being £3000 per annum ; the descendants of the Flemish refugees had laid aside their original employment, and were intermingled with the rest of the inhabitants.

The town is situated on the navigable river Stour, about two miles from its influx into the sea, near the commencement of the Roman Watling-street, and is surrounded on all sides by a considerable extent of low ground. The houses, many of which are of very ancient appearance, are irregularly built, and the streets are narrow, but some improvements have been effected under the provisions of an act passed in 1787 : the town has been recently lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. Considerable portions of the walls are still remaining, and till the year 1784 five of the ancient gates were entire, but the only one now standing is Fisher's gate, a plain structure, facing the quay. In 1845 an act was passed for a branch railway, from the Canterbury and Ramsgate line, to Sandwich and Deal. The foreign trade is principally with Norway, Sweden, and the Baltic, for timber and iron ; and the home trade with London, Wales, Scotland, and the north, to which parts corn, coal, flour, seeds, hops, malt, fruit, &c., are shipped. There are several large establishments of fell-mongery and wool-stapling, some extensive breweries, malt houses, and tan-yards ; and the manufacture of coarse towelling and sackcloth is pursued. The importance of forming



a great harbour at this place has at various periods attracted the attention of government, but this important national and local object has not been carried into effect, and the harbour is at present so choked up with sand that only vessels of very small burthen can enter it with safety. An act, however, for improving the haven was passed in 1847. The market is on Wednesday, for corn, with which it is abundantly supplied; a large cattle-market is held every alternate Monday, and a fair commences on December 4th, which generally continues a week.

*Old Corporation Seal, now disused.*



*Obverse.*

*Reverse.*

By a succession of charters, the last of which was granted by Charles II. in the 36th year of his reign, the government was vested in a mayor, high steward, recorder, twelve jurats, twenty-four common-councillors, and others. Since the passing of the Municipal act, the corporation has consisted of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors: the number of magistrates is eight. Among the privileges possessed by Sandwich as a cinque-port, is that of sending three barons to assist in supporting the canopy over the king at coronations; and when a queen consort is crowned, six are present, who enjoy the favour of dining at the feast, at a table placed on the right of their Majesties. The borough first exercised the elective franchise in the



*New Corporation Seal.*

42nd of Edward III., since which time it has regularly returned two members to parliament, who are styled barons. In 1832, the right of election was extended to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, including Deal and Walmer, comprising by estimation an area of 2867 acres. The mayor is returning officer. The old corporation had the power of inflicting capital punishment, which originally was by drowning; and a document of the date of 1315 is extant, in which a complaint is preferred against the prior of Christ-Church, "for that he had diverted the course of a certain stream called the Gestling, so that the felons could not be executed for want of water." The recorder holds quarterly courts of session for the trial of all offences within the town and liberties, extending to the town of Ramsgate, the ville of Sarr, and the parish of Walmer; he also presides at a court of record every three weeks, for debts to any amount. The guildhall, usually called the court-hall, was erected in 1579, and contains, on the basement story, the several

rooms for holding the courts, and on the first story, the council-chamber, and the offices in which the public business of the corporation and liberties is transacted; in the upper story are kept the ancient cucking-stool and wooden mortar, for the punishment of scolds. The old borough gaol and house of correction being found inadequate for the classification of prisoners, a larger and more appropriate edifice was erected in 1831, at an expense of £6000.

The town comprises 721 acres, and consists of the parishes of *St. Clement*, containing 879 inhabitants, *St. Mary the Virgin* with 886, and *St. Peter the Apostle* with 1094; also the extra-parochial liberty of the Hospital of *St. Bartholomew*, containing 54 inhabitants. The living of *St. Clement's* is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £13. 16. 10½.; net income, £310; patron, the Archdeacon of Canterbury. The church is an ancient and spacious structure, combining various styles, with a massive central tower of Norman character, enriched with several series of arches of very fine composition; the interior has portions in the early and later English styles, and contains some monuments, and an octagonal font. The living of *St. Mary's* is a discharged vicarage, also endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued at £8. 1.; net income, £117; patron, the Archdeacon. The church consists of a nave, north aisle, and chancel, and has some interesting remains of the early style. The living of *St. Peter's* is a discharged rectory, valued at £8, and in the alternate patronage of the Crown and the Corporation; net income, £144. The south aisle of the church was destroyed by the fall of the steeple in 1661; the latter was rebuilt with the materials of the former as high as the nave, and finished with bricks made from the mud in the harbour. There was anciently a chapel dedicated to *St. James*, the cemetery of which is still used. The Calvinists, Independents, and Wesleyans have places of worship.

The free grammar school was established by subscription, in the reign of Elizabeth, and in 1563 was endowed with lands by Sir Roger Manwood, then recorder of the borough; the revenue is £43. 16. per annum. Mrs. Joan Trapps, of London, in 1568 founded four scholarships in Lincoln College, Oxford, of which two are in the appointment of the governors of this school, and two in that of the college; and Sir Roger Manwood, in 1581, founded four in Caius College, Cambridge, in the alternate nomination of the governors and the college. *St. Thomas' Hospital* was instituted about the year 1392, by Thomas Ellis, a wealthy draper of the town, who endowed it for eight aged men and four women, each of whom receives £25 per annum. *St. Bartholomew's* was founded prior to 1244, when Sir Henry de Sandwich made a considerable addition to its original endowment; the gross annual income is £766: the buildings occupy a spacious triangular area, and include a small chapel. *St. John's Hospital*, supposed to have been erected about the year 1287, has been taken down, and six small houses have been erected on its site, for the reception of six aged men and women; the gross income is £139. 10. Sir John Manwood, chief baron of the exchequer, and author of the *Forest Laws*; and Richard Knolles, master of the grammar school, and author of the *History of the Turkish Empire*, were natives of Sandwich. It gives the title of Earl to the family of Montagu.



**SANDWITH**, a township, in the parish of **ST. BEES**, union of **WHITEHAVEN**, **ALLERDALE** ward above **Derwent**, **W.** division of **CUMBERLAND**,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (**S.** by **W.**) from **Whitehaven**; containing 316 inhabitants. It extends to **St. Bees' Head**, where is a lighthouse. Upon the adjacent cliffs grows an abundance of samphire. The tithes of the township have been commuted for a yearly rent-charge of £260.

**SANDY** (*St. SWITHIN*), a parish, in the union of **BIGGLESWADE**, partly in the hundred of **WIXAMTREE**, but chiefly in that of **BIGGLESWADE**, county of **BEDFORD**,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (**N.** by **W.**) from **Biggleswade**; containing, with the hamlet of **Girtford** and part of **Beeston**, 1906 inhabitants, of whom 921 are in the township of **Sandy**. The parish is situated on the river **Ivel**, and comprises 4026 acres, of which 1838 are arable. The soil is good, and from its sandy nature, cucumbers are cultivated in the open air in such abundance that **Covent-Garden market**, **London**, is chiefly supplied with that vegetable from this place; carrots and other vegetables are also grown. The wood is chiefly elm and fir. The substratum contains a curious coarse sandstone, resembling in some degree a conglomerate, and containing a considerable portion of iron and fossil-wood, with small pebbles, in which yellow quartz predominates. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £32. 2. 11.; net income, £769; patron, **F. Pym, Esq.** The tithes were commuted for land and money payments, under acts of inclosure, in 1789 and 1798; the glebe altogether comprises 323 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style. **Galley Hill**, here, is the site of the Roman station *Salina*, which commanded another station at **Chesterfield**, a piece of ground still so called near the village, through which passed the great road from **Baldock**, in **Herts**, across this county into **Cambridgeshire**. The ramparts, which inclose an area of 30 acres, are surrounded by a deep fosse, and in the centre is a mount, probably thrown up for the prætorium. At some distance, on the other side of the valley, are the remains of what is called **Cæsar's camp**. Several Roman urns, some coins, and fragments of beautiful red pottery, have been discovered at **Chesterfield**; the pottery, which was ornamented with figures, has been deemed to be the ancient Samian ware.

**SANKEY, GREAT**, a chapelry, in the parish of **PRESCOT**, union of **WARRINGTON**, hundred of **WEST DERBY**, **S.** division of **LANCASHIRE**,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (**W.**) from **Warrington**; containing 567 inhabitants. The manor, sometimes called **Much Sankey**, was vested in the lords of **Warrington**; it was afterwards held by **Thomas Botiler**, who inherited from his father, **Sir Thomas**, and who died in possession, 22nd Elizabeth. The property passed to the **Bolds** and the **Irelands** early in the 17th century, and from the last named family, about 1622, to the **Athertons**; and is now held by **Lord Lilford**. The township comprises 1909a. 25p., and is bounded by **Sankey brook**. The first canal navigation in modern times, originated here in 1755. From the time of the Romans, when they cut their fosse-dyke, or at least from the reign of **Henry II.**, when that medium was re-opened, no water conveyance for the purpose of trade, cut out of the solid land, existed in England until the **Sankey Brook** navigation was commenced. The original intention of the undertakers was to deepen **Sankey brook**; but instead of this being the

channel of communication, the navigation runs entirely separate from it, except that it crosses and mixes with that water in one place, about two miles from **Sankey bridge**. The canal, closely accompanying the course of the brook, descends from the collieries about **St. Helen's** to the **Mersey**. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £103; patron, **Lord Lilford**; impropiators, the **Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge**: the tithes belonging to the college have been commuted for £130, those of the rector of **Warrington** for £65, and those of the vicar of the parish for £75, per annum. The chapel, dedicated to **St. Mary**, was rebuilt by subscription about a century since. There is a Sunday school in the chapelry.

**SANTON**, a township, in the parish of **IRTON**, union of **BOOTLE**, **ALLERDALE** ward above **Derwent**, **W.** division of **CUMBERLAND**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (**N. N. E.**) from **Raven-glass**; containing 173 inhabitants. This place is supposed to derive its name from the drifting sands which abounded in the vicinity and laid waste most of the adjoining district. A Roman pottery was discovered in these sands, with numerous fragments of urns, and at the bottom of one of the furnaces a large cross of brass, on which probably the urns were placed for baking or drying them. Several Roman coins have been found; and opposite to the village are the remains of a Roman road, on the east of which are the foundations of an **Augustine priory** said to have been established by **King Stephen**.

**SANTON** (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of **THETFORD**, hundred of **GRIMSHOE**, **W.** division of **NORFOLK**, 4 miles (**N. W.** by **N.**) from **Thetford**; containing 27 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the **Lesser Ouse**, separating it from the county of **Suffolk**; and contains 1500 acres, of which 800 are common or waste land. The living is a discharged rectory, in the patronage of the **Mayor and Corporation of Thetford**: the tithes have been commuted for £80. The church is a small ancient structure.

**SANTON-DOWNHAM** (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **THETFORD**, hundred of **LACKFORD**, **W.** division of **SUFFOLK**,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (**E. N. E.**) from **Brandon Ferry**; containing 68 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the navigable river **Ouse**, which separates it from the county of **Norfolk**. It suffered greatly in the 17th century from the sands overspreading a considerable portion of the soil. The living is a perpetual curacy; income, £59; patron, **Lord William Poulett**. The church, which is situated in the demesne of **Santon-Downham Hall**, is a handsome structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, and a southern porch of Norman character; the chancel is divided from the nave by an oak screen finely carved, and there are monuments to the first **Earl Cadogan** and his son **Lieut. Col. Cadogan**.

**SAPCOTE** (*All SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **HINCKLEY**, hundred of **SPARKENHOE**, **S.** division of the county of **LEICESTER**,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (**E.** by **S.**) from **Hinckley**; containing 773 inhabitants. This place was formerly the property of the family of **Bassett**, whose mansion was built on the site of an ancient castle, of which the only remaining vestige is the moat that surrounded the eminence whereon it stood. The parish comprises 1465a. 2r. 18p.; the surface is varied, and the lower grounds are watered by the river **Sear**; the



soil is chiefly adapted for dairy-farms, and cheese of fine quality is made in large quantities. A spring of water here, called Golden Well, has been found efficacious; baths were erected in 1806, at an expense of £600, by J. F. Turner, Esq. About 200 frames are employed in the manufacture of hosiery. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 11. 10½.; net income, £485; patron, Thomas Frewen, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1778; the glebe altogether comprises 270 acres. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A house of industry, and a common mill for grinding corn, were built by subscription, in 1806, the expense of each amounting to £1300. In a field called Black Piece, a curious tessellated pavement was discovered in 1770.

SAPEY-PRITCHARD (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of BROMYARD, Upper division of the hundred of DODDINGTREE, Hundred-House and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 11 miles (W. N. W.) from Worcester; containing 252 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the border of Herefordshire, and consists of 1606 acres of land, in equal portions of arable and pasture, producing hops, apples, &c. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 4. 2., and in the patronage of the Executors of the late Rev. W. S. Rufford: the tithes have been commuted for £228. 10., and there are 67 acres of glebe, with a house.

SAPEY, UPPER (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of BROMYARD, hundred of BROXASH, county of HEREFORD, 6½ miles (N. N. E.) from Bromyard; containing 338 inhabitants, and consisting of 2161 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 5. 7½., and in the gift of Sir T. Winnington, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £287. 10., and the glebe comprises 41 acres. A school is endowed with £10 per annum. In the neighbourhood are the remains of a Roman camp.

SAPISTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of THETFORD, hundred of BLACKBOURN, W. division of SUFFOLK, 3¼ miles (N. by W.) from Ixworth; containing 255 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Thet, and comprises by measurement 1195 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £78; patron, the Duke of Grafton. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains some remains of Norman architecture.

SAPLEY, an extra-parochial district, in the hundred of HURSTINGSTONE, union and county of HUNTINGDON, 2 miles (E.) from Huntingdon; with 8 inhabitants.

SAPPERTON, a hamlet, in the parish of CHURCH-BROUGHTON, union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, 12 miles (W.) from Derby; containing 83 inhabitants.

SAPPERTON (*St. Kenelm*), a parish, in the union of CIRENCESTER, hundred of BISLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; comprising 3710 acres, and containing, with Frampton tything, 585 inhabitants, of whom 315 are in the tything of Sapperton, 5¼ miles (W. N. W.) from Cirencester. The railway between Gloucester and Swindon intersects the parish; and the Thames and Severn canal, in its course through the parish, is conducted by a tunnel, 4180 feet long, underneath Hagley wood. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17; net income, £367; patron,

Earl Bathurst. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1778. Two schools are supported by endowment. Sir Robert Atkins, lord chief baron of the exchequer in the reign of William III., was born at Sapperton in 1621, and died here in 1709.

SAPPERTON (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of WINNIBRIGGS and THREO, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 7 miles (E. by S.) from Grantham; containing 62 inhabitants. It comprises about 700 acres, and is the property of Sir W. E. Welby, Bart.: the village is situated on a bold eminence. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 9. 9½.; net income, £190; patron, Sir W. E. Welby: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1780. The church was formerly much larger than it is at present, the north aisle having been taken down.

SAREDON, GREAT and LITTLE, a township, in the parish of SHARESHILL, union of PENKRIDGE, E. division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 7 miles (N. N. E.) from Wolverhampton; containing 289 inhabitants. The township comprises about 1113 acres, of which two-thirds are arable land, of a gravelly soil.

SARISBURY, a district chapelry, in the parish of TITCHFIELD, union of FAREHAM, hundred of TITCHFIELD, Fareham and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 1063 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Vicar of Titchfield, with a net income of £120, and a good house: the chapel was built in 1836, is dedicated to St. Paul, and contains 440 sittings.

SARK, or SERK, a small island about 6 miles eastward of Guernsey, within whose jurisdiction it is included; containing 785 inhabitants. This district, which is supposed to be that mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus under the name *Sarnica*, was early noted for the convent of St. Maglorius, a British Christian who, fleeing with many others from the persecutions of the Pagan Saxons into Armorica, was made Bishop of Dol, and first planted Christianity in these parts, about the year 565. Few other events of interest are recorded in connexion with the island: in 1565, Queen Elizabeth granted it in fee-farm, by letters-patent under the great seal, to Hilary de Carteret, Esq., by the twentieth part of a knight's fee. The surface of Sark is a high table-land, rising a little towards the west, and no where having a declivity to the sea, except a trifling descent at the northern extremity. At one part called the *Coupée*, it is nearly divided into two portions, being connected only by a high and narrow ridge not many yards wide. The cliffs, which are from 200 to 300 feet in height, are so abrupt on the western side, that the largest ship may approach very near them without danger; but the eastern shore is beset with rocks running far out into the sea. The scenery is striking; that of the *Port du Moulin*, the descent to which is through a narrow pass, is uncommonly romantic. Such is the natural strength of the island, that although there are five landing-places, yet, except at what is called the *Creux*, where a tunnel was cut through the rock in 1588 by one of the De Carterets, scarcely any entrance is to be found without the difficulty of climbing. The high ridge, or isthmus, already mentioned, which joins the main island to the smaller portion of it called Petit Sark, is about 100 yards long, with



a precipice immediately overhanging the sea on the eastern side; the passage on the western being in some places only three or four feet wide, and over broken rocks of terrific aspect. To the south of Petit Sark is an isolated rock called *Etat*, much resembling in shape the Mew-stone at Plymouth. On the coast is a funnel, 200 feet deep, and 100 feet in diameter at the surface, named *Creux Terrible*, similar in appearance to the Buller of Buchan, or Tol Pedn in Penwith, and near which is a spring of water, whose specific gravity is one-eighth less than that of any other water found in the island. There are also numerous picturesque caverns in the cliffs along the sea-shore.

The air is remarkably salubrious; and the soil, which is extremely fertile, affords every necessary article of produce for the inhabitants, particularly apples, from which excellent cider is made; also turnips, parsnips, potatoes, and other vegetables. Stockings, gloves, and waistcoats called Guernsey jackets, are exported to Bristol and some other western ports of England, various articles of domestic consumption being brought back in return. In 1835 a mine was opened containing copper, lead, and silver ore, which has been wrought at a cost of more than £30,000, but the returns are small, and scarcely remunerate the trouble and expense of the adventurers. A feudal court is held three times in the year, for the purpose of enacting by-laws for the island, which are in force when carried by a majority of the 40 tenants, and confirmed by the seignor. The chapel, dedicated to *St. Peter*, was erected in 1820, and consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester in 1829. The monastery founded by St. Maglorius, was still existing in the reign of Edward III. In 1719, an earthen pot, bound with an iron hoop, was discovered, containing eighteen Gallic coins of silver gilt.

**SARNESFIELD** (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WEOBLEY, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by S.) from Weobley; containing 108 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1186 acres. Stone is quarried for the roads. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; net income, £203; patron, Thomas Monnington, Esq.; the glebe comprises 46 acres, with a house. The church is a small ancient structure.

**SARR**, a ville, in the union of the ISLE of THANET, cinque-port liberty of SANDWICH, locally in the hundred of RINGSLOW, or ISLE of THANET, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E.) from Canterbury; containing 215 inhabitants. This place derives its name from an ancient ford at low water, leading from the Isle of Thanet to the main land, and, previously to the arrival of the Saxons, forming a communication with Chislet on the opposite bank. It was anciently a separate parish, in old documents designated *St. Giles at Serre*, but is now united with St. Nicholas', Sandwich. The road from Canterbury to Ramsgate and Margate passes through it, and the place once carried on a considerable trade; but on the failure of the river Wantsunc, the business declined, and the inhabitants removing to other places, the church fell into decay. In Archbishop Parker's visitation, in 1561, the living is returned as "Vicaria Sarre Dissoluta." The ville comprises 653 acres, of which 138 are marsh land.

**SARRATT** (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union of WATFORD, hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of ST. ALBAN'S,

county of HERTFORD,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Rickmansworth; containing 542 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1250 acres, of which 50 are common or waste land; the surface is hilly, and the soil chiefly gravelly. The village is situated on a ridge of land forming the western boundary of a vale watered by a small river, commonly called the Sarratt stream. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £9, and in the gift of J. A. Gordon, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £300, and the glebe comprises 50 acres. The church is a cruciform structure having a square tower, and is built with a mixture of brick, stone, and flints; it contains a piscina.

**SARSDEN**, a parish, in the union of CHIPPING-NORTON, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. W. by S.) from Chipping-Norton; containing 179 inhabitants. It is said to have been the scene of a battle in 1016, in which Canute was defeated by Edmund Ironside. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 18.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £262; patron, J. H. Langston, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1787. Ann Walker, in 1705, gave the sum of £600, now producing an income of £52. 10., for which twenty-four girls are educated.

**SARSON**, a tything, in the parish of AMPORT, union and hundred of ANDOVER, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; with 118 inhabitants.

**SARUM, OLD**, formerly a representative borough, in the parish of STRATFORD-UNDER-THE-CASTLE, union of ALDERBURY, hundred of UNDERDITCH, S. division of WILTS,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N.) from Salisbury; containing 7 inhabitants. This place was a British settlement of some importance prior to the time of the Romans, who, on their establishment in the island, fixed here their station *Sorbiodunum*, situated on the *Via Iceniana*, or Ikeneld-street. By the Saxons, who under their leader Kenric, son of Cerdic, second king of Wessex, took the town from the Britons in 552, it was called *Searesbyrig*, from the dryness of its situation. It was a residence of the West Saxon kings till the union of the heptarchal provinces under Egbert, after which time it still continued to be a royal castle. Alfred issued an order to the sheriff of Wiltshire to strengthen the place with a trench and palisades; and the present remains of the fortifications are evidently of Saxon character. In 960, Edgar convoked here a wittenagemot, or great council of the state, the especial object of which was to deliberate upon the best mode of defending the northern counties against the incursions of the Danes, by whom that part of the kingdom was particularly infested. In 1003, Sweyn, King of Denmark, having landed on the western coast, to retaliate for the massacre of his countrymen in the reign of Ethelred, pillaged the town and burnt the castle. Soon after the Norman Conquest, pursuant to a decree of a synod held in St. Paul's Cathedral in 1076, for removing sees from obscure villages into fortified cities, the seat of the bishopric of Wiltshire was transferred by Bishop Herman to this place, where he laid the foundation of a cathedral, which was finished by his successor, Bishop Osmund, in 1092.

On the completion of the Norman survey, in 1086, William summoned all the bishops, abbots, barons, and knights of the kingdom, to attend him at Sarum, and do homage for the lands which they held by feudal



tenure. In 1095, or 1096, William Rufus assembled a great council here, in which William, Count of Eu, was impeached of high treason against the king, in conspiring to raise Stephen, Earl of Albemarle, to the throne. Henry I. held his court at Sarum for several months during the year 1100, and here received Archbishop Anselm on his arrival in England, requiring that prelate to do homage and swear fealty to him, and to accept from his hands the investiture of his see. This demand gave rise to a dispute between the king and the pope, which was at length compromised, the pope allowing the prelates to do homage to the king, and reserving to himself the right of investiture, which was the first attempt to establish papal supremacy in the island. Henry I. again fixed his residence here in 1106, and in 1116 assembled the prelates and barons of the realm, to swear allegiance to his son as his successor on the English throne, previously to the prince's embarkation for Normandy, on his return from which country he was unfortunately drowned. In the reign of Stephen, Bishop Roger held the castle for the king; and soon after the instalment of that prelate's successor, Joceline, in 1142, the partisans of the Empress Matilda took possession of the town, which in the course of the contest was alternately occupied by both parties. On the accession of Henry II., in 1154, the castle was found to be in a dismantled state, and a considerable sum was expended in putting it into repair.

From the time of Stephen, disputes had arisen between the castellans and the clergy, which became so violent that, in the reign of Richard I., Bishop Herbert, induced by these annoyances, and other inconveniences attending the situation of his church, among which was the dependence on the governor for a supply of water, procured licence from the king to remove the see, and to erect a new church in the valley, at the distance of nearly two miles from the castle. This design was carried into execution by his successor, who, having received a special indulgence from the pope, laid the foundation of the present cathedral of Salisbury. From that period the town of Old Sarum began to decay, and was gradually deserted by its inhabitants; who established themselves in the vicinity of the new church. A few fragments of the foundation walls of some of the houses occupy the declivity of an eminence rising from the western side of a valley, and forming the extremity of a ridge which extends towards the east: the vast ditches and ramparts of the city, and the site of the castle, may still be traced, and form interesting objects of antiquarian research. There were houses remaining in the time of Henry VIII., and service was performed in the old chapel of the cathedral until nearly the same period; but the place is now deemed extra-parochial, and contains only one house. It was a borough by prescription, and first exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward I., but made no other return till the 34th of Edward III., from which time it continued to send two members to parliament until the 2nd of William IV., when it was disfranchised. John of Salisbury, one of the most eminent scholars of his time, and celebrated as an historian and biographer, was born at Old Sarum, in the early part of the twelfth century.

SATCHELL, with HOUND.—See HOUND.

SATLEY, a township and chapelry, in the parish and union of LANCHESTER, W. division of CHESTER ward,

N. division of the county of DURHAM, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Wolsingham; the township containing 132 inhabitants. In 1221, Philip de St. Helena, rector of Lanchester, granted to this place, as a separate chapelry, a general release from all tithes and oblations, on the condition of its supporting a curate, in lieu of which the proprietors of land have paid from time immemorial £1. 10. per annum. The chapel afterwards fell from its slender endowment, into a mere chapel of ease to the parochial church; but it was again severed about 1731, on receiving an augmentation from Queen Anne's Bounty, which was expended in the purchase of Hunter's field, in the parish of Wolsingham; and a further augmentation was made from the same fund in 1768. In 1834 the Bishop of Durham annexed to it the townships of Butsfield, Cornsay, and Hedley Hope, together with some out-allotments lying within the district and belonging to other places. The township is situated on the road from Wolsingham to Lanchester, and comprises 902 acres of land: the village, which is small and straggling, stretches along a narrow vale. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Bishop, with an income of £210, and a commodious glebe-house, built in 1834 by the Rev. Joseph Thompson, incumbent. The chapel, seated on a hill to the north of the village, was rebuilt about 50 years since, and a square tower and a gallery were added in 1829.

SATTERLEIGH (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of SOUTH MOLTON, South Molton and N. divisions of DEVON,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from South Molton; containing 61 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 0. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and in the gift of James Gould, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £67, and the glebe comprises 28 acres.

SATTERTHWAITE, a chapelry, in the parish of HAWKSHEAD, union of ULVERSTON, hundred of LONSDALE north of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Hawkshead; containing 420 inhabitants. It is overspread with coppice-wood, from the abundance of which the smelting of iron-ore was formerly carried on to a considerable extent: at present, the manufacture of bobbin is carried on at a large mill at Cunsey. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Incumbent of Hawkshead, with a net income of £100. The chapel was repaired and enlarged in 1837.

SAUGHALL, GREAT, a township, in the parish of SHOTWICK, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Higher division of the hundred of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Chester; containing 480 inhabitants, and 1122 acres of land, of a clay soil. A rent-charge of £130 is paid in lieu of the tithes.

SAUGHALL, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of SHOTWICK, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Higher division of the hundred of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Chester; containing 47 inhabitants, and comprising an area of 442 acres, of which the soil is clay. A rent-charge of £55 is paid in lieu of the tithes of the township.

SAUGHALL-MASSEY, a township, in the parish of BIDSTONE, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 9 miles (N. N. W.) from Great Neston; containing 152 inhabitants, and 860 acres of land, partly a clay soil.



**SAUL** (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of **WHEATHURST**, Upper division of the hundred of **WHITSTONE**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 8 miles (N.) from **Dursley**; containing 477 inhabitants. It comprises 500 acres, including 25 common or waste; and is bounded by the river **Severn**, into which the **Frome** here discharges itself. The **Gloucester** and **Berkeley** canal, and the **Severn** and **Thames** canal, both pass through the parish. An inclosure act was obtained in 1839. On the banks of the **Frome** were formerly some tin-plate works. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £125; patron, the **Vicar of Standish**; appropriator, the **Bishop of Gloucester** and **Bristol**: the great tithes have been commuted for £115, and the incumbent's for £42; the glebe comprises 3 acres. The church has been enlarged. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyans**; and a parochial school is supported by subscription. An ancient house here, still surrounded by a moat, belonged to the **Earl of Leicester**.

**SAUNDBY** (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of **GAINSBOROUGH**, North-Clay division of the wapentake of **BASSETLAW**, N. division of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from **Gainsborough**; containing 107 inhabitants. It comprises 1345a. 3r. 2p., and forms elevated ground, overlooking the river **Trent**; the soil is rich, and in good cultivation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 8. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of **Viscount Middleton**: the tithes have been commuted for £325. 15., and the glebe comprises two acres, with an excellent house. The church is in the later English style, with portions of an earlier date, and a very handsome tower built, according to an inscription on one of the stones, in 1500.

**SAUNDERTON** (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **WYCOMBE**, hundred of **DESBOROUGH**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (S. W.) from **Prince's-Risborough**; containing 232 inhabitants. It comprises 1820a. 26p. of land, the greater portion of which is arable; the soil is a rich loam, alternated with clay, and the surface is partly hilly and partly level. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 19. 7.; net income, £377; patrons, the **President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford**. The tithes were commuted for land in 1806; the glebe altogether comprises 406 acres. **Saunderton** formerly constituted two parishes, but coming into the possession of one individual, they were united in the year 1457, and a church dedicated to **St. Nicholas** was suffered to go to ruin.

**SAUSTHORPE** (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of **SPILSBY**, hundred of **HILL**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from **Spilsby**; containing 259 inhabitants. It comprises about 750 acres of land, and is chiefly the property of the **Rev. F. Swan**, lord of the manor, and patron and incumbent of the benefice. **New Hall**, the residence of that gentleman, is a handsome mansion with an embattled parapet. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 3. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; the tithes have been commuted for £212. 14. 6., and the glebe consists of 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The church is a neat edifice.

**SAVERNAKE-FOREST**, or **SOUTH SIDE**, an extra-parochial district, in the hundred of **KINWARDSTONE**, **Marlborough** and **Ramsbury**, and N. divisions of the county of **WILTS**, 2 miles (S.) from **Marlborough**; containing, with **Brimslade** and **Cadley**, 187 inhabitants.

**SAVERNAKE-PARK**, or **NORTH SIDE**, an extra-parochial district, in the hundred of **SELKLEY**, **Marlborough** and **Ramsbury**, and N. divisions of the county of **WILTS**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (S. E. by S.) from **Marlborough**; containing 112 inhabitants.

**SAWBRIDGEWORTH** (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of **BISHOP-STORTFORD**, hundred of **BRAUGHIN**, county of **HERTFORD**,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by N.) from **Hertford**; containing 2394 inhabitants. The **Eastern-Counties** railway crosses the river **Stort** near this place. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17; patron, the **Bishop of London**; appropriators, the **Dean and Chapter of Westminster**. The great tithes have been commuted for £1479. 12., and the vicarial for £391; the appropriate glebe comprises 128 acres. There are places of worship for **Independents** and **Wesleyans**.

**SAWDON**, a township, in the parish of **BROMPTON**, union of **SCARBOROUGH**, **PICKERING** lythe, N. riding of **YORK**, 9 miles (W. S. W.) from **Scarborough**; containing 142 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1200 acres, and lies near the head of a small stream flowing southward to **Wykeham**: the village is north of the high road from **Wykeham** to **Snainton**. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyans**.

**SAWLEY** (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **SHARDLOW**, hundred of **MORLESTON** and **LITCHURCH**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**; containing, with the chapelry of **Long Eaton**, and the hamlet of **Wils-thorpe**, 1933 inhabitants, of whom 1018 are in **Sawley** township, 2 miles (E.) from **Shardlow**. This place had anciently a market and a fair, of which the former, having fallen into disuse, was revived about 1760, but was again discontinued before 1770; the market-house still remains. The parish is situated on the rivers **Trent** and **Derwent**, and comprises about 4000 acres, in about equal portions of arable and grass land; the surface is generally flat, and the soil various, with some excellent barley land. The village is neatly built; many of the population are employed in frame-work knitting and lace-running. The **Trent** and **Mersey** navigation, and the **Erewash** canal pass through the parish. **Harrington** bridge, across the **Trent**, on the **Nottingham** and **Ashby-de-la-Zouch** road, was commenced in 1786, and completed in 1790; it consists of six stone arches, and, with the approaches, is about 300 feet in length. Here is a station of the **Rugby** and **Derby** railway; the southern terminus of the **Erewash-Valley** railway is situated here; and here commences a line to **Nottingham** and **Lincoln**. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of **Wilne** annexed, in the patronage of the **Bishop of Lichfield**; net income, £266, with a glebe-house. The tithes were commuted for land, under inclosure acts, in 1765 and 1787. The church is a large venerable edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, aisles, and tower; an ancient carved oak screen separates the nave and chancel: in 1838 a gallery was built, and an organ added. At **Long Eaton** is a chapel of ease. There are places of worship for **Baptists**, **Wesleyans**, and **Methodists** of the **New Connexion**.

**SAWLEY**, a chapelry, in the parish of **RIPON**, wapentake of **CLARO**, W. riding of **YORK**, 5 miles (S. W. by W.) from **Ripon**; containing 527 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 3190 acres, of which about one-third is arable. The soil is various, in the high



lands light, and in the valleys a heavy loam; the surface is varied, in some parts attaining considerable elevation, and the scenery is generally pleasing. Here are quarries of good building-stone, from which was obtained part of the material for the erection of Trinity church, Ripon. The chapel is dedicated to St. Michael: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Ripon. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SAWLEY, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of CLITHEROE, W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (N. E.) from Clitheroe; containing, with Tosside, 479 inhabitants. The district comprises by computation 2250 acres of land. It belonged to a Cistercian abbey in honour of the Blessed Virgin, founded here in 1146, by William de Percy, and the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was estimated at £221. 15. 8.; the site is now the property of Earl de Grey. There are some remains of the nave and transepts of the church, and the gate-house has been converted into a cottage.

SAWSTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of LINTON, hundred of WHITTLESFORD, county of CAMBRIDGE,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. N. W.) from Linton; containing 992 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from London to Cambridge, and comprises 1817 acres. The ancient manor-house here of the Huddleston family was visited by Queen Mary, who spent some time in it. A paper-mill affords employment to 60 persons, and the manufacture of parchment to about 20. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 10.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £118; patrons and impropriators, John Gosling and R. Huddleston, Esqrs. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1802. There is a place of worship for Independents.

SAWTRY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the hundred of NORMAN-CROSS, union and county of HUNTINGDON,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.) from Stilton; containing 628 inhabitants. It is situated on the road to York, and comprises 1334*a.* 1*r.* 34*p.*; the soil is a strong clay, producing excellent crops of wheat, and the meadows are rich. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 15.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £189; patrons, the Duke of Devonshire, who has two turns, and M. M. Middleton, Esq., who has one. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1804. The church is in the early English style, with a tower and low spire, and has three stalls on the north side of the chancel.

SAWTRY (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the hundred of NORMAN-CROSS, union and county of HUNTINGDON,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by E.) from Stilton; containing 371 inhabitants, and consisting of 1026*a.* 35*p.* The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 1.  $0\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £169; patrons, the family of Annesley. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1804; the glebe altogether comprises 200 acres. The church is an ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SAWTRY (*ST. JUDITH*), an extra-parochial liberty, and formerly a parish, in the hundred of NORMAN-CROSS, union and county of HUNTINGDON, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Stilton; containing 264 inhabitants. A monastery for Cistercian monks was founded here in 1146, by Servin, Earl of Northampton, who placed in it brethren from the abbey of Warden, in the county of

Bedford; it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and flourished till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £141. 3. 8. The liberty comprises about 3000 acres, and is the property of the Hon. Charles Compton Cavendish; about 1000 acres are woodland, chiefly oak. The church has long been demolished.

SAXBY (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of FRAMLAND, N. division of the county of LEICESTER,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by N.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 163 inhabitants. It comprises 1366*a.* 39*p.* The soil is fertile, the surface gently undulated, and the scenery pleasingly varied; the lower grounds are watered by a brook. The substratum is a fine gravel, at no great depth from the surface. The Melton and Oakham canal passes through the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Stapleford consolidated, valued in the king's books at £5; net income, £168; patron, the Earl of Harborough: the glebe comprises 38 acres, with a house. The church was erected in 1789, by the grandfather of the present earl. Skeletons, urns, weapons, &c., have been discovered.

SAXBY (*ST. HELEN*), a parish, in the E. division of the wapentake of ASLACOE, parts of LINDSEY, union and county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (S. E.) from Spittal; containing 140 inhabitants. This place has long been in the possession of the Saundersons, now represented by the Earl of Scarborough. The parish is bordered on the west by the Roman road from Lincoln to the Humber, and by two inconsiderable streams which, uniting at the north-eastern extremity, form the river Ancholme. It comprises about 1400 acres. The substratum abounds with stone, which is quarried for inferior kinds of building, and for repairing the roads. The living is a vicarage, with the rectory of Firsby united, valued in the king's books at £7. 4. 1.; net income, £46; patron and impropriator, the Earl of Scarborough: the glebe contains 14 acres. The church, a neat edifice in the Grecian style, is the place of interment for the family of the earl: some foundations have been discovered near it, supposed to be the remains of a Roman villa.

SAXBY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of GLANDFORD-BRIGG, N. division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (S. W.) from Barton-upon-Humber; containing 287 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2341*a.* 1*r.* 11*p.* The soil is light, resting on chalk, and there are several chalk-pits, from which a material is raised for mending the roads, and also for manure. The surface is elevated, and the scenery of pleasing character, being embellished with some thriving plantations. Saxby Hall is a neat mansion, and the village is agreeably situated on a declivity of the Wolds, overlooking the vale of the Ancholme. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 18.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of the family of Barton: the tithes have been commuted for £432. 17., and the glebe comprises 8 acres. The church has a tower on the south side of the nave, and contains over the altar a beautiful painting of Our Saviour restoring sight to Bartimeus, presented by the patrons.

SAXELBY (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 112 inhabitants. It comprises about 2600 acres. The soil is clay, alternated



with sand and gravel; the surface is hilly, and the low grounds are watered by a brook. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9; net income, £215, arising from 160 acres of land; patron, Earl of Aylesford. The church is ancient.

**SAXELBY** (*St. BOTOLPH*), a parish, in the wapentake of **LAWRESS**, parts of **LINDSEY**, union and county of **LINCOLN**,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Lincoln; containing, with the hamlets of North and South Ingleby, 1058 inhabitants. This parish comprises by admeasurement 4240 acres of land, having for the most part a strong clayey soil. It is situated on the road from Lincoln to Gainsborough, and intersected by the Foss dyke, which is navigable for sloops and barges. The village is large and well built; a statute-fair is held in it in May. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln, with a net income of £167, and a glebe-house newly erected. The tithes were commuted for land in 1806; 245 acres were awarded to Lord Monson, the impropiator, 126 to the vicar, and 22 to the lord of the manor. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a good tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

**SAXHAM, GREAT** (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **THINGOE**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 271 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 13. 11½., and in the gift of William Mills, Esq., who has a seat here: the tithes have been commuted for £369, and the glebe comprises 13 acres.

**SAXHAM, LITTLE** (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **THINGOE**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 230 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 11. 5½.; net income, £300; patron, the Marquess of Bristol. The tower of the church, which is round, is remarkable for the elegance of its design; this and the south door are the chief Norman features remaining.

**SAXLINGHAM** (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of **WALSINGHAM**, hundred of **HOLT**, W. division of **NORFOLK**,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. by N.) from Holt; containing 147 inhabitants. It comprises about 1500 acres of land, chiefly arable, with 120 acres of pasture and woodland; the surface is varied, and the views from the higher grounds extend over the richly-wooded vale of the Glaven. The living is a rectory, with that of Sherrington annexed, valued in the king's books at £12. 17. 3½.; net income, £589; patron, Sir R. P. Jodrell, Bart., who is lord of the manor. The glebe comprises 28 acres, with a handsome house, built by the Rev. S. Jodrell, the incumbent. The church is a cruciform structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains a large and costly monument in the form of an Egyptian pyramid, ornamented with numerous hieroglyphics, erected by Sir Christopher Heydon to the memory of his lady, who died in 1593.

**SAXLINGHAM-NETHERGATE** (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **HENSTEAD**, E. division of **NORFOLK**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E.) from Stratton St. Mary; containing 650 inhabitants, of whom about 50 are employed in weaving. This parish, with Saxlingham-Thorpe, comprises 2111 acres, of which 107 are

common or waste land. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Saxlingham-Thorpe united, valued in the king's books at £13. 11. 8.; net income, £699; patron, the Rev. J. H. Steward. The church contains monuments to the Very Rev. John Baron, Dean of Norwich, and the Ven. J. Gooch, Archdeacon of Sudbury, and his lady. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

**SAXLINGHAM-THORPE** (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **HENSTEAD**, E. division of **NORFOLK**,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Stratton St. Mary; containing 131 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Saxlingham-Nethergate, and valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4. The church has fallen into ruins.

**SAXMUNDHAM** (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a market-town and parish, in the union and hundred of **PLOMESGATE**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, 20 miles (N. E. by N.) from Ipswich, and 89 (N. E.) from London; containing 1097 inhabitants. This town, which is supposed to be of Saxon origin, is situated in a valley, on the road from Yarmouth to London, and near a small stream which flows on the eastern side into the Ore. It consists chiefly of one street in a direction north and south, comprising modern and newly-fronted houses of neat and respectable appearance. There is an assembly-room, in which balls and concerts are occasionally held. The inhabitants are plentifully supplied with water from springs. The only branch of business is the trade in malt: the market is on Thursday, and is noted for corn, which is shipped in large quantities from Snape and Iken wharfs, for London. Fairs take place on Whit-Tuesday, and the first Thursday in October, for toys, &c. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 15. 10., and in the gift of W. Long, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £275, and the glebe comprises 29 acres. The church is a little southward of the town, embosomed in trees; a gallery has been erected, and the building contains several monuments to the family of Long, who have their seat at Hurt's Hall, in the parish. There is a place of worship for Independents. A chantry was founded here by Robert Swan, about 1308.

**SAXONDALE**, a township, in the parish of **SHELFORD**, union, and S. division of the wapentake, of **BINGHAM**, S. division of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 8 miles (E.) from Nottingham; containing 121 inhabitants. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

**SAXTEAD** (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **HOXNE**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, 13 miles (N.) from Woodbridge; containing 447 inhabitants, and comprising by survey 1202 acres, of which 28 are common or waste. The living is annexed to the rectory of Framlingham: the tithes have been commuted for £340. The church is in the decorated English style: the steeple fell down in 1806, and has not been rebuilt.

**SAXTHORPE** (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of **AYLSHAM**, hundred of **SOUTH ERPINGHAM**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 5 miles (S. N. E.) from Reepham; containing 342 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2111 acres, of which 1889 are arable, 128 pasture, and 94 woodland; the surface is undulated, and the higher grounds command some fine views. The village is situated on the river Bure, and on the road from Norwich to Holt. The living is a discharged vicarage.



valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4.; patrons and impropiators, the Master and Fellows of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. The great tithes have been commuted for £290. 10., and the vicarial for £87; the glebe comprises  $43\frac{1}{2}$  acres, and there are 19 acres of land at Wood-Dalling belonging to the living. The church is chiefly in the decorated and later English styles, with a square embattled tower. Here was anciently a chapel, founded by Aymer de Valence in 1313, and the site of which is still called Chapel Close.

SAXTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the Upper division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, W. riding of YORK; containing, with Towton township, 573 inhabitants, of whom 427 are in the township of Saxton with Scarthingwell,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. by W.) from Tadcaster. The parish comprises by computation 4030 acres, and is chiefly the property of the daughters and co-heiresses of R. O. Gascoigne, Esq.; the land is generally in good cultivation. Scarthingwell Hall was formerly the residence of Lord Hawke, who is a considerable landowner here; it is a neat mansion, pleasantly situated, with a park of 160 acres. The village is built on an acclivity. Here are some quarries of stone for building. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £76; patrons and impropiators, the family of Gascoigne. The church is an ancient structure in the Norman style, and contains several monuments of the Hungate and Hawke families. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Lords Dacre and Westmorland, with many others of the slain in the battle of Towton, were interred here.

SCACKLETON, a township, in the parish of HOVINGHAM, union of MALTON, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK, 10 miles (W. by N.) from Malton; containing 189 inhabitants. It comprises 1460 acres of land, of which a portion is in wood. The village is on the road from Wiganthorpe to Coulton.

SCAFTWORTH, a township, in the parish of EVERTON, union of EAST RETFORD, North-Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (S. E. by E.) from Bawtry; containing 100 inhabitants, and comprising 1049*a.* 3*r.* 34*p.* The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1772. During the inclosure of the common several Roman antiquities were found.

SCAGGLETHORPE, a township, in the parish of SETTRINGTON, union of MALTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK, 3 miles (E. by N.) from Malton; containing 249 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the navigable river Derwent, and comprises 1220 acres, of which 700 are in tillage, and the rest in grass; the soil runs through several varieties, between a strong clay and a sandy loam. The slope on which the village stands commands extensive views towards the south-west. The tithes were commuted for 43 acres of land, and a modus of £60 a year, in 1725. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SCALBY, a township, in the parish of BLACKTOFT, union of HOWDEN, wapentake of HOWDENSHERE, E. riding of YORK,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. by N.) from Howden; containing 131 inhabitants. It comprises about 1100 acres, part being on Walling fen. The village, which is scattered, is on the road from North Cave to Howden.

SCALBY (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of SCARBOROUGH, PICKERING lythe, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the chapelry of Cloughton, and the town-

ships of Burniston, Newby, Stainton-Dale, and Throxenby, 1886 inhabitants, of whom 612 are in Scalby township,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Scarborough. The parish comprises by computation upwards of 12,000 acres, of which the township contains 2485. A small rivulet winds through the village, and discharges itself into the sea near Scalby mill, where are some tea-gardens resorted to by the visitors at Scarborough. Timothy Hardcastle, Esq., has a beautiful seat here, from which are fine views of the sea and Scarborough Castle. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, with a net income of £302, and a neat parsonage-house: the tithes, with the exception of those for Stainton-Dale, were commuted for land in 1771. There is a chapel of ease at Cloughton. A girdle of pure gold, 35 inches in length, weighing  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ounces, and twisted like a cord, each end forming a hook, was lately found on the estate of Mr. Hardcastle.

SCALDWELL (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of BRIXWORTH, hundred of ORLINGBURY, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by E.) from Northampton; containing 416 inhabitants. The parish stands elevated, and comprises about 1152 acres, of which three-fourths are arable, and the remainder pasture; it has a red light soil, suitable for turnips and barley. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 0. 10.; net income, £357; patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1775; the glebe altogether comprises 150 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower, and has a fine eastern window. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a school is supported by endowment. A Roman urn was dug up in 1838.

SCALEBY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of LONGTOWN, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND; containing 584 inhabitants, of whom 230 are in East Scaleby,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and 354 in West Scaleby,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by N.) from Carlisle. Richard Tilliol, called Richard the Rider, received a grant of this territory from Henry I., and built a castle here with materials brought from the Picts' wall. In the early part of the civil war, Scaleby Castle was garrisoned for Charles I.; in 1645 it surrendered to the parliamentarians; in 1648 it again fell into the hands of the royalists, but it was soon after recaptured, and kept for the parliament. It is an interesting monument of antiquity; the more ancient part is in ruins, but a portion has been rebuilt and is inhabited. The parish comprises 3100 acres, of which 136 are common or waste land. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 1.; net income, £107; patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. The church was repaired in 1827. The Rev. William Gilpin, author of the *Lives of the Reformers, Forest Scenery, &c.*, was born in the castle in 1724.

SCALES, with BROMFIELD and CROOKDALE, a township, in the parish of BROMFIELD, union of WIGTON, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of the county of CUMBERLAND,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Wigton; containing 364 inhabitants, of whom 94 are in the hamlet of Scales.

SCALES, with NEWTON.—See NEWTON.

SCALFORD (*ST. EGELWIN THE MARTYR*), a parish, in the union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of FRAM-



LAND, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 517 inhabitants. The parish is beautifully situated on a brook called the Skeld or Scald, and comprises about 2420 acres, whereof 500 are arable, and the remainder pasture. The surface is gently undulated, and the soil clay, alternated with sand; the substratum abounds with stone, which is quarried for building and for the roads. The air here is very salubrious, and the parish particularly healthy. In the village are two springs of the purest and softest water, from the larger of which not much less than fifty gallons run per minute, at all times and in all seasons. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 1. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £300; patron and impropriator, the Duke of Rutland. The tithes were commuted for land in 1765; the glebe comprises about 200 acres, with a good substantial residence. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans.

SCALTHWAITERIGG, with HAY and HUTTON-I'-TH'-HAY, a township, in the parish, union, and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, 2 miles (N. E.) from Kendal; containing 408 inhabitants, of whom 222 are in Scalthwaiterigg, 115 in Hay, and 71 in Hutton-i'-th'-Hay.

SCAMBLESBY, a parish, in the union of HORNCastle, N. division of the wapentake of GARTREE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. by E.) from Horncastle; containing 500 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £71; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln.

SCAMMONDEN, a chapelry, in the parish and union of HUDDERSFIELD, Upper division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W.) from Huddersfield; containing 972 inhabitants. It comprises 1711a. 13p. The surface is mountainous and wild; on the west is the lofty ridge of Blackstone Edge, and several parts of the chapelry command extensive views over a country abounding with romantic scenery. About 900 acres were inclosed in 1820, and have been brought into profitable cultivation; but many of the hills are still uncultivated, affording only rough pasture. There are excellent freestone-quarries. The roads from Elland and from Huddersfield to Manchester pass through the chapelry. The chapel was rebuilt in 1813, at a cost of £1000, and is situated on an acclivity, in a romantic dell watered by a small rivulet called Black Brook: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, about £170; patron, the Vicar of Huddersfield. Here is a place of worship for Baptists.

SCAMPSTON, a chapelry, in the parish of RILLINGTON, union of MALTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK, 6 miles (N. E. by E.) from Malton; containing 251 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the navigable river Derwent, and comprises 2382 acres, of which 1199 are arable, 1026 pasture, and 157 woodland. The surface is level. Scampston Hall is a handsome mansion, situated in an extensive park, in which is a fine sheet of water crossed by a bridge. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patron, the Vicar of Rillington. A new chapel, built by William St. Quintin, Esq., was opened in April 1846.

SCAMPTON (ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST), a parish, in the wapentake of LAWRESS, parts of LINDSEY, union and

county of LINCOLN, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Lincoln; containing 224 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2147 acres of profitable land. The substratum contains limestone, which is quarried for building and for the roads, and also burnt into lime. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 16. 8.; net income, £82; patron, Sir George Cayley, Bart.: the glebe comprises an acre of ground, with a residence. Some remains of a Roman villa were discovered about the year 1800. Scampton was the residence of Archdeacon Illingworth, author of a curious work on its antiquities.

SCARBOROUGH (ST. MARY), a borough, market-town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in PICKERING lythe, N. riding of YORK, 39 miles (N. E.) from York, and 216 (N.) from London; containing, with the township of Falsgrave, 10,060 inhabitants, of whom 9515 are in Scarborough township. The



Corporation Seal.

origin of this town has not been satisfactorily ascertained: it is supposed to have derived its name from the Saxon *Scear*, a rock, and *Burgh*, a fortified place. The earliest authentic record of it is a charter of Henry II., conferring certain privileges on the inhabitants; and in the reign of Henry III., a charter was granted for making a new pier at *Scardeburch*, as the place was then called. Prior to the construction of the pier, the town had begun to rise into importance, and was defended by walls and a fosse, of which some vestiges may still be traced. In the reign of Stephen, a castle had been erected by William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle and Holderness, which that nobleman was compelled to surrender to Henry II., who made considerable additions to it. Piers Gaveston, favourite of Edward II., took refuge here from the attacks of the confederate barons, and for a considerable time maintained the fortress against their assaults, till a scarcity of provisions obliged him to surrender. In the same reign the town was burnt by the Scottish forces, which, headed by Robert Bruce their king, made an irruption into England. Robert Aske, the leader of the insurrection called the "Pilgrimage of Grace," made an unsuccessful attempt to gain possession of the castle in 1536; and during Wyatt's rebellion in 1553, it was surprised and captured by a party headed by Thomas, second son of Lord Stafford, who had disguised themselves as peasants; but it was soon retaken by the Earl of Westmorland, and Stafford and three of his accomplices being made prisoners, were sent to London, and executed.

During the civil war in the reign of Charles I. the parliamentary forces, commanded by Sir John Meldrum, besieged the castle, which held out under its brave governor, Sir Hugh Cholmley, for more than twelve months. At length, on the death of Meldrum, who fell in an assault, the command devolved upon Sir Matthew Boynton, to whom, after the exhaustion of its military stores, the fortress was surrendered in 1646, upon honourable terms. Colonel Boynton, who succeeded Sir Matthew in the command of the castle, having declared



for the king, it came again into the possession of the royalists; but it was finally surrendered to the parliament in 1648, and soon afterwards dismantled. George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends, was confined in it in 1665. During the rebellion in 1745, the building was put into a state of temporary repair; since which time batteries have been erected for the protection of the town and harbour: within the inclosure are barracks for the accommodation of 120 men. This once formidable fortress comprised within the boundary walls an area of more than nineteen acres, and occupied the summit of an eminence 300 feet above the level of the sea. It is surrounded by the sea on all sides except the west, by which it is connected with the town; on the north, east, and south is a vast range of perpendicular rocks. The entrance is through an arched gateway, on the summit of a narrow isthmus, flanked by bastions, and formerly defended by two drawbridges within the gates, and a deep fosse. The principal parts remaining are, the keep, a square tower whose walls are twelve feet thick; and portions of the semicircular towers that defended the ramparts, now falling rapidly to decay: some slight remains of the chapel, also, are still discernible within the walls. The castle and its precincts are extra-parochial.

The town is romantically situated in the recess of a fine open bay, on the coast of the North Sea; and consists of numerous streets, rising in successive tiers from the shore in the form of an amphitheatre. The beach, of firm and smooth sand, slopes gradually towards the sea. Belvoir Terrace, and the Crescent, form elegant ranges of mansions; and on the cliff are many handsome private residences, and lodging-houses for the accommodation of visitors, who repair hither, either for the convenience of bathing, for which the sea here, unimpaired in its quality by the influx of any considerable stream of fresh water, is peculiarly favourable; or for the benefit of the mineral springs, whose efficacy has been for more than two centuries in high repute. These springs, which are saline chalybeates, varying in the proportions of their several ingredients, were for some time lost by the sinking of a large mass of the cliff in 1737, but were recovered after a diligent search. The water was analysed in 1840, by Sir Richard Phillips; and one imperial gallon of the north spring was found to contain, of chloride of sodium 26·64 grains, crystallized sulphate of magnesia 142·68 grains, crystallized sulphate of lime 184 grains, bicarbonate of lime 48·26 grains, and bicarbonate of protoxide of iron 1·84 grains, with 6·3 cubic inches of azotic gas. Of the south spring, a gallon was found to contain, chloride of sodium 29·63 grains, crystallized sulphate of magnesia 225·33 grains, crystallized sulphate of lime 110·78 grains, bicarbonate of lime 47·80 grains, and bicarbonate of protoxide of iron 1·81 grains, with 7·5 cubic inches of azotic gas. The old spa-house was washed away during a tremendous storm in 1836, and in 1839 a new building, in the castellated style, was erected from a design by Henry Wyatt, Esq.; the saloon is 75 feet in length, and 17 feet wide, and is approached by beautiful walks cut in the cliff. In the vicinity is a fine terrace, one hundred feet above the level of the sands, forming a pleasant promenade, and, by an iron bridge of four arches on stone pillars, connecting the dis severed cliffs, in the chasm between which runs the stream called Millbeck. The

bridge, which was erected in 1827, is 414 feet in length and 75 feet in height, and constitutes one of the principal ornaments of the town. There are several large bathing establishments; and a general sea-bathing infirmary is supported by subscription, for poor invalids. The Agricultural and General Library, on King-street Cliff, was established in 1801, and has a collection of more than 3000 volumes. The theatre was patronized by the late Stephen Kemble. The environs are diversified with hill and dale, and include much picturesque and romantic scenery: Olivers' Mount, about a mile from the town, approached by a gradual ascent, forms a magnificent natural terrace, 500 feet above the level of the sea, commanding an interesting view of the castle, town, harbour, and piers, on one side, and overlooking the ocean on the other. The rides on the sands and in the vicinity are pleasant; and the salubrity of the air, and the numerous objects of interest which the neighbourhood contains, render Scarborough a favourite place of fashionable resort. The town is supplied with fresh water by pipes from the hill, two miles distant, and by a reservoir capable of containing 4000 hogsheads: an act for its better supply was passed in 1845. A branch of the York and North-Midland railway was opened to Scarborough in July of the same year.

The port, to which the privilege of bonding was granted in 1841, is a member of that of Hull. Its limits extend from the most eastern part of Flamborough Head, in a direction northward, to Peasholme Beck, including all the sea-coast to fourteen fathoms of water at low-water mark. The foreign trade is principally with France, Holland, and the Baltic, from which the port receives wine, brandy, geneva, timber, deals, hemp, flax, and iron; and it carries on a considerable trade in corn, butter, bacon, and salt fish, with Newcastle, Sunderland, and other places on the coast, and with the port of London in groceries. The number of vessels of above 50 tons' burthen registered at the port is 157, and their aggregate tonnage 31,010. The harbour, though confined at the entrance, is easy of access, and safe and commodious within. It is protected by two piers, one of which, enlarged by act of parliament, obtained in the 5th of George II., is 1200 feet in length, and 42 feet broad at the extremity, and in the intermediate lines varies from thirteen to eighteen feet in breadth. This pier having been found insufficient to prevent the accumulation of sand in the harbour, an act was procured for the construction of a new one: the breadth of this at the foundation is 60 feet, and at the curvature, where it is most subject to the action of the waves, 63; it is 40 feet high, 42 in breadth at the top, and 1200 in length. In 1843, an act was passed for the further improvement of the harbour. Several steam-packets touch at the port every week, on their passage between London and Edinburgh. The fishery, formerly carried on to a considerable extent, and a source of great profit to the town, has for some years declined, but many boats are still employed; the principal fish taken are herrings, turbot, soles, ling, cod, plaice, lobsters, and crabs. Near the town is an establishment for curing the herrings, which are quite equal, if not superior, to the Yarmouth bloaters. There are several manufactories for cordage, and a yard for ship-building. The market-days are Thursday and Saturday, the former for corn; the fish-market is held on the



sands near the harbour. The fairs are on Holy-Thurs-day and Nov. 23rd, and chiefly for cattle.

Scarborough is a BOROUGH by prescription. It received its first charter from Henry II., in 1181, and the grant was subsequently confirmed and extended by various sovereigns; the corporation now consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and 18 councillors, under the act 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76. The borough is divided into two wards; the municipal boundaries are co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes, and the number of magistrates is eight. The town first exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward I., since which time it has regularly returned two members to parliament: the right of election was extended by the act 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, to the £10 householders; the mayor is returning officer. The corporation hold quarterly courts of session, for all offences not capital; a court of pleas, for the recovery of debts to any amount; and manorial courts. Petty-sessions, also, take place. The powers of the county debt-court of Scarborough, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Scarborough. The borough gaol was rebuilt in 1842.

The parish comprises about 2160 acres. The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; net income, £205; patron, Lord Hotham: the impropriation once belonged to the corporation, who allowed the tithes to be redeemed by individual proprietors, so that the parish is now nearly tithe-free. The church, which was connected with a Cistercian monastery here, and was a magnificent cruciform structure with three noble towers, sustained considerable damage during the sieges of the castle, in the time of the parliamentary war, and retains but few portions of its ancient character. The present steeple stands at the eastern end, and occupies the site of the original transept tower, which fell down in 1659. Christ-church, a handsome edifice in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, was erected in 1828, by the Parliamentary Commissioners, aided by a local subscription of £3000, and a gift of the stone from Sir John V. B. Johnstone, Bart.: the living has a net income of about £200; patron, the Vicar. Another church, called St. Thomas', was erected in 1840, by private subscription, aided by a grant of £300 from the Incorporated Society; it is a neat edifice in the later English style, and contains 440 sittings, of which 320 are free: the living is also in the gift of the Vicar of the parish. A chapel called the Bethel, formerly the town-hall, is attended chiefly by fishermen; and there are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans; and a Roman Catholic chapel.

The grammar school is of remote origin. In 1648, the corporation ordered the south transept of St. Mary's church to be fitted up and appropriated to its use, the expense being defrayed by the sale of the Charnel Chapel, or old school-house. The seamen's hospital, erected in 1752, by the ship-owners of the town, for the support of aged seamen, their widows and children, is supported by a contribution of sixpence per month from the owner of every vessel belonging to the port, for each person on board during the time the vessel is at sea, or in actual service. It is under the superintendence of a president and trustees annually elected; and the income, arising

from donations, is about £200 per annum. The building consists of a centre and two wings, with a court in front, and contains 25 apartments for poor seamen, or seamen's widows. The Trinity-house, originally established by subscription, for similar purposes, in 1602, was rebuilt in a substantial manner in 1832. Wilson's Mariners' Asylum, a beautiful range in the Elizabethan style, for the reception of 14 married persons, was erected and endowed in the lifetime of the founder, in 1837. Taylor's free dwellings for the poor were built in 1810. St. Thomas' hospital was founded by Hugh de Bulmer, in the reign of Henry II., for aged and infirm persons; the buildings are low and of ancient appearance. There are several charitable bequests for distribution among the poor generally. The union of Scarborough comprises 33 parishes or places, and contains a population of 21,305. To the north of St. Sepulchre's street is the site of a Franciscan convent, supposed to have been founded about the 29th of Henry III. Among other monastic establishments anciently existing here, were, a monastery of Dominicans, established in the reign of Edward II. by Adam Say, Knt., or by Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland; and a house of Carmelite friars, instituted by Edward II., in 1319. Scarborough gives the title of Earl to the family of Lumley.

SCARCLIFFE (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of MANSFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Mansfield; containing 582 inhabitants. The parish comprises the villages of Scarcliffe and Palterton, and the hamlets of Scarcliffe-Lane, Stockley, and Riley; and contains 3772 acres, of which 400 are wood. The surface is diversified by hill and dale; the soil in some parts is a calcareous loam, and in others a calcareous clay: there are some quarries of limestone. The village of Scarcliffe is situated on the Rotherham road. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5; net income, £68; patron, the Duke of Devonshire; impropriator, Earl Bathurst. The glebe consists of 14 acres of arable land, and there is a glebe-house. The church is situated on a gentle hill, in the centre of the village. The exterior of the nave is disfigured by alterations made in the two last centuries: the spire, which was unsafe, was taken down in 1842, and a tower erected in its place, at a cost of £500; it is a plain structure, in the Norman style, with pointed arches. In the chancel are a piscina, a tomb of the 13th century, and a statue of the 11th century. The last is of a lady, with her child, and is formed of a block of stone: she is represented in robes, with a coronet on her head, and from her breasts downwards is an inscription in Latin, in Lombardic characters. Tradition says, that this lady, whose name was Constantia, lost her way while journeying through a neighbouring forest, and that, attracted by the sound of the curfew at the church, she reached the village, where she died in childbirth, leaving property in jewels to purchase land to pay for the curfew being rung for ever. Some land belonging to the parish, said to have been purchased in consequence, now lets for £4. 10. a year. In the village is a school endowed with £6. per annum by Mrs. Vaughan, and having £6 yearly from Earl Bathurst.

SCARCROFT, a township, in the parish of THORNER, Lower division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of YORK, 6½ miles (S. S. W.) from Wetherby; containing 218 inhabitants. It comprises by computa-



tion 950 acres. Near the village is a large mound supposed to have been the site of a Roman camp; and from the discovery of various relics, the Romans are thought to have had works here for the smelting of iron.

SCARGILL, a township, in the parish of BARNINGHAM, union of TEESDALE, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Greta-Bridge; containing 106 inhabitants. It comprises about 4880 acres of land, of which a considerable portion is high moor. The village is situated on the south side of the Greta, near Rutherford-bridge.

SCARISBRICK, a township, in the parish and union of ORMSKIRK, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 2 miles (N. W.) from Ormskirk; containing 1957 inhabitants. In the reign of Edward II. the manor appears to have been in the possession of a family of the local name, with whom it continued until conveyed, about the commencement of the present century, by the heiress of the Scarisbricks, to the Ecclestons, who assumed the name of Scarisbrick. The township includes the hamlets of Bescar and Snape-Green, and parts of Martin Mere; and comprises 7819 acres, whereof 2560 are arable, 5121 pasture, and 138 wood. The Leeds and Liverpool canal passes through. Scarisbrick Hall is said to have been erected in the 11th century: it was inhabited by the family in 1567; and was improved, and re-cased in stone, in 1814. Hurlston Hall, built in the reign of Edward VI., is a lath-and-plaster house, originally the abode of the Hurlston family. The tithes have been commuted for £970 payable to an impropriator; and £94 to the rector of Hallsall. In 1814 a Roman Catholic chapel was built at Bescar.

SCARLE, NORTH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of NEWARK, Lower division of the wapentake of BOOTHBY-GRAFFO, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 10 miles (W. S. W.) from Lincoln; containing 490 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded by the river Trent, comprises about 1600 acres; the surface is flat, the soil clayey, and clay of good quality for making bricks is obtained in abundance. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 17.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £259. 10., and the glebe consists of 32 acres. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SCARLE, SOUTH (*ST. HELEN*), a parish, in the union, and N. division of the wapentake, of NEWARK, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by N.) from Newark; containing, with Besthorpe chapelry, 525 inhabitants, of whom 198 are in the township of South Scarle. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Girton annexed, valued in the king's books at £5. 2. 5., and in the gift of the Prebendary of South Scarle in the Cathedral of Lincoln; impropriators, G. Hutton, Esq., and others. The great tithes have been commuted for £190. 11., and the vicarial for £54. 18.; the impropriate glebe comprises 112 acres. At Besthorpe is a chapel of ease.

SCARNING (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of LAUNDITCH, W. division of NORFOLK, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from East Dereham; containing 613 inhabitants. It comprises 3300 acres, and is situated on the road from Dereham to Swaffham. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with a moiety of the rectorial tithes,

and valued in the king's books at £9. 19.; net income £389; patron, and impropriator of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, E. Lombe, Esq. There is a glebe of 10 acres, with a house. The church is in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains some curious relics. A free school was founded and endowed by William Secker, in 1604; the income is £150 per annum.

SCARRINGTON, a parish, in the union, and N. division of the wapentake, of BINGHAM, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by N.) from Nottingham; containing 230 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Orston: the tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1780. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SCARTHINGWELL, YORKSHIRE.—See SAXTON.

SCARTH (*ST. GILES*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S.) from Great Grimsby; containing 199 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 10. 10.; net income, £231; patrons, the Principal and Fellows of Jesus College, Oxford.

SCATTERGATE, a township, in the parish of APPLEBY ST. LAWRENCE, EAST ward, county of WEST-MORLAND; containing 156 inhabitants. It adjoins the town of Appleby on the south, and within the township are the remains of Appleby Castle. Dr. Waugh, Bishop of Carlisle, was a native of the place.

SCAWBY (*ST. HIBALD*), a parish, in the union of GLANDFORD-BRIGG, E. division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. S. W.) from Glandford-Brigg; containing, with Sturton township, 1050 inhabitants. This place is of considerable antiquity, and has from a remote period belonged to the family of Nelthorpe. The parish comprises about 4000 acres, of which small portions are moorland and plantations; the soil is fertile, easily convertible, and the surface generally level. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7; net income, £170; patron and impropriator, Sir John Nelthorpe, Bart.: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1770. The church contains a monument to John Nelthorpe, the first baronet, who died in 1669. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Calvinists, and Primitive Methodists; also a free school, founded in 1705 by Sir Henry Nelthorpe, who endowed it with land now producing £30 per annum. At Weston, a hamlet in the parish, are evident remains of a Roman station; and in the garden of Henry Grantham, Esq., are two tessellated pavements, one about 16 feet square, and the other 12 feet long and 8 wide, communicating by a narrow passage: the latter seems to have been used as a dressing-room, and at the south end is a semicircular bath. Several coins of Constantine have been found; and at a farmhouse about 300 yards distant, are vestiges of a fortified camp, where a religious house appears to have been erected. There is a mineral spring.

SCAWSBY, a hamlet, in the parish of BRODSWORTH, union of DONCASTER, N. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Doncaster; containing 31 inhabitants. This was a place of some little importance in the Saxon times; and after the Conquest formed



part of the honour of Tickhill, and was held under the lords of that district by a family who took their name from the spot. At a subsequent period here was a chapel, it being recorded in 1303 that the archbishop granted a licence to Walter de Harum for the celebration of divine service in his chapel or oratory at Scawsby. The hamlet is on the road from Doncaster to Marr, and comprises by computation 620 acres. The insurgents in the "Pilgrimage of Grace" encamped on Scawsby Lees.

SCAWTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of HELMSLEY, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK, 4 miles (W.) from Helmsley; containing 139 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2768 acres, of which 985 are common or waste. It is situated upon Hambleton, in the midst of open moorland scenery; about two-thirds of its area are under tillage, and the remainder in pasture. Stone of good quality is quarried for building, and for burning into lime. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 19. 2., and in the gift of Sir William Worsley, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £148, and the glebe comprises 32 acres. The church is in the early English style.

SCHOLES, a hamlet, in the parish of BARWICK-IN-ELMETT, Lower division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of YORK, 9 miles (E. N. E.) from Leeds. The population is principally employed in the making of cards for machinery. The substratum abounds with coal, but no mines are in operation. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a parochial school is supported by subscription.

SCILLY ISLANDS. These islands, which are 17 in number, besides 22 smaller islets and numerous naked rocks, form a cluster lying off the south-west coast, and annexed to the Western division of the county of Cornwall, about 17 leagues due west from the Lizard Point, and 10 nearly west-by-south from the Land's End. By the Greeks they were called *Hesperides* and *Cassiterides*; by the Romans, *Sellinae* and *Silura Insulae*. Their present name, anciently written Sully or Sulley, appears to be British, and they are said to take it from a small island, containing only one acre, which is called Scilly. Except what relates to their trading intercourse with the Phœnicians and the Romans, and the circumstance of their having been occasionally appropriated by the latter as a place of banishment for state criminals, the first mention we find of them in history is in the tenth century, when they were subdued by King Athelstan. From this period there is no record of any remarkable historical event, until the reign of Charles I., when the islands became of considerable importance as a military post, and formed one of the last rallying points for the royalists. In 1645, they afforded a temporary asylum to Prince Charles and his friends, Lords Hopton and Capel; and in 1649, Sir John Grenville being governor of the Scilly Islands, fortified and held them for Charles II. The parliament finding their trading vessels much annoyed by Sir John's frigates, fitted out an expedition for the reduction of the islands, under the command of Admiral Blake and Sir George Ascue; and they were delivered up to the parliament in the beginning of June of the same year.

The total surface of the islands is about 4700 acres, and the number of inhabitants 2582. The extent of ST. MARY'S ISLAND, the largest, including the garrison,

which is joined to it by an isthmus, is 1640 acres, and the population amounts to 1545. Its principal village, called *Hugh* or *Heugh Town*, was much damaged by inundation during the great storm in 1744; the pier was finished in 1750, at the expense of Lord Godolphin, and vessels of 150 tons' burthen may ride here in safety. Near this place are the ruins of an old fortress, with a mount and the remains of several block-houses and batteries, supposed to have been constructed in the civil war. Two furlongs eastward is a bay called Pomellin or Porthmellin, where a fine white sand, composed of crystals and talc, much esteemed as a writing sand and for other purposes, is procured in abundance. About a mile from Hugh-town is *Church-town*, consisting of a few houses and the church. In the chancel of the church are interred Sir John Narborough, Bart., son of the celebrated Admiral Narborough; Henry Trelawney, son of a bishop of Winchester; and Captain Edmund Loades, of the Association man-of-war; all of whom shared the fate of Rear-Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel, who was lost on the Gilston rock, October 22nd, 1707. A quarter of a mile further, bordering on the sea, is *Old-town*, formerly the most important place of the island. On a promontory called the Giant's Castle, are traces of a fortress, thought to be of remote origin. On the west side of the island are St. Mary's garrison, with the barracks and several batteries, and Star Castle, the latter built by Sir Francis Godolphin, in 1593.

The island next in magnitude is *Trescoe*, anciently called Iniscaw, and St. Nicholas, which contains 430 inhabitants, and comprises 880 acres. In it are some remains of the conventual church of St. Nicholas, the ruins of Old-castle, and Oliver's Battery. Old-castle, which appears to have been built in or about the reign of Henry VIII., is spoken of by Leland as "a little pile, or fortress;" but seems to have been afterwards enlarged, as its ruins show it to have been a considerable building. Oliver's Castle, as it is called, from its having been built by the parliamentarians, was repaired in 1740; but is described by Borlase, in 1756, as being then already much decayed. *St. Martin's Island*, though next in size to St. Mary's and Trescoe, containing 214 inhabitants, and comprising 720 acres, was uninhabited until the reign of Charles II.: in 1683 Mr. Ekins built a tower on it as a landmark, 20 feet high, surmounted with a spire of the same height. On *St. Agnes' Island*, which has 243 inhabitants, is a lighthouse. *Bryer*, or *Brechar*, contains 121 persons, and consists of 330 acres; *Sampson* has a population of 29.

The principal employment and trade of the islanders consist in fishing and in making kelp: the quantity of kelp annually made varies from 100 to 200 tons. The number of vessels of above 50 tons' burthen, registered at the port, is 37, and the aggregate tonnage 3751; about 100 boats are used for fishing, piloting, &c. Tin is found in several of the islands, and in some lead and copper; but no mines are now worked. Barley, peas, and oats, with a small portion of wheat, are produced: a few acres are sown with the pallas, or naked oat, and potatoes are cultivated in great quantities in St. Mary's. Cattle are fed on most of the isles, and though not very numerous, are sometimes sold to masters of vessels. Samphire, for pickling, is collected in abundance in the isle of Trescoe. The tamarisk and *Laurea arborea* grow plentifully in that of St. Mary.



The property and temporal jurisdiction of the islands were anciently attached to the earldom, as they now are to the duchy, of Cornwall, excepting those of St. Nicholas (now Trescoe), St. Sampson, St. Elid, St. Teon, and Nullo, and some lands in other islands, which were given, in or before the reign of Edward the Confessor, to certain monks or hermits in St. Nicholas, and were subsequently granted by Henry I. to the abbot of Tavistock. The present lessee of the whole is the Duke of Leeds, representative of the Godolphin family, to whom they appear to have been first leased in the 13th of Elizabeth. The lord proprietor appoints a court, or council of twelve, consisting of some of the principal inhabitants, which generally sits monthly, for the trial of complaints, suits, &c., between the islanders, excepting such causes as affect life and limb, and such as are cognizable by the court of admiralty. The islands are under the spiritual jurisdiction of the Bishop of Exeter, and form part of the archdeaconry of Cornwall. In early times the abbot of Tavistock held the tithes of the whole, and certain lands, by the title of finding two monks to reside here, and to provide for the spiritual wants of the inhabitants; but since the Reformation the tithes have been vested in the lord proprietor, who is patron of the donative, and pays the minister an optional salary. Until of late years the minister of St. Mary's was the only clergyman, officiating constantly at St. Mary's, at Trescoe on the Sunday after Easter, and at St. Martin's on Trinity-Sunday. There are chapels at Trescoe, St. Martin's, St. Agnes', Bryer, and St. Sampson's, for the most part built by the Godolphin family. The Wesleyans have four places of worship. On St. Helen's Island, now uninhabited, are the ruins of houses, and of an ancient chapel.

SCISSETT, an ecclesiastical district, in the parishes of HIGH HOYLAND and EMLEY, wapentake of STAINCROSS and AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 9 miles (S. E. by E.) from Huddersfield; containing 2000 inhabitants. This district comprises about 2000 acres of land, in a fertile valley; and abounds with coal and freestone, which are sold at a low price. The inhabitants are mostly employed in the woollen and worsted manufactures, chiefly of fancy goods. The river Dearne flows through the district, in a direction parallel with the Wakefield and Manchester road, usually called the Denby-Dale road. The church, dedicated to St. Augustine, was erected in 1839, at an expense of £2000, raised by subscription, to which Wentworth Beaumont, Esq., largely contributed; the site was given by the late Joseph Kaye, Esq. The structure is in the early English style, with a square embattled tower. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Mr. Beaumont, who endowed it with £1300 three per cents., and built a parsonage-house. A national school is supported by subscription.

SCOFTON, a township, in the parish and union of WORKSOP, Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM; containing 35 inhabitants.

SCOLE, or OSMONDISTON (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of DEPWADE, hundred of DISS, E. division of NORFOLK, 19½ miles (S. S. W.) from Norwich; containing 685 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Waveney, and comprises about 800 acres. The village is a great thoroughfare, on the road from Ipswich to Norwich and Yarmouth; and contains

a very good inn, built in the seventeenth century. There is a fair on Easter-Monday for cattle. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9, and in the gift of Sir E. Kerrison, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £250, and the glebe contains 25 acres. The church is in the early and decorated English styles, with a square embattled tower.

SCOPWICK (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, Second division of the wapentake of LANGOE, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 8¼ miles (N.) from Sleaford; containing 388 inhabitants. It lies on the road from Lincoln to Sleaford. The soil is principally sandy, with a substratum of limestone, which is quarried for buildings of every kind. The village is situated in a pleasing valley watered by a clear rivulet, and to the west of it is an extensive and elevated heath, sheltered by some oak woods. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £185; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Lincoln: the glebe comprises 16 acres. The church, with the exception of the tower, is of comparatively modern date. There are several tumuli, which are fast disappearing under the progress of cultivation.

SCORBROUGH (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of BEVERLEY, Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, 4½ miles (N. N. W.) from Beverley; containing 81 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1310 acres, of a level surface, and very rich alluvial soil, principally in pasture for fattening stock, with a portion of wood, and much ornamental fence. Scorbrough Hall is a modern mansion in the cottage style, round which are the remains of a moat that inclosed the ancient residence of the Hothams. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7, and in the gift of the Wyndham family; the tithes have been commuted for £306. 6. The church is an ancient edifice, with oak stalls.

SCOREBY.—See STAMFORD-BRIDGE, WEST.

SCORTON, a hamlet, in the township of NETHER WYERSDALE, parish and union of GARSTANG, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Garstang; containing about 500 inhabitants. This is a neat village, picturesquely situated at the base of the Wyersdale mountains, in a luxuriant valley. The population is employed in agriculture, and in a cotton-mill propelled by the river Wyre. The great north road, and the Preston canal, are within a mile; and the Lancaster railway, on which is a convenient station, passes close by. A savings' bank was established in 1846. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The Roman Catholic chapel here, dedicated to St. James, is of ancient date; it was rebuilt in 1806, and restored in 1839 by the Rev. Robert Turpin, the resident priest: the interior is chaste, and has a neat altar, with figures and a painting over it. The priest's house and an acre of land are held at a nominal rent under the Duke of Hamilton.

SCORTON, a township, in the parish of CATTERICK, union of RICHMOND, wapentake of GILLING-EAST, N. riding of YORK, 2½ miles (N. N. E.) from Catterick; containing 477 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 2610 acres of land, chiefly the property of the Earl of Tyrconnel. The Richmond branch of the York and Newcastle railway has a station here. The village is round a spacious green, and the buildings



on the east side are occupied by a community of thirty nuns, of the order of St. Clair, who arrived in this country from Normandy, in 1795; there is a neat chapel belonging to the establishment. On the north side is a free grammar school, erected in 1760, and endowed with £200 a year, the bequest of Leonard Robinson, Esq. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £242. 15., and the vicarial for £114. Within the township is St. Cuthbert's well, the water of which is efficacious in cutaneous and rheumatic disorders.

SCOSTHORPE, a township, in the parish of KIRKBY-IN-MALHAM-DALE, union of SETTLE, W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from Settle; containing 48 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 1350 acres, held by various proprietors, of whom the Earl of Thanet is lord of the manor; the soil is rich, and altogether in grass.

SCOTBY, a township, in the parish of WETHERAL, CUMBERLAND ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 3½ miles (E. by S.) from Carlisle; containing 383 inhabitants. The railroad from Carlisle to Newcastle has a station in the village. Here is a meeting-house, with a burial-ground, for the Society of Friends; and a school is endowed with land producing £16 a year.

SCOTFORTH, a township, in the parish and union of LANCASTER, hundred of LONSDALE south of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 1½ mile (S.) from Lancaster; containing 643 inhabitants. This place has passed through the families of Lancaster, Gynes or Courcy, Coupeland, Lawrence, and Gerard, to the Duke of Hamilton: a fourth part of the manor was held by John, Duke of Bedford, in the reign of Henry VI. A number of the Scottish rebels in 1745 were quartered in the village, but they did not molest the inhabitants. The township comprises 2720 acres, and is intersected by the Lancaster canal, and the road from Lancaster to Garstang. An act for inclosing lands here was passed in 1806. Burrow or Burrough is a small hamlet in the township, the name of which indicates antiquity.

SCOTHERN (*St. GERMAN*), a parish, in the wapentake of LAWRESS, parts of LINDSEY, union and county of LINCOLN, 5¼ miles (N. E. by N.) from Lincoln; containing 611 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 5. 2½.; net income, £102; patron, the Earl of Scarborough, who, with the rector of Sudbrook, is impropriator.

SCOTSWOOD, a manufacturing village, in the townships of EAST DENTON and BENWELL, chapelry of BENWELL, union of NEWCASTLE, W. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3½ miles (W.) from Newcastle. This place, which derives its name from the encampment of a Scottish army in its vicinity at the period of the rebellion, is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the Tyne, and on the road from Newcastle to Ryton and Hexham. The adjacent lands are mostly held by small occupants, and produce tolerably good crops of corn and hay; the scenery is beautiful, especially in Scotswood dene, which runs from Denton burn to the Tyne, studded all along with hanging woods, and affording charming walks. On one side is a rich bed of very superior fire-clay, leased to Messrs. Robert Lister and Sons, who have formed a tramroad for conveying the clay to their works, where it is formed into

fire-bricks for blast and other furnaces, and into crucibles, gas-retorts, copings, gas-mains, pipes for heating churches, vases, pedestals, &c. The Scotswood fire-brick works were established in 1827, and employ about 50 hands in making bricks used in blast furnaces for smelting. Mr. Nathaniel Grace, in 1805, erected an extensive mill for brown and other papers; there are also some lamp-black works, a second large paper-mill, and a coal-tar manufactory. The place is convenient for the shipment of its various produce. The river is here crossed by a magnificent suspension-bridge, and an excellent inn overlooking the Tyne is a favourite resort for fishing parties. About ten years since, a chapel of ease was erected at Bell's Close, where divine service is performed every Sunday afternoon. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Traces of ancient military works are still visible; cannon-balls, swords, &c., have been found, and immediately above the village are the remains of an encampment in the form of a crescent, where it is supposed the Scottish army took up its bold position.

SCOTTER (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of CORRINGHAM, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 9¼ miles (N. E. by N.) from Gainsborough; containing 1172 inhabitants. It comprises 5000 acres. The soil varies from a light sand to gravel, loam, and clay; the surface is generally flat, with some alternation of hilly ground. The river Eau runs through the parish, and falls into the Trent, which forms its north-west boundary. A charter for a market on Thursday and a fair on July 10th, was granted by Richard I.; the former has been discontinued, but a fair for horses and cattle is still held on July 6th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 4. 2.; net income, £814; patron, the Bishop of Peterborough. The tithes were commuted for land under an act of inclosure in 1808; when, also, 57 acres were allotted for the repairs of the church. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SCOTTLETHORP, a hamlet, in the parish of EDENHAM, poor-law union of BOURNE, wapentake of BELTISLOE, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN; containing 37 inhabitants.

SCOTTON (*St. GENEWEYS*), a parish, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of CORRINGHAM, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 8¼ miles (N. E.) from Gainsborough; containing, with part of the hamlet of East Ferry, 490 inhabitants, of whom 363 are in Scotton township. The parish is bounded on the west by the Trent, and comprises 4358 acres, of which 2050 are uninclosed common, chiefly moor and peat; the soil of the cultivated lands is a rich loam. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £23, and in the gift of Sir Richard Frederick, Bart.; the tithes have been commuted for £650, and the glebe comprises 71 acres. At East Ferry is a chapel of ease. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SCOTTON, a township, partly in the parish of CATTERICK, and partly in that of BROMPTON-PATRICK, union of RICHMOND, wapentake of HANG-EAST, N. riding of YORK, 3 miles (W.) from Catterick; comprising 1166 acres, and containing 139 inhabitants.

SCOTTON, a township, in the parish of FARNHAM, Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 2¼ miles (N. W.) from Knaresborough; con-



taining 298 inhabitants. This place is situated in a vale of the same name, watered by the small river Nidd, and was formerly the residence of the Percy and Pulleyn families, whose ancient mansions have been converted into farmhouses. The township comprises by computation 1083 acres of rich land, about half of which is arable, and half pasture. There are some quarries of good building-stone, and some bleach-works. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1828. In the township are a place of worship for Wesleyans, and a burial-ground belonging to the Society of Friends.

SCOTTOW (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of AYLHAM, hundred of SOUTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 10 miles (N. by E.) from Norwich; containing 539 inhabitants. The parish is on the road from Norwich to North Walsham; and comprises 2120a. 3r., of which 1785 acres are arable, 201 pasture and meadow, and 115 woodland and plantations. Scottow Hall, the seat of Sir T. H. E. Durrant, Bart., is beautifully situated. A fair is held on Easter-Tuesday. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Belaugh, and valued in the king's books at £8. 13. 6½.; appropriator, the Bishop of Norwich. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £492. 10., and the vicarial for £228; the appropriate glebe contains 27 acres, and the vicarial 19. The church is in the decorated English style, with a lofty square embattled tower, and has some monuments to the Durrant family; it was repewed and beautified in 1833, at the expense of Sir T. H. E. Durrant. The poor have 21 acres of land, allotted on the inclosure of the parish in 1829.

SCOTT-WILLOUGHBY, in the county of LINCOLN.—See WILLOUGHBY, SCOTT.

SCOULTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WAYLAND, W. division of NORFOLK, 3¾ miles (W. S. W.) from Hingham; containing 360 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Norwich to Watton; and comprises 2193a. 36p., of which 1488 acres are arable, 494 meadow and pasture, 29 water, and 153 woodland and plantations. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 4. 2., and in the gift of John Weyland, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £450, and the glebe comprises 53 acres. The church has a low tower, of which the upper story is octangular.

SCRAFTON, WEST, a township, in the parish of COVERHAM, union of LEYBURN, wapentake of HANGWEST, N. riding of YORK, 4½ miles (S. W.) from Middleham; containing 156 inhabitants. At this place the abbot of Coverham held a carucate of land, and pasture for 24 head of cattle: Scrafton Grange, now a farmhouse, was connected with the abbey. The township is situated on the east of the river Cover, and comprises 3040 acres of land, chiefly uncultivated hills. Coal and lead are found.

SCRAPTOFT (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BILLESDON, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Leicester; containing 89 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 10.; net income, £161; patrons and impropiators, the family of Hartopp. Here is a curious stone cross.

SCRATBY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the EAST and WEST FLEGG incorporation, hundred of EAST FLEGG, county of NORFOLK, 2½ miles (N. by W.) from Caistor;

containing 131 inhabitants. It comprises about 300 acres, and commands a fine sea prospect. An act for inclosing the lands was passed in 1842. The living is a discharged vicarage, united in 1548 to that of Ormsby St. Margaret. The church has been long in ruins.

SCRAYFIELD (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of HORNCastle, hundred of HILL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Horn-castle; containing 33 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises about 677 acres, appears, from the remains of various earthworks, to have shared in the hostilities of the parliamentary war. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Hameringham, and valued in the king's books at £4. 10. 4½.; the tithes have been commuted for £135, and the glebe comprises 36 acres. The church is in ruins.

SCRAYINGHAM (*ST. PETER*), a parish, partly in the union of POCKLINGTON, and partly in that of MALTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of Howsham and Leppington, 515 inhabitants, of whom 186 are in Scrayingham township, 11 miles (N. E. by E.) from York. This parish was anciently called Skeringham. It is bounded on the west by the navigable river Derwent, and comprises about 4780 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and the remainder, with the exception of 300 acres of woodland, in meadow and pasture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 11. 10½.; net income, about £750; patron, the Crown. The tithes were commuted for land, under an act of inclosure, in 1825. The interior of the church was repaired in 1801; its register bears the date of 1648. There is a chapel of ease at Leppington.

SCREDINGTON (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of ASWARDHURN, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 4¼ miles (S. E. by S.) from Sleaford; containing 364 inhabitants, and consisting of 2593 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £6. 15. 4.; net income, £80. The tithes were commuted for land in 1796; the glebe comprises 150 acres. The church is a plain edifice, in a state of partial dilapidation. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. An allotment of land now producing £20 per annum was given to the poor at the time of the inclosure.

SCREENWOOD, a township, in the parish of ALNHAM, union of ROTHBURY, N. division of COQUETDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, 8 miles (N. W.) from Rothbury; containing 40 inhabitants. It is situated about a mile south from Alnham, and not far from the river Aln, which has its source in the immediate vicinity. The township comprises about 1000 acres, of which 800 are arable, and 200 pasture; the surface is mountainous, and the soil various, resting upon whinstone. Here are the ruins of an old keep.

SCREMBY (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, Wold division of the wapentake of CANDLESHOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 3½ miles (E. N. E.) from Spilsby; containing, with the hamlet of Grebby, 217 inhabitants. It comprises about 1300 acres. The substratum is principally chalk, which is quarried for dressing the land, and also burnt into lime. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 10. 2½.; net income, £250; patron



and incumbent, the Rev. H. Brackenbury: the glebe comprises 36 acres. The church is a neat modern structure.

SCREMERSTON, an ecclesiastical district, in the parochial chapelry of ANCROFT, union of BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, ISLANDSHIRE, N. division of NORTH-UMBERLAND,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. E.) from Berwick; containing 692 inhabitants. In 1386, the village was destroyed by the Scots, previously to which time it had been held of the bishops of Durham by the family of Swinhowe. It subsequently belonged to the unfortunate Earl of Derwentwater, and is now the property of Greenwich Hospital, whose tithes here have been commuted for £965. A large colliery is worked. The living is endowed with £100 per annum, and is in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham: there is a glebe-house. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, and consecrated 23rd August, 1843, is in the early English style, with a tower and spire, and contains 350 sittings, of which 280 are free. Together with a national school-room and a master's house, it occupies a site of two acres given by the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, who also contributed the stone for the buildings out of their quarries.

SCREVETON (*St. WINIFRED*), a parish, in the union, and N. division of the wapentake, of BINGHAM, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by S.) from Newark; containing 315 inhabitants. It comprises about 1000 acres. The soil is chiefly clay, alternated with sand; the surface is generally flat, but rises in some parts to a considerable elevation, and the lower grounds are watered by the Car Dyke. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 19. 1.; net income, £252; patrons, the family of Hildyard. The tithes were commuted for land in 1776. The church contains an altar-tomb and effigy to the memory of Gen. Whalley, the supposed executioner of Charles I.; figures of his three wives and twenty-two children are sculptured on the same monument. Dr. Thoroton, the topographer, was born here.

SCRIVELSBY (*St. BENEDICT*), a parish, in the union of HORNCastle, S. division of the wapentake of GARTREE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.) from Horncastle; containing 130 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 3110 acres. The soil is chiefly a rich sandy loam, alternated with a strong clay; the surface in some parts flat, and in others elevated, but not hilly. The living is a rectory, with that of Dalderby united in the year 1731, valued in the king's books at £12. 17. 6.; net income, £562; patron, Sir Henry Dymoke, Bart. This gentleman's family hold the manor by "the service of grand serjeantry, that, whenever a king of England is to be crowned, the lord for the time being, or, in case of sickness, some one for him, shall come well armed for battle, on a good horse, into the presence of the monarch, at his coronation, and make proclamation that, if any will say that the king has not a title to his kingdom and crown, he shall be ready and prepared to defend the right of the king and his kingdom, and the dignity of his crown, in his own person, against him and any other whatsoever."

SCRIVEN, with TENTERGATE, a township, in the parish of KNARESBOROUGH, Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 1 mile (N. by W.) from Knaresborough; containing 1435 inhabitants. The

township comprises about 1598 acres, and includes the villages of Scriven and Tentergate, which latter forms part of the town of Knaresborough. Scriven Park is the handsome residence of Sir Charles Slingsley, Bart. The tithes have been commuted for £212. 1. 4., of which £60. 1. 4. are payable to the vicar.

SCROOBY (*St. WILFRID*), a parish, in the union of EAST RETFORD, Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (S.) from Bawtry; containing 297 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Idle, and comprises an area of 1523a. 3r. 36p., of which the soil is light and sandy: the commons were inclosed in 1775. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of Sutton: the church is a small ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The parish contains some remains of a palace of the archbishops of York, who had free warren here in the time of Edward II.; in the reign of Henry VIII., the palace was the occasional residence of Wolsey. The small remains are now converted into a farmhouse. In the garden is a mulberry-tree, said to have been planted by the cardinal.

SCROPTON (*St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. S. W.) from Derby; containing, with the township of Foston, 523 inhabitants. It comprises about 3280 acres; the surface is flat, and watered by the river Dove. An allotment of Needwood forest in Staffordshire, on which houses have been erected, was awarded to Scropton under an inclosure act. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £49; patron and impropiator, J. Broadhurst, Esq. The glebe comprises 15 acres. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SCRUTON (*St. RADEGUND*), a parish, in the union of BEDALE, wapentake of HANG-EAST, N. riding of YORK,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. E. by N.) from Bedale; containing 410 inhabitants. This parish extends from the river Swale on the east, to the old Roman road, now called Leeming-lane, on the west; and comprises about 1800 acres of land, chiefly the property of Henry Coore, Esq., who is lord of the manor. One-third of the area is meadow and pasture, and the remainder arable; the surface is flat, and the scenery destitute of interest, but the soil is fertile, and the arable lands produce abundant crops. Scruton Hall, the seat of Mr. Coore, is a handsome spacious mansion, situated in a demesne embellished with plantations. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 0. 5., and in the patronage of Mr. Coore: the tithes have been commuted for £422. 6., and the glebe comprises 81 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the Norman style, with a tower. Thomas Gale, Dean of York, known for his literary and antiquarian researches, was born here in 1636.

SCULCOATES (*St. MARY*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the borough of HULL, locally in the E. riding of YORK; containing 16,682 inhabitants. Sculcoates is noticed in Domesday book as one of the lordships granted to Ralph de Mortimer, a follower of the Conqueror. Its population, less than a century ago, did not exceed 100; but the southern part of the parish, since the construction of a dock on the western bank of the river Hull, in 1774, has been extensively built upon, and now forms a large and populous part of



the environs of Hull. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £295. The parochial church, a small neat structure, was built in the year 1760; and an act was obtained in 1814, for the erection of an additional edifice called Christ-church, which was consecrated in 1822, and is a handsome building of white brick and Roche-abbey stone, erected at a cost of upwards of £7000, partly defrayed by subscription: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Trustees; net income, £169. A church district named St. Paul's was formed in July 1844 by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; it embraces a population of about 6000. The church, of which the foundation stone was laid in June 1846, is a handsome edifice in the early English style, capable of accommodating 1200 persons, and cost about £5000. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Crown and the Archbishop of York, alternately; net income, £225. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics have places of worship. The union of Sculcoates comprises 18 parishes or places, and contains a population of 36,207.

SCULTHORPE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of GALLOW, W. division of NORFOLK, 2 miles (N. W.) from Fakenham; containing 591 inhabitants. It comprises 2055*a.* 2*r.* 34*p.*, of which 1465 acres are arable, 505 meadow and pasture, and 84 woodland: the village is on the road from Fakenham to Norwich. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16, and in the gift of Sir J. T. Jones, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £550, and the glebe comprises 71 acres, with a house, nearly rebuilt by the Rev. Edward Marsham, the incumbent. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower. It was erected by Sir Robert Knollys, K.G., who, from a common soldier, rose to rank and eminence under Edward III., and acquired an immense fortune; he died at the manor-house here, in the 92nd year of his age. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

SCUNTHORPE, a township, in the parish of FRODINGHAM, union of GLANDFORD-BRIGG, E. division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 8½ miles (W. N. W.) from the town of Glandford-Brigg; containing 289 inhabitants.

SEABEACH, a hamlet, partly in the parish of BOXGROVE, and partly in that of EARTHAM, union of WEST HAMPNETT, hundred of BOX and STOCKBRIDGE, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of the county of SUSSEX; containing 31 inhabitants.

SEA-BOROUGH, a parish, in the union of BEAMINSTER, hundred of CREWKERNE, W. division of SOMERSET, 2½ miles (S. by W.) from Crewkerne; containing 84 inhabitants. It comprises 587*a.* 3*r.* 16*p.*, of which 213 acres are arable, 332 meadow and pasture, 19 woodland, and 14 garden and orchard grounds. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 15., and in the gift of F. Maynard, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £130, and the glebe comprises 28 acres.

SEABRIDGE, a township, in the union of STOKES-UPON-TRENT, partly in the parish of SWINNERTON, but chiefly in that of STOKES, N. division of the hundred of FIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 1½ mile (S. by W.) from Newcastle; containing 166 inhabitants.

SEABROOK, a hamlet, in the parishes of CHEDDINGTON and IVINGHOE, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 1½ mile (W. N. W.) from the town of Ivinghoe; containing 62 inhabitants.

SEACOMBE, with POOLTON, a township, in the parish of WALLASEY, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, ¾ of a mile (W. by N.), by ferry, from Liverpool; containing 2446 inhabitants. This township is bounded on the east by the river Mersey, on the north by Liscard, and on the south by Wallasey Pool; and comprises 669*a.* 23*p.*, mostly arable and pasture land, and chiefly of a clay soil. Being situated opposite to Liverpool (to which a steam-boat plies every half hour), there is a fine view of that town and its vicinity; while in another direction are seen the Cheshire hills and the Welsh mountains. The village is situated on Wallasey Pool, and overlooks Oxton hill, Birkenhead, &c.; it is remarkable for the salubrity of its air. Much land has been reclaimed in the township, by the Birkenhead Dock Commissioners.

Here are very extensive works of various kinds. The *Seacombe Copper and Patent-Metal Mills* (the latter carried on under a patent formerly belonging to G. F. Muntz, Esq.) were established in 1836, by Messrs. John Bibby and Sons, of Liverpool, and Messrs. Sims, Wilyams, and Company, of London. These mills employ between eighty and ninety hands in making sheathing for ships' bottoms, braziers sheets, locomotive plates, sugar-pans, air-pumps, rods, and all kinds of hammered and flat work. They are worked by two engines of the united power of 130 horses; are supplied with fresh water from artesian wells 22 yards deep; and being conveniently situated on the bank of Wallasey Pool, vessels can always come up to the quay with the materials brought from the company's works at St. Helen's and in Wales. About 1600 tons of manufactured copper and patent metal are issued hence yearly for home consumption, and for exportation to Calcutta, Bombay, Boston, New York, and most parts of the world. The *Seacombe Smalt-Works* are in the occupation of Mr. Mawdesley and Messrs. Mawdesley and Smith. The manufacture was first established here, though on a much smaller scale, about forty years ago, by Messrs. Horne and Stackhouse, merchants of Liverpool. It was afterwards continued by a company called the Seacombe Company; next by a Mr. Craven; and more recently by Messrs. Rawlins and Mawdesley, in whose hands the manufacture of the article in this country may be said to have first succeeded. A foundry is also carried on.

At the eastern extremity of the township is the station of the ancient ferry, with a large hotel. The ferry, which is the property of R. Smith, Esq., the reputed lord of the manor, has a good supply of steam-boats; and the hotel is furnished with a bowling-green, a billiard-room, and every accommodation. The rapid tide occasioned by the inlet of Wallasey Pool, rendered the landing inconvenient until the erection of a stage, of a very uncommon construction, worked by means of a moveable steam-engine, upon a tramway. To the south of the ferry, a row of pleasant houses now faces the Mersey, and the shore is crested with elegant residences. Henry Winch, Esq., a magistrate of the county, resides here; and the Rev. James Mainwaring, M.A., of Brom-



borough Hall, is a large proprietor in the township. Poolton village, which lies a mile up Wallasey Pool, from its situation in a small cove bordered with flourishing trees, and the rural simplicity of its houses, forms a pleasing contrast to the activity and bustle prevailing at the ferry.

A church, dedicated to St. Paul, was erected by subscription, at a cost of £1800, from designs by Mr. John Hay, of Liverpool, and consecrated in 1847. It stands at the intersection of four new roads, about 500 yards from the Seacombe hotel; and is in the early English style, with a tower surmounted by an ornamented spire. Though not remarkable for elaborate decoration, it is of admirable proportions, which are strictly maintained throughout the entire building; the open roof is at once eminently scientific and extremely simple. Seats are provided for about 500 persons, on low benches, all invidious distinction between those that are free and those appropriated being avoided. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with the interest of £1000; patrons, the Rector of Wallasey (who had the first presentation), Mr. Winch, and three other Trustees. The tithes of the township have been commuted for £137, equally divided between the rector of the parish and the Rev. W. Armitstead. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also an infants' school; and a dispensary, and some minor institutions, have been established. Iserene, with magnetic sand, prominently noticed by Dr. Trail, late of Liverpool, is to be seen along the coast from Seacombe Point to the Rock lighthouse, oozing from under the bed of clay, and streaking the shore-sand black: the magnetic sand is easily attracted by the magnet.

SEACOURT, an extra-parochial liberty, in the poor-law union of ABINGDON, hundred of HORMER, county of BERKS; containing 29 inhabitants.

SEACROFT, a township, in the parish of WHITKIRK, Lower division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Leeds; containing 1020 inhabitants. A great battle took place here during the heptarchy, on Win Moor; and in the reign of Charles I. an engagement occurred between the parliamentarians under Fairfax, and the royalists commanded by Lord Goring, in which the latter obtained a complete victory. The township comprises by computation 1750 acres of fertile land, and the substratum abounds with coal, of which several mines are in operation. The village is on the road from Leeds to York, and has a cheerful aspect. A tithe rent-charge of £357 is paid to Trinity College, Cambridge, and one of £22 to the vicar. There is a district church, dedicated to St. James; the living is in the gift of the Vicar of Whitkirk. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship in the township.

SEAFORD (*St. LEONARD*), a cinque-port and parish, and formerly a representative borough and a market-town, in the union of EASTBOURN, locally in the hundred of FLEXBOROUGH, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, 59½ miles (S. S. E.) from London; containing 953 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have been the *Civitas Anderida* of the Romans. The parish is situated on the road from Newhaven to Eastbourne, and is bounded on the east by the Cuckmere river, and on the south by the English Channel. Seaford was a considerable town, with four churches and chapels, until

*Corporation Seal of Seaford.*



*Obverse.*

*Reverse.*

burnt by the French in one of those invasions to which the whole of the southern coast was anciently exposed; it has also declined greatly in extent from frequent encroachments of the sea. In 1824, an irruption, breaking through the barrier of shingle by which the land was defended, greatly damaged the town and neighbourhood. The cliffs are of singular formation, in some parts 300 feet in height; and on the summit are the remains of a circular camp. The river Ouse, the estuary of which constituted the harbour, now empties itself into the sea at Newhaven, about three miles westward. An act was passed in 1846, for a railway from Lewes to Newhaven and Seaford, eight and a half miles in length; and the Commissioners for inquiring into the expediency of forming harbours of refuge, have recommended that one (of four) should be constructed here. Prawns of large size and of fine flavour are found in abundance. Fairs are held on March 15th and July 25th.

Seaford was originally a member of Hastings, but was made a port by charter of Henry VIII., who incorporated the inhabitants under the style of "the Bailiffs, Jurats, and Commonalty of the town, parish, and borough of Seaford." The bailiff and other officers are chosen on September 29th; the jurats are eight in number, and four of them are resident magistrates, and hold quarter-sessions for the borough, and petty-sessions occasionally. The town first sent barons to parliament in the 26th of Edward I., and continued to exercise the right to the 21st of Richard II., from which time there was a suspension until the reign of Edward IV., when the privilege was restored: the borough was entirely disfranchised in the 2nd of William IV. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to that of Sutton, and valued in the king's books at £11. 15.; the tithes have been commuted for £240. The church is the nave of one of the old churches, with a tower, and a small chancel of later date; and although the modern repairs and additions have been numerous, and do not harmonize with the original style, the building still retains vestiges of beauty. Seaford gives the title of Baron to the family of Ellis.

SEAFORTH, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of SEFTON, union and hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 5 miles (N.) from Liverpool; containing 1869 inhabitants. It is beautifully situated on the shore of Bootle bay, with views of New Brighton, the Cheshire hills, and the Welsh mountains, and is studded with the villas and seats of Liverpool merchants. Several of the houses are very handsome. Seaforth House, a spacious and elegant mansion, belongs



to Sir John Gladstone, Bart. The line of the Southport railway, and the Leeds and Liverpool canal, run through the district. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100, with a good house and two acres of land; patron, Sir John Gladstone, from whom, in 1855, the patronage will pass to the Rector of Sefton. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas, was erected in 1815, at the expense of the patron, and is a neat cruciform edifice in the early English style, with a small tower. Attached are boys', girls', and infants' schools.

SEAGRAVE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BARROW-UPON-SOAR, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N.E. by E.) from Mountsorrel; containing 451 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2405 acres; the substratum contains limestone of excellent quality, but it is not much wrought. A few of the population are employed in frame-work knitting. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 8.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of Queen's College, Cambridge, with a net income of £404, arising from 380 acres of land assigned in commutation of tithes in the year 1760. The church is an ancient structure, chiefly in the early English style of architecture.

SEAGRY, LOWER and UPPER (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CHIPPENHAM, hundred of MALMESBURY, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of WILTS,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. S. E.) from Malmesbury; containing 231 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 13.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of the Earl of Carnarvon: the great tithes have been commuted for £163, and the vicarial for £159. 16. The church is an irregular structure combining portions in the Norman and early English styles; it contains a very ancient font, and under a niche in one of the walls is a recumbent figure of a female.

SEAHAM (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of EASINGTON, N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM, 6 miles (S. by E.) from Sunderland; containing, with the township of Seaton with Slingley, 327 inhabitants, of whom 153 are in Seaham township. The parish comprises 2871a. 37p. It is bounded on the east by the sea, and is separated from Seaham Harbour, in the parish of Dalton-le-Dale, by a rivulet, over which is a neat wooden bridge. The surface is varied, commanding some fine views, and the scenery abounds with interesting features. Seaham Hall, formerly the manor-house of the Milbank family, and now the property of the Marquess of Londonderry, is a stately mansion, occupied occasionally by his lordship as a marine residence, and beautifully situated in tastefully ornamented grounds, with prospects of the sea, of Redcar, and the mouth of the Tees. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £5. 0. 5.; patron, the Marquess: the tithes have been commuted for £400, and the glebe consists of 180 acres. The church is an ancient structure with a square embattled tower, and is on rising ground, conspicuous in the landscape; it contains an elegant font. In the register is the signature of Lord Byron, whose marriage was solemnized at Seaham Hall. The parsonage-house is a handsome building in the Elizabethan style.

SEAHAM-HARBOUR, a sea-port, and an ecclesiastical district in the parish of DALTON-LE-DALE, union of

EASINGTON, N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by E.) from Sunderland; containing 2017 inhabitants. This place was the property of Sir Ralph Milbank Noel, Bart., from whom it was purchased in 1822 by the Marquess of Londonderry, its present owner. The peculiar advantages of its situation on the coast had suggested the formation of a harbour to Mr. Taylor, the steward of Sir Ralph, and some plans for its construction had been drawn out by Mr. Chapman, engineer, of Newcastle, in 1820; but the transfer of the property delayed the commencement of the works till 1823, when the marquess employed Mr. Chapman to carry into execution part of the original design. After great perseverance, and a vast outlay of capital, one of the safest and most commodious harbours on this portion of the English coast was completed; and thus was laid the foundation of the present importance and increasing prosperity of the town. Being on a prominent part of the shore, the harbour has an easy outlet to the south, enabling vessels sailing in that direction to clear the Yorkshire coast in northeasterly winds, when those from the river Tees are too deeply embayed to sail. The outer harbour to the north is more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres in extent, and forms an entrance to the inner harbour, which is of larger size; the harbours to the south, of which the outer is nearly of the same dimensions as that to the north, together comprise an area of  $11\frac{1}{2}$  acres. Spacious quays have been formed, with wharfs and jetties for facilitating the shipping of coal and other produce; and every requisite arrangement has been made for the safe anchorage and protection of vessels entering the port. The foundation stone of the harbour was laid by the marquess, on the 28th of November, 1828; the first stone of the first house in the town was laid by the marquess's second son, Viscount Seaham, on the same day, and the first shipment of coal was made on the 25th of July, 1831.

From the opening of additional mines in the adjacent districts, the town is rapidly increasing in importance. Railways from the various collieries meet at the harbour; there are several inns, and the place is abundantly supplied with provisions of every kind, and with stores for the use of vessels. A large corn-mill here is driven by steam, and a pottery has been established. The amount of export duty on coal shipped from the port, during the year ending on the 5th of January, 1843, was £573. The ecclesiastical district comprises the whole township of Dawdon. The church, erected in 1837, and dedicated to St. John, is a handsome structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, and contains 400 sittings, of which half are free. The interior is neatly arranged, and the windows are embellished with the armorial bearings of the Marquess of Londonderry, and of the several families with which his lordship is connected by birth or alliance. The insertion of the stained glass, the erection of a small gallery, and the purchase of a clock and a good barrel-organ, were effected by aid of the surplus proceeds of a bazaar held under the patronage of Lady Londonderry, for the liquidation of a balance of £433 due for the erection of the church. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Trustees; net income, £250. An infirmary was erected in 1844, under the auspices of the marchioness, with funds arising from the publication of a volume of travels by her ladyship.



SEAL (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of SEVEN-OAKS, hundred of CODSHEATH, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. E.) from Seven-Oaks; containing 1618 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4374 acres, of which 450 are in wood. Its surface is partly hilly, and partly level. The soil is chiefly sand and clay, and the substratum abounds with ragstone, which is quarried, and with layers of sand of various quality, some of which, consisting almost entirely of crystals of pure silex, are well adapted for the manufacture of glass. These layers are intersected in several instances by veins of ironstone. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Kemsing: the tithes have been commuted for £152 and £458, payable to the impropriator and the vicar respectively.

SEAL (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of ASHBY, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Ashby; containing, with part of the chapelry of Blackfordby, and part of the hamlet of Donisthorpe, 1281 inhabitants, of whom 535 are in Nether Seal, and 513 in Over Seal. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 8. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £950; patron, Sir T. Gresley, Bart.

SEAL, a parish, in the hundred of FARNHAM, W. division of SURREY,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by N.) from Farnham; containing, with the hamlet of Tongham, 428 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2967 acres, of which 1258 are arable, 236 woodland, 43 in hop-grounds, and 691 waste: there are some very extensive chalk-pits. It is intersected by a high ridge called the Hog's Back, commanding a fine view over the surrounding country. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £44; patron, the Archdeacon of Surrey: the tithes have been commuted for £377. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, containing several monuments of the Long and Woodroffe families.

SEAMER (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of STOKESLEY, W. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Stokesley; containing 247 inhabitants. The manor was held after the Conquest by Gospatric, Earl of Northumberland, till that nobleman joined in rebellion against the king, and his estates were forfeited, when a grant was made of the place to the Earl of Morton. Afterwards, it appears to have passed to the Meinells; and among other families that have held lands here, occur those of D'Arcy and Wyndham. The parish is separated from the parish of Stokesley by the river Tame, and comprises 3232 acres, of which 2178 are arable, and the remainder pasture and meadow: the surface is varied; the soil around the village is a rich sandy loam, and in other parts of inferior quality. The village, which is neatly built, occupies an elevated situation, and from the churchyard is obtained a distant view of the ocean. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £56; patron and impropriator, Colonel Wyndham: the great tithes have been commuted for £367. 13., and the perpetual curate's for £16. 10. The church, built in 1822, is a neat edifice in the later English style, with a square tower, and contains a marble font brought by Sir Cuthbert Herring from Alexandria.—See NEWBY.

SEAMER (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of SCARBOROUGH, PICKERING lythe, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of East Ayton and Irton,

1121 inhabitants, of whom 625 are in Seamer township,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by S.) from Scarborough. An insurrection headed by the parish-clerk and two others, broke out here in 1549, having for its objects the restoration of the Roman Catholic religion, and the abolition of monarchy. The rebels, to the number of 3000, after committing great excesses, laid down their arms, upon being offered the king's pardon; but the ringleaders were taken, and executed at York, in September of the same year. The parish is situated on the Wold road to Driffield and York, is bounded by the river Derwent on the north-west, and comprises about 7760 acres, forming a level champaign country, chiefly of a gravelly soil. Good stone is obtained for building, and for making lime. A fair, the grant of Richard II., is held on July 15th; and a market on the first Monday in every month, for cattle and sheep. The living is a vicarage, with the living of Cayton annexed, valued in the king's books at £18. 16. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £243; patron and impropriator, W. J. Denison, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land in 1809. The church is a handsome cruciform structure; the tower was struck by lightning, and taken down, in 1710. At East Ayton is a chapel of ease. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Here are the ruins of a Cistercian monastery which was connected with the abbey of Whitby.

SEARBY (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, S. division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 6 miles (E. by S.) from Glandford-Brigg; containing, with the merged parish of Owmbly, 234 inhabitants, of whom 126 are in Searby proper. The parish comprises by measurement 4600 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £200. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents, under acts of inclosure, in 1764 and 1795; the glebe comprises 227 acres. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans.

SEASALTER LIBERTY (*St. ALPHAGE*), a parish, in the union of BLEAN, hundred of WHITSTABLE, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Canterbury; containing 1064 inhabitants. On the sea-shore is an extensive oyster-bed called the Pollard, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, who let it to the Whitstable company of free dredgers. Four annual fairs were held here, but they have been long discontinued. The parish comprises 1320a. 3r. 33p., whereof 308 acres are arable, 983 meadow, nearly 19 woodland, and 11 in gardens, &c. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11, and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter, who are also appropriators: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £160, and the appropriate for £225. A new parish church has been erected. There is a place of worship for Independents. Mrs. Francis Fagg, in 1794, bequeathed £800 three per cents. for the support of a school.

SEASONCOTE, or SEZINCOTE (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of STOW, Upper division of the hundred of KILTSGATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2 miles (W. by S.) from Moreton-in-the-Marsh; containing 67 inhabitants, and comprising 1471 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, united to the vicarage of Longborough, and valued in the king's books



at £9. 12. 11. The church was demolished about a century since.

SEATHWAITE, a chapelry, in the township of DUNNERDALE and SEATHWAITE, parish of KIRKBY-IRELETH, union of ULVERSTON, hundred of LONSDALE north of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 17 miles (N. by W.) from Ulverston; containing 202 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises about 2000 acres of good land, of which 500 are arable and meadow in nearly equal portions, 35 wood, and the remainder pasture. There is also a considerable portion of waste land. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £60; patrons, the family of Millers. The tithes have been commuted for £40 payable to the Dean and Chapter of York, and £1 payable to the incumbent of the chapelry; there is a glebe of about three-quarters of an acre. Robert Walker, who was born in the valley here in 1709, became incumbent in his 26th year, and continued to hold the benefice to the day of his death, when he had attained the age of 93: his wife died in the same year at the same age.

SEATON, a township, in the parish of CAMMERTON, union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (N. E.) from Workington; containing 787 inhabitants. Here are extensive collieries and iron-works, near which the Derwent is crossed by a stone bridge, opposite to Workington. The tithes have been commuted for £295, payable to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle; and there is a glebe of nearly 7 acres.

SEATON (*St. GREGORY*), a parish, in the hundred of COLYTON, Honiton and S. divisions of DEVON,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.) from Colyton; containing, with Beer tything, 1996 inhabitants. This place is situated on the sea-coast, and is supposed to have been the *Moridunum* of Antoninus, and a landing-place of the Danes: Leland speaks of it as having been "a notable haven," and of the unsuccessful attempts of the inhabitants "to make a waul within the haven." The village has been much improved of late years, and is now a bathing-place: a pleasure-fair is held on Whit-Tuesday. The parish comprises 2532 acres, of which 65 are common or waste land. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17. 0.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ .; patrons and impropiators, the family of Rolle: the great tithes have been commuted for £300; and the vicarial for £260, with a glebe of 12 acres. At Beer is a chapel of ease. There are places of worship for Independents and Primitive Methodists; also three schools, one of them endowed with £30 per annum.

SEATON, with SLINGLEY, a township, in the parish of SEAHAM, union of EASINGTON, N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by W.) from Sunderland; containing 175 inhabitants. At an early period, Seaton seems to have formed but one integral manor with Seaham: the principal families that have held lands here, are those of Hadham, Blakiston, Middleton, Hebborne, and Wilson. The Durham and Sunderland railway has a fixed engine here, of 42-horse power, for working the trains up from Ryhope. The village is cheerful, and situated on an easy swell of country, surrounded by green inclosures. Slingley, anciently called Slinglew, lies to the south-west of Seaton.

SEATON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of UPPINGHAM, hundred of WRANDIKE, county of RUTLAND,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by S.) from Uppingham; containing,

with the hamlet of Thorpe-by-Water, 446 inhabitants, of whom 362 are in Seaton hamlet. The parish comprises 1395*a.* 1*r.* 21*p.*; the soil is chiefly a red mould alternated with blue clay, and is of great fertility. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 7. 6.; income, £649; patron, the Earl of Harborough. The church is in the later English style.

SEATON, a township, in the parish of SIGGLES-THORNE, union of SKIRLAUGH, N. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Beverley; containing, with the hamlet of Wassand, 338 inhabitants. This place, in Domesday book called *Setton*, at an early period gave name to a resident family; and in the thirteenth century, the abbey of Meaux received a grant of some property here. The township comprises about 1000 acres of land: the village is pleasantly situated on an eminence near Hornsea mere, which is on the east. The tithes have been commuted for £260. There are two places of worship for dissenters.

SEATON-BURN, a village, in the township of WEETSLEET, parish of LONG BENTON, union of TYNEMOUTH, E. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N.) from Newcastle, on the road to Morpeth. Here is an extensive colliery, leased by Lord Ravensworth and Partners, from the Rev. Ralph Henry Brandling, and employing about 300 men and boys. Seaton-Burn Hall, skirted by plantations, is one of the residences of the Rev. Mr. Brandling.

SEATON-CAREW, a township and ecclesiastical district, in the parish of STRANTON, union of STOCKTON, N. E. division of STOCKTON ward, and S. division of the county of DURHAM, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Hartlepool, and 10 (N. E. by N.) from Stockton; containing 588 inhabitants. The township comprises 2870 acres, of which 590 are common or waste. The surface is generally level, but with fine views of the Cleveland hills, the towns of Redcar and Hartlepool, the mouth of the Tees, and the bold headlands of Huntcliff, and Rowcliff; and in clear weather the eye can reach nearly as far as Whitby. The village is much resorted to during the bathing season; the sands are firm and level to an extent of several miles, affording great convenience for bathing. The Stockton and Hartlepool railway passes through the vicinity by an embankment of puddled clay, which has effectually resisted the inroads of the sea: there is a station a quarter of a mile from the village. Here was a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, the site of which is still called Chapel-opening. The present church was built in 1831, and a chancel added in 1842, with a burial-ground, the whole cost being £1600; it is in the early English style, with a square tower, and has an eastern window of stained glass, executed by Wailes, of Newcastle, after a window in York cathedral. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £120; patron and incumbent, the Rev. John Lawson. The tithes have been commuted for £131 payable to the impropiator, and £105 to the vicar of Stranton. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and the Society of Friends.

SEATON-DELAVAL, a township, in the parish of EARSDON, union of TYNEMOUTH, E. division of CASTLEWARD, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by W.) from North Shields; containing 1568 inhabitants, and comprising 2676*a.* 2*r.* 1*p.* The surface is



undulated and well wooded; and the soil, which is generally a strong clay, and partly arable, produces good crops of wheat and beans. The township abounds with steam-coal, which is extensively wrought under Lord Hastings, and mostly by the Seaton-Delaval Company, who commenced the sinking of the pits in 1838: a tramway to the Tyne facilitates the shipment of the produce. The village is neat and uniform. Here are the ruins of one of the most magnificent mansions in the north of England, erected from a design by Sir John Vanbrugh, in 1707, by Admiral Delaval, of freestone from the quarries of the place, and destroyed by fire on January 3rd, 1822; one roof was saved, and portions have been restored. Around are extensive gardens, and the views of the sea and adjacent country are beautiful. Near the ruins is the site of the ancient castle of Seaton-Delaval, of which little remains except the chapel, a fine specimen of Norman architecture, containing two noble arches, some monuments, and numerous escutcheons, banners, and pieces of armour: divine service is performed every Sunday, for which Lord Hastings presents £40 annually to the minister. The impropriate tithes, including those of Hartley, have been commuted for £416. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SEATON-HOUSE.—See BOULMER.

SEATON, NORTH, a township, in the parish of WOODHORN, union of MORPETH, E. division of MORPETH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  miles (E.) from Morpeth; containing 157 inhabitants. This place appears to have been at an early period in the possession of the Seaton family, and in the thirteenth century part was owned by the priory of Tynemouth and the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. Since that date the families of Widdrington, Thornton, Ogle, Lumley, and Rogers have all held lands. The township is now the property of William Watson, Esq., who has an elegant mansion here, surrounded by pleasing scenery. It comprises 1431 acres; the soil is strong, well adapted for the growth of wheat, and under profitable cultivation. There is a quarry of gritstone, of good quality for grindstones. The village is situated half a mile from the sea; and on the sea-shore was formerly an hospital.

SEATON-ROSS (*St. EDMUND*), a parish, in the union of POCKLINGTON, Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by W.) from Pocklington; containing 540 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3252*a.* 33*p.*, of which 135 acres are woodland, and the remainder arable and pasture in nearly equal portions. The village is long and straggling, and pleasantly situated about a mile and a half north of the road from Holme to Harlthorpe. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of W. C. Maxwell, Esq., the impropriator, and has a net income of £93. The church is a neat brick edifice, built at the expense of the parishioners and W. H. M. Constable, Esq., in 1789. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

SEATON-SLUICE, or HARTLEY-PANS, a sea-port, in the township of HARTLEY, parish of EARSdon, union of TYNEMOUTH, E. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 6 miles (N.) from North Shields; containing 744 inhabitants. This place is situated at the mouth of a rivulet called Seaton-burn, where Sir Ralph Delaval, with great difficulty, formed a harbour, and constructed a sluice upon the brook, with flood-gates

to retain the water from the flow of the tide till the ebb: the body of water thus collected is then discharged, to cleanse the bed of the harbour, and remove from it every impediment to its navigation. Considerable improvements upon the original plan were subsequently made by the late Lord Delaval, who formed a second entrance, or channel, through the solid rock to the sea, by which larger vessels can enter with facility, and which is crossed by a drawbridge. From fifteen to twenty vessels, of 300 tons' burthen each, can now ride in safety at the port, and vessels can sail in or out with any wind. Coal is shipped for the London and other markets, from the Hartley colliery, the produce of which is in much request for the use of steam-vessels: here, likewise, are the extensive glass-bottle works of Messrs. Jobling and Company, some malt-kilns, and a brewery. A block-house and battery were erected during the late war, for the defence of the port. Salt was formerly made here in huge pans; hence the affix to one of the names of the place.

SEAVINGTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CHARD, hundred of SOUTH PETHERTON, W. division of SOMERSET, 3 miles (E.) from Ilminster; containing, with the tything of Seavington-Abbott, 374 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £50, in the gift of Earl Poulett: the tithes have been commuted for £390, of which £350 are payable to his lordship.

SEAVINGTON (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of CHARD, hundred of SOUTH PETHERTON, W. division of SOMERSET,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.) from Ilminster; containing, with the chapelry of Dinnington, 506 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 15., and in the gift of Earl Poulett: the tithes have been commuted for £132, and the glebe comprises 26 acres.

SEBERGHAM (*VIRGIN MARY*), a parish, in the union of WIGTON, ward, and E. division of the county, of CUMBERLAND; containing 853 inhabitants, of whom 495 are in the division of High bound, and 358 in that of Low bound, the former  $8\frac{1}{4}$  miles, and the latter  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles, (S. E. by E.) from Wigton. The parish is situated on the river Caldew, of which the south branch becomes subterraneous at Haltcliffe bridge, disappears under the high land for nearly three miles, and re-issues at Hives Hill mill. Near the church the river is crossed by a bridge erected in 1689, by Alexander Denton, one of the justices of the court of common pleas; and about a mile below is another bridge of one arch, built in 1772, near the site of a structure destroyed by a great flood the year before. A considerable quantity of limestone is quarried, and burnt into lime; there are extensive mines of coal, and a powerful mineral spring. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £139; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The church, a very neat structure, occupying the site of an ancient hermitage, was repaired in 1774, and in 1785.

SECKINGTON (*All SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of TAMWORTH, Tamworth division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Tamworth; containing 118 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 816 acres, exclusively of roads; 430 acres are arable land, producing wheat and barley, and the remainder pasture. The soil is chiefly clay, and the scenery is diversified with wood, principally oak, ash, and larch. The Birmingham and



Derby railway passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 16. 0½, and in the patronage of Sir R. Burdett, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £213, and there are 28 acres of excellent glebe, with a good parsonage-house. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, and contains an ancient monument in fine preservation to an ancestor of Sir R. Burdett's. Near the church are vestiges of a large encampment; and in the neighbourhood is the site of a small priory, founded by William Burdett in the reign of Henry II.

SEDBERGH (*St. ANDREW*), a market-town and parish, in the W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK; containing, with the chapelries of Dent, and Garsdale with Grisdale, 4836 inhabitants, of whom 2268 are in the township of Sedbergh, 10 miles (E.) from Kendal, in Westmorland, 77 (W. N. W.) from York, and 260 (N. W. by N.) from London. The town is neatly built, and consists of one street. Two cotton-mills, the property of James Upton, Esq., of Akay Lodge (a beautiful residence), employ 250 hands, and are propelled by water-power: one of them, called Old Milthorpe, was erected in 1797; the other, Birks Mill, was built in 1802, burnt down in 1825, and rebuilt in 1828. A mill for coarse woollens employs 25 persons. The market is on Wednesday; and fairs for cattle are held on Feb. 26th, March 20th, April 20th, and October 29th. The parish lies in a mountainous district, on the rivers Rother or Rawthey, Dee, and Clough; and comprises by computation 50,000 acres, whereof more than 30,000 are uninclosed and moorland. In Sedbergh township are 22,521*a.* 2*r.* 25*p.*, of which 14,550 acres are common or waste; 750 are arable, 383 woodland, and 32 glebe. The surface of the parish is boldly varied, and the scenery abounds with features of romantic grandeur, backed by the Howgill fells, rising majestically 2320 feet above the town. The four hamlets of Marthwaite, Frostrow and Soolbank, Cautley and Dowbiggin, and Howgill with Bland, are in the township. The Lowgill station on the Lancaster and Carlisle railway is distant five miles north-westward from the town.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 8.; net income, £184, with a house; patrons and impropiators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The vicarial tithes of the township have been commuted for £129, and the glebe consists of 32 acres. The church, from its Norman arches and piers, is evidently of ancient date; but seems to have been partially rebuilt, the windows being all of a debased character: a baptismal window of stained glass by Wailes, of Newcastle, was presented in 1844, by a stranger. The font, a beautiful specimen of Garsdale marble, has been restored; and marble steps to the altar have been added by the Rev. G. Platt, the vicar. At Cautley, Dent, Garsdale, and Howgill, are other incumbencies. There are places of worship for Independents, Methodists, and the Society of Friends.

The free grammar school was originally founded by Roger Lupton, D.D., provost of Eton College in the reign of Henry VII.; and the lands with which it was endowed having been sequestrated by Henry VIII., the school was refounded by Edward VI., who endowed it with the estates belonging to several dissolved chantries. The management of the property is vested in twelve

governors, who reside in the township, and by whom the whole of the rents, about £600 per annum, are paid to the head master, the usher receiving out of them £100 yearly. The school is free to boys from any parish on the payment of entrance fees and "cockpennies." The appointment of the master belongs to the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge, where are three fellowships and ten scholarships appropriated to students from this school; there is an exhibition to either of the universities, for natives of the township, and the school sends a candidate for Lady Hastings' exhibitions. The present head master is the Rev. J. H. Evans, M. A. About £90 per annum are distributed to poor householders in the township, not receiving parochial relief, at Easter and Christmas; £15 per annum are given to poor children at Whitsuntide, for clothing, and about £8 are expended in bread for the poor. These sums are paid from bequests left in small sums from time to time, and invested in real property. The remains of a camp are visible round a conical hill called Castle How Tower; and as a curiosity of the neighbourhood may be mentioned Dowker Fell cave, of considerable extent, with a stream of water passing through: the roof, however, is broken in the centre.

SEDBURY, a hamlet, in the parish of TIDENHAM, union of CHEPSTOW, hundred of WESTBURY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 173 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the Severn, and on the west by the river Wye, by which it is separated from Chepstow.

SEDEBERROW, a parish, in the union of EVEHAM, Middle division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Evesham; containing 318 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the Isperne rivulet, and comprises by measurement 1014 acres of land, chiefly arable: the soil is a strong reddish clay, producing good wheat and beans; the surface is generally undulated. The road from Evesham to Cheltenham and Winchcomb passes through. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 15. 7½.; net income, £228; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1810; the glebe altogether comprises about 200 acres. The church has a small octagonal tower surmounted by a spire, and contains portions in the decorated and later English styles.

SEDEBROOK (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of NEWARK, wapentake of LOVEDEN, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Grantham; containing 250 inhabitants. The living is a rectory in mediety, one valued in the king's books at £7. 18. 9. and the other at £7. 4. 7., and has the living of East Allington annexed to it; patron, the Crown; net income, £638.

SEGEFIELD (*St. EDMUND*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the N. E. division of STOCKTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM; comprising the chapelry of Embleton, and the townships of Bradbury, Butterwick, Fishburn, Foxton with Shotton, Mordon, and Sedgely; and containing 2015 inhabitants, of whom 1345 are in the town, 5 miles (E.) from Rushyford, and 11 (S. E. by S.) from Durham. This place occupies an eminence commanding an extensive prospect to the south and south-east, and is remark-



able for the peculiar salubrity of its atmosphere and the longevity of its population, attributable, in a great degree, to the openness of its site, and the fine gravel soil on which it stands. The inhabitants are supplied with water from springs. The centre of the town forms a spacious square, where the market, granted in 1312 by Bishop Kellaw, is held every Friday; and a fair takes place on the first Friday in each month, for the sale of hogs. The parish comprises 17,471 acres; the greater part is arable, but there is fine pasture land all round the town.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £73. 18. 1½., and in the gift of the Bishop of Durham. The tithes have been commuted for £1481. 7., with a glebe of 385 acres in Sedgefield township; the glebe of Bradbury comprises 60 acres, that of Fishburn 69, and of Embleton 2. The church is a handsome cruciform structure in the early and later English styles, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles; the interior has many features of interest, and a fine old organ. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A free grammar school here has an income of about £50 per annum, for which eight children are instructed; and six children are educated and clothed at another school from a benefaction of £400 three per cent. Bank annuities, by Richard Wright, Esq., in 1790. The grammar school and master's house were lately rebuilt, partly from the accumulated funds of a school at Bishop Auckland, and partly by subscription, towards which £600 were given by the trustees of Bishop Barrington, £100 by the Rev. Viscount Barrington, and £150 by the trustees of Lord Crewe. In 1782, John Lowther, Esq., bequeathed £600 three per cent. Bank annuities, for the instruction and clothing of girls. An almshouse for ten men and women was founded, and endowed with £44 per annum, by Thomas Cooper; and additional benefactions were made by William Wrightson and Thomas Foster, the latter of whom bequeathed the interest of £3435 three per cent. consols. for the inmates. Upwards of ninety-one acres of land belong to a charity instituted by Lady Frevill, in 1630. The union of Sedgefield comprises 23 places, containing a population of 6113. The pious and erudite Bishop Lowth was rector of Sedgefield prior to his elevation to the see of London.

SEDGEFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of DOCKING, hundred of SMITHDON, W. division of NORFOLK, 2½ miles (N. E.) from Snettisham; containing 669 inhabitants. It comprises 4181a. 1r. 37p., of which 3892 acres are arable, 151 meadow and pasture, and 86 in plantations, with about five acres of osier beds. The surface is undulated, and the views from the high grounds extensive and richly diversified. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £8; the great tithes have been commuted for £385, and the vicarial for £330; the glebe consists of about 3½ acres, with a house lately built. The church is a handsome structure in the early and later English styles, with a circular tower surmounted by an octagonal turret; it was thoroughly repaired in 1542, and on cleaning the south wall a painting of St. Christopher was discovered. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. At the inclosure of the parish, thirty acres were allotted to the poor. On the road to Docking is an ancient building, now a cottage, which was used as a magazine in the

reign of Charles I.; and near the church, according to tradition, was a Roman camp.

SEDGHILL (*St. Catherine*), a parish, in the union of MERE, hundred of DUNWORTH, Hindon and S. divisions of WILTS, 4½ miles (S. W.) from Hindon: containing 198 inhabitants. It comprises about 1015 acres: the soil is clay, alternated with sandy loam, and the surface is undulated. The living is annexed to the rectory of Berwick St. Leonard: the tithes have been commuted for £250. The church having been taken down, with the exception of the tower and porch, and rebuilt on an enlarged scale, was consecrated in the summer of the year 1845.

SEDGLEY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of DUDLEY, N. division of the hundred of SLISDON, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 3 miles (N.) from Dudley; containing 24,819 persons. This populous parish is divided into nine hamlets or villages, viz., Brierley, Coseley, Cotwall-end, Ettingshall, Lower and Upper Gornall, Gospel-end, Sedgley, and Woodsetton. It is situated in the midst of a country abounding with coal, ironstone, and limestone; and the working of these furnishes employment to most of the inhabitants. The area by measurement is 7360 acres, of which 3860 are arable, 2000 pasture, 560 woodland, and 500 in gardens; the soil is for the greater part a strong rich loam, well adapted for wheat. The surface is very hilly, and the lower grounds are intersected by numerous rivulets, and canals leading to the different mines. The scenery from the heights is panoramic, including the Malvern and Abberley hills in Worcestershire, the Wrekin in Salop, the Black mountains, the peaks of the Montgomery mountains, and Admiral Rodney's monument, in Wales. The village is supposed to occupy one of the highest sites in the kingdom, and the waters divide on the eminence, one portion running into the Trent and the other into the Severn, which flow into the sea at opposite extremities of the island. The iron is manufactured both into pig-iron in furnaces, and into wrought or malleable in mills or forges, and the latter kind is again converted into bars, rods, hoops, hurdles, nails, coffee-mills, locks, &c.: among the largest manufactories are the Wednesbury-Oak works, established in 1814 by Philip Williams and Sons. The Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal intersects the parish in various directions. A court leet is annually held by Lord Ward, as lord of the manor, at which two constables and four deputies are chosen.

The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £5. 12. 8½.; net income, £503; patron, Lord Ward, who, with others, is owner of the remainder of the rectorial tithes. The church, a beautiful edifice in the purest style, standing on an eminence and seen in all directions, was completed in 1829, at an expense of £10,800, by the late Earl of Dudley. The eastern window is of richly-stained glass, representing ten of the Apostles, with the arms of the earl; it cost £300. At Coseley, Lower and Upper Gornall, and Ettingshall, are district churches. There are places of worship belonging to Particular Baptists, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Independents, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics. The encriote, and the singular fossil called the trilobite or "Dudley locust," are found at Woodsetton, the latter in an isolated limestone rock termed the Wren's Nest Hill.



SEDGWICK, a township, in the parish of HEVERSHAM, union and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.) from Kendal; containing 240 inhabitants. The township comprises 350 acres, all arable land; and the river Kent and the Lancaster canal pass through it. Here is also a cutting, a mile and a half in length, on the Lancaster and Carlisle railway; whence follows an embankment a quarter of a mile long, and upwards of 60 feet high, from which an exquisite view of the fertile and romantic valley of the Kent, in almost its entire length, is obtained. A mill for the manufacture of gunpowder was established about 1770. There is a place of worship for Independents.

SEDESCOMB (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of BATTLE, hundred of STAPLE, rape of HASTINGS, E. division of SUSSEX, 3 miles (N. E.) from Battle; containing 668 inhabitants. Ironstone is obtained in the parish, and formerly here were furnaces for smelting the ore. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 4. 2., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for above £350, and the glebe consists of 45 acres. The church is principally in the early English style, and was enlarged in 1838 by the erection of a south aisle. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. There are some mineral springs, similar to those of Tonbridge Wells. The Knights Templars had a preceptory here.

SEDRUP, a hamlet, chiefly in the parish of HARTWELL, but partly in that of STONE, union and hundred of AYLESBURY, county of BUCKINGHAM; containing 63 inhabitants.

SEEND, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and hundred of MELKSHAM, Melksham and N. divisions of WILTS,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Melksham; containing 992 inhabitants. The Kennet and Avon canal passes through. The chapel is dedicated to the Holy Cross. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SEER-GREEN, a hamlet, in the parish of FARNHAM-ROYAL, union of AMERSHAM, hundred of BURNHAM, county of BUCKINGHAM,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Beaconsfield; containing 281 inhabitants. Here is a chapel in the early English style, consecrated in Oct. 1846: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of Eton College, with an income of £100.

SEETHING (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of LODDON and CLAVERING, hundred of LODDON, E. division of NORFOLK,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.) from Brooke; containing 449 inhabitants. It comprises 1615*a.* 2*r.* 4*p.*, of which 1160 acres are arable, 413 pasture, and 39 woodland. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £140; patrons and impropiators, the Trustees of the Great Hospital, Norwich, whose tithes have been commuted for £458. The church is an ancient structure, chiefly in the decorated English style, with a circular tower, and contains an elaborately-sculptured font.

SEFTON (*St. Helen*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of LANCASHIRE; containing, with the townships of Aintree, Great and Little Crosby, Ince-Blundell, Litherland, Lunt, Nether-ton, Orrell with Ford, and Thornton, 6164 inhabitants, of whom 395 are in Sefton township, 7 miles (N.) from Liverpool. Previously to the Conquest, "*Sextune*," one of the original parishes of Lancashire, was held by five thanes. The family of Molyneux or Molines subsequently settled here. William des Molines, so named

from Moulines, a town of Bourbonnois, in France, is mentioned in the Norman Chronicles as a man of noble origin, held in high esteem by the Duke William, afterwards William I. of England. In the roll of Battle Abbey, his name stands the eighteenth in order; and soon after the Conquest, he acquired, by gift of Roger de Poitou, the lordships of Sefton, Thornton, and Kerden, of which he made Sefton his chief seat. Richard Molyneux, of this family, was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1586; and, on the institution of the order of baronets, 22nd May, 1611, was the 2nd baronet advanced to that dignity, by James I. Sir Richard, his successor, was elevated to the peerage of Ireland, by the title of Viscount Molyneux, in 1628; and Charles William, the 9th viscount, was created Earl of Sefton, in November 1771. The townships or manors in the parish now belonging to this noble family, are, Sefton, Litherland, Orrell and Ford, Nether-ton, Thornton, Lunt, and Aintree.

The parish extends seven miles in length and four in width, and comprises 9525 acres, of which 1140 are in the township of Sefton. The western townships are bordered by the Irish Sea and the mouth of the Mersey, a range of dreary sandhills forming a barrier along the shore, which is lined with marshes and covered with rabbit-warrens. The river Alt, fed by numerous rills, flows by Aintree, Lunt, and Ince-Blundell, and discharges itself into the sea to the north, below Formby Point. At Sefton, this stream resembles a canal, and in wet seasons overflows the meadows, a flat district extending several miles, which, during inundations, assumes the appearance of an arm of the sea. The Leeds and Liverpool canal intersects the parish. The principal halls are those of Little Crosby and Ince-Blundell. Sefton Hall existed in 1372, and was a stately pile, with a circular moat (still in existence) inclosing about a quarter of an acre of elevated ground, opposite the church. The farmhouse which subsequently occupied the site of this ancient seat of the Molyneuxs, has been taken down, and all that now remains of the mansion is a few heaps of stones scattered from its strong and massive walls. A brewery here, established about a century ago, is conducted by Mr. Molyneux Rothwell. The pursuits of the inhabitants are chiefly rural.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £30. 1. 8.; net income, £1378; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Richard Renshaw Rothwell. The tithes of the township of Sefton have been commuted for £211, and the glebe consists of 5 acres. The church is a large and handsome structure, and one of the finest in the county, originally erected in 1111, and partly rebuilt in the reign of Henry VIII. by Anthony Molyneux, a distinguished preacher, then rector. It is partly Norman, and partly in the later English style, with a lofty spire; and the interior is remarkably elegant. The chancel, separated from the nave by a magnificent screen, contains sixteen richly-sculptured stalls, and numerous monuments to the family of Molyneux, of whom Sir William performed signal acts of valour under the banner of the Black Prince, at Navaret; as did Sir Richard in the battle of Agincourt, and another Sir William in that of Flodden-Field. In what is called Lord Molyneux's chapel are several modern monuments of the family, one of them, particularly fine, in white marble, to the memory of Caryll, Viscount Molyneux, who died in 1699. At Great Crosby, Seaforth, and Waterloo are distinct



incumbencies; and the Roman Catholics have chapels in several places. A sunk forest on the coast, is one of the most remarkable characteristics of the parish; and so abundant is the timber imbedded in the earth, generally two feet or more below the surface, that fifty loads of trees, chiefly of oak, are sometimes found in a single acre.

SEGHILL.—See SIGHILL.

SEIGHFORD (*St. Chad*), a parish, in the S. division of the hundred of PIREHILL, union, and N. division of the county, of STAFFORD,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. N. W.) from Stafford; containing 903 inhabitants. The parish includes the hamlets of Aston, Great and Little Bridgeford, Coton-Clanford, Doxey, and Derrington; and comprises 4600 acres, forming a highly cultivated district, of which two-thirds are arable, and the remainder pasture: the surface is undulated, and the scenery picturesque. The Liverpool and Birmingham railway runs through the parish for a distance of three and a half miles. Seighford Hall, an ancient half-timbered house with modern wings, stands in a small park at the west side of the village. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £119; impropiator, Francis Eld, Esq. The church was partly rebuilt of brick, about a century ago; it contains many neat mural monuments. There is a Church Sunday school. Coton-Clanford is remarkable as the birthplace of William Wollaston, author of *The Religion of Nature Delineated*; he died in 1724.—See ASTON.

SEISDON, a township, and the head of a union, in the parish of TRYSELL, S. division of the hundred of SEISDON and of the county of STAFFORD, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Wolverhampton; containing 213 inhabitants. It gives name to the hundred; and also to a poor-law union which comprises 12 parishes or places, 11 of them in the county of Stafford, and one in that of Salop, the whole containing a population of 13,097. Near Seisdon Common is a large triangular stone called the War Stone, and at a short distance is a small square camp.

SELATTYN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the hundred of OSWESTRY, N. division of SALOP,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Oswestry; containing 1128 inhabitants. The parish comprises 5553*a.* 34*p.* of land. The soil is various: the substratum abounds with limestone, which is burnt for manure, and sandstone of good quality for building is extensively quarried. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 9. 9½, and in the gift of the family of Lloyd: the tithes have been commuted for £800, and the glebe comprises 83 acres. The church has been greatly enlarged within the last thirty years, and is now a handsome cruciform building. A chapel of ease was erected at Hengoed in 1825. There are two free schools with small endowments; one forming a portion of the premises devised by Bishop Hammer, in 1628, for the poor; and the other erected in 1812, in a distant part of the parish, on land given by G. H. Carew, Esq. A national school has also been built. Offa's Dyke is part of the western boundary of the parish; and here stood the ancient Castle Brogyntyn, of which scarcely any remains exist. James Wylding, one of the assembly of divines during the Interregnum, and Dr. Sacheverell, were rectors here.

SELBORNE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of ALTON, hundred of SELBORNE, Alton and N. divisions

of the county of SOUTHAMPTON,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by S.) from Alton; containing 1052 inhabitants. In the time of the Saxons, Selborne was held in royal demesne. In 1233 a priory of Black canons, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded here by Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester; but it was subsequently suppressed, and became part of the endowment of Magdalen College, Oxford. The parish comprises 8506 acres, of which 3097 are common or waste land. A fair is held on May 29th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 2. 1., and in the gift of the College. The church is principally in the early English style; the altar-piece is ornamented with a fine painting by Albert Durer, representing the Offerings of the Magi, presented by the Rev. Gilbert White, author of *The Natural History of Selborne*, and similar works, who was born here in 1720, and chiefly resided in the parish. At Temple, lived Sir Adam Gurdon, the noted freebooter in the time of Henry III.

SELBY (*St. Mary and St. German*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the Lower division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, W. riding of YORK,  $14\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by E.) from York, and 177 (N. by W.) from London; containing 5376 inhabitants. This place, anciently called *Salebeia*, and supposed to have been a Roman station, was



Arms.

selected by William the Conqueror, in 1069, as the site of a magnificent abbey for Benedictine monks, which was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Germanus. The establishment acquired, in process of time, such extensive possessions and immunities as to render it equal in rank to the church of St. Peter at York; and the superior of this place, with the superior of St. Mary's in that city, were the only mitred abbots north of the Trent. When the Conqueror came to Selby, accompanied by his queen, to settle the endowment of the abbey, she was here delivered of a son, subsequently King of England by the title of Henry I. The monastery continued in a flourishing state till the Dissolution, when its revenue was valued at £819. 2. 6. Part of the abbey came afterwards by purchase into the hands of Sir Ralph Sadler, who shortly alienated it, with the park and the manor, to Leonard Beckwith and his heirs, the Walmesleys of Duukenhagh, from whom, by the marriage of the heiress, it came into the family of Petre, with whom it still remains. At an early period of the great civil war, the town appears to have been held for the parliament; and although subsequently taken by the royalists, it was eventually recaptured by Sir Thomas Fairfax, when the majority of the king's party were made prisoners, with several horses, pieces of ordnance, and a large quantity of ammunition.

The town is situated on the river Ouse, and upon the great road from London to Edinburgh. The streets are well paved, and lighted with gas; the houses are in general well built, and many changes have been lately made by widening the thoroughfares, erecting new houses, and laying down pavement. About eighteen years since, a considerable alteration was effected by the



lord of the manor, by opening up at a large cost a continued view of the west front of the church, and by enlarging the market-place and the roads down to the wharfs. More recently a new street has been formed called the Crescent, which consists of commodious houses, and adds considerably to the appearance of the town. The fertility of the surrounding district has been greatly increased by a process of irrigation by which the water of the rivers Ouse and Aire is detained upon the land until a sediment has been deposited, forming excellent manure. A large quantity of woad, for the use of dyers, is produced in the vicinity, and flax was at one time cultivated and prepared to a considerable extent; this branch of trade, however, has declined, owing to the importation of that article from France and the Netherlands, but flax-spinning is still carried on to some extent.

The general trade was much improved by the formation of a canal connecting the navigable rivers Ouse and Aire, thus opening a more direct communication with Leeds and other parts of the West riding of Yorkshire. A new road from Doncaster, by Askerne, through Selby, to York, was opened in 1834. The Leeds and Selby railway was completed in 1840, and has its terminal station a little to the south of the town; the building is spacious, covering an area divided by two lines of cast-iron pillars into three compartments, with seven lines of way extending throughout the whole length, and continued to a jetty for steam-vessels projecting into the Ouse. Contiguous is the terminal station of the Hull and Selby railway, which line is carried over the Ouse by a handsome swivel-bridge that opens for the admission of vessels to the quay here. This line communicates with the Leeds and Selby, in conjunction with which, and with the Manchester and Leeds and Manchester and Liverpool railways, it opens a communication between the Irish Sea and the German Ocean. A railway was completed from Selby to Market-Weighton at the close of 1847; and the great line from London to York will pass through the town. The bridge of timber across the Ouse, constructed in 1795, is remarkable for the ease with which it can be turned round, being opened and closed within the space of a minute, though weighing 70 tons. A custom-house has been established, subordinate to the custom-house at Goole. The chief article exported is stone, which is sent coastwise: ships of 150 to 200 tons' burthen navigate to Selby; and steam-boats pass daily to and from Hull. In a ship-yard here, many steam-packets and sailing-vessels are built. There are two large flax-mills; several rope, sailcloth, and sacking factories; an iron-foundry, two tanneries, some breweries, &c. The market is on Monday; and fairs are held on Easter-Tuesday, the Monday after June 22nd, and on Michaelmas-day, for cattle, horses, cloth, &c.: in the centre of the market-place is a handsome cross, in the ancient English style. A petty-session for the wapentake of Barkstone-Ash occurs every alternate Monday in the town-hall, a neat brick building erected in 1825; and courts leet and baron are held twice a year, by the lord of the manor. The powers of the county debt-court of Selby, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Selby.

The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £97; patron, the Hon. E. R. Petre. The church, anciently belonging to the abbey, was made parochial by letters-

patent of James I., dated March 20th, 1618. The monastery stood on the west side of the river Ouse, and the principal buildings were on the west and south side of the church; the barn and granary are yet remaining. The gateway was taken down about thirty years since: over it was the abbot's court-house, with two rooms on the sides for the jury and the witnesses; on one side was the porter's lodge, and on the other a room in which to serve the poor. The appearance of this venerable church is strikingly impressive; and the magnificence, yet comparative simplicity, of the west front renders it deserving of particular notice. The entrance is by a richly-adorned Norman doorway, supported by six columns with simply-ornamented capitals: the triple arches above the doorway are in the English style, and its embellishments partake in character with many found on the north and west doorways, and in internal parts of the church; the central arch forms the west window, and is considerably larger than the arches at the sides. The walls of the nave and north transept are Norman, though few exterior arches of that date now remain, having been mostly replaced by windows, &c., in the English style, at different periods. The most striking feature on the north side is the porch, which has circular and pointed arches indiscriminately introduced, with similar mouldings; the doorway is Norman, less enriched, but more elegantly proportioned, than that at the west end. The interior of the nave is of massive and simple design; and the choir, the window of which is highly enriched with tracery, is a perfect example of the early English style: on both sides of the choir are stalls of wood, enriched with tabernacle-work. Among the other striking peculiarities in the church are two clusters of columns, or piers, supporting arches in the gallery, on the north side of the nave: the font is simple, with a cover of carved wood suspended from the second arch, also on the north side of the nave. In 1826, a fine-toned organ was erected, which adds considerably to the elegance of the choir. The upper part of the central tower fell down, destroying the south transept and the roof of the western part of the south aisle, on March 30th, 1690; and the tower was rebuilt probably about the year 1700, but in a style by no means corresponding with the original. The chapter-house is a beautiful building attached to the south side of the choir, and the principal room, now the vestry-room, appears, from its simplicity, to be of a very early date; over it is an apartment now appropriated as a school. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians; and a Roman Catholic chapel. The poor have several considerable bequests. The union comprises 24 parishes or places, of which 16 are in the West, and 8 in the East, riding; and contains a population of 15,100. Thomas Johnson, a botanist, who published the first local catalogue of plants in the kingdom, and an improved edition of Gerard's Herbal, and who fell in a skirmish with a body of the parliamentary forces in 1644, was a native of Selby.

SELBY'S-FOREST, a township, in the parish of KIRK-NEWTON, union, and W. division of the ward, of GLENDALE, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing 61 inhabitants. This district comprises 11,709 acres, of which 11,630 consist of moors and mountains, including the Cheviot height, from which the celebrated



range of hills so called derives its name, and on the summit of which is a large lake, occasionally frozen in the summer.

**SELHAM** (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of MIDHURST, hundred of EASTBOURNE, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by S.) from Petworth; containing 121 inhabitants. The Rother, or Arundel, navigation passes through. Part of the parish is within the parliamentary borough of Midhurst. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 15. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £150; patrons, the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford. The church is in the early English style; the chancel is separated from the nave by a circular arch supported by slight columns with ornamental capitals.

**SELLACK** (*St. TESILIAH*), a parish, in the union of Ross, Upper division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W.) from Ross; containing 335 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1565 acres, of which 40 are common or waste land; the scenery is diversified, and the village lies in a deep valley watered by the navigable river Wye. The living is a vicarage, with that of King's-Caple annexed, valued in the king's books at £16. 6. 8.; net income, £420; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The great tithes of the parish have been commuted for £320, and the vicarial for £140; there is a glebe of 95 acres, with a house. The church is a handsome structure with a spire, and is beautifully situated on the bank of the Wye.

**SELLING** (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of FAVERSHAM, hundred of BOUGHTON-UNDER-BLEAN, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAY, E. division of KENT, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Faversham; containing 590 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2420 acres, of which 1619 are arable, 199 pasture, 257 woodland, and the remainder garden and orchard ground. A fair is held on Whit-Tuesday. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the gift of Lord Sondes: the great tithes have been commuted for £810, and the vicarial for £357. The church is in the early English style. On Shottendon Hill, here, is an ancient fortification of irregular form, thought to be Roman, an extensive Roman intrenchment being still visible in a wood two miles to the south-east. There is also a tumulus in the neighbourhood.

**SELLINGE** (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ELHAM, hundred of STREET, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Hythe; containing 476 inhabitants. It comprises 2056a. 2r. 9p., of which about 800 acres are arable, 700 pasture, 200 wood, and 100 marshy land. The South-Eastern railway passes through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 4. 5., and in the patronage of the Crown: the appropriate tithes, belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, have been commuted for £400, and the vicarial tithes for £191; the glebe comprises 19 acres. The church has an admixture of the various styles of English architecture.

**SELMESTON** (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WEST FIRLE, hundred of DANEHILL-HORSTED, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. S. E.) from Lewes; containing 228 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1140 acres. The living is a discharged

vicarage, with that of Alciston annexed, valued in the king's books at £7. 5. 8.: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £140, with a glebe of 3 acres; and the great tithes for £290, with 22 acres of land. The church is in the early English style, with a spire, and contains an altar-tomb under a canopy, inscribed to Lady Braye, who died in 1532.

**SELSEY** (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of WEST HAMPNETT, hundred of MANHOOD, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, 8 miles (S.) from Chichester; containing 879 inhabitants. The name of this place, according to Bede, is derived from the Saxon *Seals-ey*, signifying the island of Seals. The Saxons, on their first expedition to take possession of the south-western region of Britain, landed upon this peninsula, where they soon afterwards founded a colony; and in the earliest annals mention is made of Selsey as among the more ancient of the Saxon establishments. A monastery dedicated to the Blessed Virgin was founded here about 681, by St. Wilfrid, who, having previously converted many of the South Saxons to Christianity, and obtained of King Ædilwach the lands of the peninsula for its endowment, placed therein some religious, who had been his companions in exile. Eadbercht, abbot in 711, was consecrated first bishop of the South Saxons, and fixed his episcopal residence at this place. Selsey remained a see till 1075, when William the Conqueror removed the seat of the diocese to Chichester, and Stigand, the last bishop of Selsey, was appointed the first of Chichester. Vestiges of the ancient city are mentioned in old records as being plainly visible at ebb-tide; and bones of large animals, trunks of trees, and fossil shells are occasionally found by the fishermen when dredging for oysters.

The parish is bounded on the east and south by Pagham harbour and the English Channel, and, including the beach to low-water mark, comprises 3494 acres, of which 600 are pasture, and 133 common or waste land. The soil is chiefly a hazel mould, well adapted for wheat. The western division is flat and low, and is frequently overflowed by the sea, from which it suffered very severely in the great storm of November 23rd, 1824, when nearly half the parish was under water. The village, consisting principally of one street of neatly-built houses, occupies a dry gravelly site. There is an extensive fishery for prawns, lobsters, and crabs; and oysters in great quantities are taken on the coast in the winter season—cod is also taken. A court baron is held annually, and a fair for toys, &c., on July 14th. The living comprises a discharged vicarage and sinecure rectory united, the former valued in the king's books at £8, and the latter at £11. 3. 4.; patron, the Bishop of Chichester. The tithes have been commuted for £896. 13., and the glebe comprises 52 acres. The church is a stately edifice, principally in the early English style, in the nave are several coffin-shaped gravestones, with crosses and various other devices, and against the north wall of the chancel is a mural monument of Caen stone, with carved effigies of John and Agatha Lews, of the time of Henry VIII. There is a place of worship for Bryantes. Near the church is an intrenched mound, supposed to have been a Roman military station. Selsey gives the title of Baron to the family of Peachey.

**SELSIDE**, a chapelry, in the parish union, and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, 4 miles (N. N. E.)



from Kendal; containing 530 inhabitants, of whom 335 are in the township of Selside with Whitwell. The township is situated between the river Mint on the east and the Sprint river on the west, and on the turnpike-road from Carnforth to Eamont-Bridge. The Grayrigg station on the Lancaster and Carlisle railway is within three miles. The chapelry includes the township of Fawcett-Forest, and part of the townships of Whinfell, Skelsmergh, and Strickland-Roger; and comprises 11,000 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £114; patrons, the Landowners; impropiators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas, was erected in lieu of a more ancient edifice, about 1720, by the inhabitants, on a site given by William Thornburgh, Esq.; and was rebuilt on an enlarged scale in 1837, at an expense of about £600. A free school is supported from several sources, the principal of which is an estate left by John Kitching in 1730, and producing an income of £40. Whitwell was an extensive common previously to 1825, when it was inclosed by act of parliament.

SELSTON (*ST. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of BASFORD, N. division of the wapentake of BROXTOW and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 9 miles (S. W.) from Mansfield; containing, with the hamlets of Bagthorpe and Underwood, 1982 inhabitants. The parish is situated near the source of the river Erewash, which divides it from the county of Derby; it comprises 2330 acres of inclosed land, with 900 acres of open common, and abounds in coal and ironstone. In the immediate vicinity are extensive collieries; and several of the inhabitants are employed in frame-work knitting and in the manufacture of lace. The Mansfield and Pinxton railway intersects a part of the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5; net income, £109; patron and impropiator, Sir W. W. Dixie, Bart. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower. About the year 1830 an earthen vase, containing Roman silver coins, was found in a field in the parish; it had been deposited about eighteen inches below the surface, and was discovered by the occupier of the field, when ploughing it to an unusual depth. The coins were in excellent preservation, and were of the reigns of Nero, Galba, Vitellius, Vespasian, Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan, besides family coins: among them, was a counterfeit coin of the reign of Vespasian; a curious historical fact, which gives a high antiquity to the practice of such frauds.

SELWORTHY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WILLITON, hundred of CARHAMPTON, W. division of SOMERSET, 4 miles (W.) from Minehead; containing, with the tything of Allerford, the manor of Blackford, and the hamlets of Brandy-street, Buddle-hill, Holnicote, Knowle, Lynch, and Tivington, 505 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2218 acres, of which 358 are common or waste land. It is intersected by a ridge from east to west, and a ridge from east to south. The soil is various, light and stony in the higher grounds, and fertile in the valleys; there are considerable plantations of larch, fir, and of forest trees, which add beauty to the scenery, and a fine trout-stream winds through the lower lands. The substratum contains limestone, which is burnt into lime for agricultural uses. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 15. 5., and in the gift of Sir T. D. Acland, Bart.: the tithes have

been commuted for £270, and the glebe comprises 54 acres. The church is a neat edifice in the decorated style, with a plain embattled tower. There are remains of two chapels; one at Tivington, now used as a school-room, and the other at West Lynch, converted into a barn; and on a hill to the north-west of the church are vestiges of an ancient encampment called Bury Castle, of an elliptical form, with a rampart of earth and stones, inclosing an area of about an acre and a half.

SEMER (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of COSFORD, W. division of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Bildeston; containing 370 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 7. 1., and in the gift of the Rev. J. Young Cooke: the tithes have been commuted for £350, and the glebe comprises 65 acres. A house of industry here, erected in 1799, has been converted into a workhouse for the union, which comprises 28 parishes or places, and contains a population of 18,237.

SEMINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of STEEPLE-ASHTON, union of MELKSHAM, hundred of WHORWELSDOWN, Melksham and N. divisions of WILTS, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Trowbridge; containing, with Littleton tything, 570 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. George. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £180, and the vicarial for £145. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SEMLEY (*ST. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of TISBURY, hundred of CHALK, Hindon and S. divisions of WILTS,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. by W.) from Hindon; containing 736 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2947*a.* 2*r.* 13*p.*, of which 298 are common or waste land. The surface is undulated, and towards the south rises to a considerable eminence called Semley Hill, in which the small river Sem has its source. There is a quarry of soft greenstone, of which material the houses are generally built. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 2. 8½.; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £492. 10., and the glebe comprises 101 acres. The church is a very ancient structure, greatly dilapidated. There is a place of worship for Baptists. Dr. William Thorn, a celebrated divine and Hebrew scholar, was born here towards the close of the sixteenth century.

SEMPERINGHAM, or SEMPRINGHAM (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of BOURNE, wapentake of AVELAND, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. S. E.) from Folkingham; containing, with the chapelries of Birthorpe and Pointon, 556 inhabitants, of whom 54 are in the township of Semperingham. The parish comprises 1867*a.* 2*r.* 18*p.*, of which about one-half is pasture, and the other arable; the soil is good, and part of the land is in the fenny district. The substratum abounds with stone, quarried chiefly for repairing the roads. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £2. 15. 8.; net income, £131; patron and impropiator, Earl Fortescue. The church appears to have been originally a larger structure, and is principally in the Norman style, with a plain tower of later date crowned by eight crocketed pinnacles. Gilbert de Sempringham, rector of the parish, and founder of the Gilbertine or Sempringham order, built a priory here about 1139, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, for nuns and canons, whose revenue, at



the Dissolution, was valued at £359. 19. 7. It was the superior establishment of the order, where the general chapters were held, and stood a little northward of the church, but the site only is discernible, surrounded by a moat.

SEND (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of GUILDFORD, Second division of the hundred of WOKING, W. division of SURREY; containing, with the chapelry of Ripley, 1538 inhabitants, of whom 687 are in the hamlet of Send. A priory of Black canons, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Thomas à Becket, was founded in the time of Richard I., at Newark, in the parish, by Ruald de Calva and Beatrix his wife, and at the Dissolution possessed a revenue of £294. 18. 4.: there are still some remains. The parish comprises 4391a. 20p., of which 2516 acres are arable, 1421 pasture, and 452 woodland. The village is long and scattered, and situated between the Wey navigation and the high road from Guildford to Ripley: the surrounding meadows are sometimes overflowed in wet seasons. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 18. 1½.; net income, £260; patron, the Earl of Onslow. The church is principally in the early English style. At Ripley is a chapel of ease; also a place of worship for Baptists.

SENNEN (*St. SENAN*), a parish, in the union of PENZANCE, W. division of the hundred of PENWITH and of the county of CORNWALL, 8¼ miles (W. S. W.) from Penzance; containing 659 inhabitants. This parish is situated at the extreme western point of England, and includes the Land's End, a promontory 150 feet above the level of the sea; Whitsand bay; and Sennen Cove. King Stephen landed at Whitsand Bay on his first arrival in England, as did also King John on his return from the conquest of Ireland, and Perkin Warbeck in the reign of Henry VIII. The parish comprises 2050 acres, of which 800 are common or waste: the surface is varied with valleys and hills, though none of the latter rise to any considerable height; and the low lands are watered by a few brooks. The scenery along the coast is strikingly bold and magnificent; the Scilly Islands, about nine leagues west-by-south from the Land's End, are distinctly seen in clear weather. Off the coast are several rocks called the Longships, on one of which a lighthouse was erected in 1797 by the Trinity House. A pilchard-fishery is carried on at Sennen Cove, and great quantities of ling are cured for the London and other markets. The living is a rectory, united, with that of St. Levan, to the rectory of St. Burian: the tithes have been commuted for £230. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. Near Sennen Cove are the remains of an ancient chapel, and the site of Castle Mayon; and in the village of Mayon is a large flat stone called Table Maen, on which, according to Hals, seven Saxon kings dined together, when they came to visit the Land's End, towards the close of the sixth century. In 1807, 400 Roman coins of copper and plated metal were found between two flat stones under a large projecting rock.

SERLBY, a hamlet, in the parish of HARWORTH, union of EAST RETFORD, Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 2¼ miles (S. S. W.) from Bawtry; containing 89 inhabitants. Here was formerly a chapel of ease to the vicarage of Harworth.

SESSAY (*St. CUTHBERT*), a parish, in the union of THIRSK, wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE, N. riding of YORK, 6¾ miles (N. W. by W.) from Easingwold; containing 437 inhabitants, of whom 323 are in the township of Sessay, and 114 in that of Hutton-Sessay. The parish comprises 3039 acres of fertile land, mostly the property of Viscount Downe; the soil is generally clay alternated with sand, the surface undulated, and the scenery varied. The York and Newcastle railway has a station here. The village, which is on the north-side of a tributary of the Swale, is long and scattered, and consists of neat houses and gardens. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 0. 2½.; patron, the Viscount: the tithes have been commuted for £619, and the glebe consists of 67 acres. The church is a very ancient structure, but has undergone so many alterations and repairs that it now presents a modern appearance; the porch, the tower (which is of brick), and the Ionic columns on each side of the altar, were erected about 1713. The poor have several parcels of land and some money benefactions.

SETCHEY, a parish, in the union and hundred of FREEBRIDGE-LYNN, W. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (S.) from Lynn; containing 100 inhabitants. It comprises 734 acres, of which 57 are arable, 647 pasture, and 30 common. Here was formerly a market; but it has been removed to Lynn. The navigable river Nar flows through the parish. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of North Runcton. The church has long been demolished; but a school-house, erected by Daniel Gurney, Esq., of North Runcton Hall, has been licensed for the performance of divine service.

SETMURTHY, a chapelry, in the parish of BRIGHAM, union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Cocker-mouth; containing 181 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises 2579a. 24p., of which about 1690 acres are pasture, 763 arable, and 124 woodland. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £54; patrons, the Inhabitants. A rent-charge of £16 has been awarded as a commutation for the impropriate tithes. The chapel, a plain neat edifice, was built by the landed proprietors in 1794; and a school was erected in the following year, for the endowment of which about 60 acres of land were allotted at the inclosure, in 1812.

SETTLE, a market-town, and the head of a union, in the parish of GIGGLESWICK, wapentake of STAINCLIFFE WEST, W. riding of YORK, 59 miles (W. by N.) from York, and 234 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 2041 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have derived its name from the Saxon *Setl*, "a seat," descriptive of its singular situation at the base of an almost perpendicular limestone rock called Castlebergh, which rises immediately behind it, to the height of 200 feet. It appears to have attained to some importance in the reign of Henry III., who granted the inhabitants a charter for a weekly market and an annual fair; and in the reign of Henry VII. it had become populous and flourishing. The town is on the eastern bank of the river Ribbles, and consists of two principal streets, which are partially paved, and of some smaller streets; the houses are well built, chiefly of stone obtained from the neighbouring quarries, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from wells and numerous springs. In the market-place, which is spacious and well adapted



to its use, a handsome town-hall was erected in 1832, at an expense of £5500, by a body of £10 shareholders. The building is in the Elizabethan style, and contains a court-room, assembly-rooms, a subscription library and newsroom; apartments for a literary institution established in 1770, which has a good library; and a savings' bank, in which are deposits to a considerable amount. The cotton manufacture is carried on to some extent; there are several roperies, and a paper manufactory. The market, which is amply supplied with provisions of all kinds, is on Tuesday; and great markets for fat-cattle are held every alternate Monday, and for milch-cows and lean stock every alternate Friday from the fortnight preceding Easter till Whitsuntide. Fairs, chiefly for sheep and cattle, take place on the 26th of April, 19th of August, and the first Tuesday after the 27th of October; a pleasure-fair occurs on Whit-Tuesday. The powers of the county debt-court of Settle, established in 1847, extend over part of the registration-district of Settle. A constable is appointed annually at the court leet of the lord of the manor.

The township, which includes the hamlets of Meerbeck-Lodge and Anley, comprises 4370 acres of grazing land. The pastures extend along the eastern acclivities of the vale, which is inclosed on each side by a continuous range of rugged limestone rocks, of mountainous elevation, terminated by the lofty eminences of Pendle Hill on the south, Pennigant on the north, and Ingleborough on the north-west. The scenery, especially on the hills near Attermire, is strikingly romantic, and in some parts beautifully picturesque: the pastures are rich, and of those near the town some are rented at from £5 to £8 per acre. A district church, dedicated to the Ascension, was erected in 1839, at an expense of £3000, raised by subscription, towards which William Wilkinson, Esq., contributed £500; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, and contains 700 sittings, of which 250 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1000 by Mrs. Swale; total net income, £160; patrons, the Vicar of Giggleswick, the Master of Giggleswick grammar school, and three other Gentlemen, as trustees. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans. The poor-law union comprises 31 parishes and townships, containing a population of 14,096, and the workhouse is at Giggleswick. Thomas Proctor, an eminent sculptor who died in his youth, was born here.

SETTRINGTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MALTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK; containing, with the township of Scagglethorpe, 741 inhabitants, of whom 492 are in Settrington township, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Malton. The parish comprises about 4300 acres, and is chiefly the property of Henry Willoughby, Esq., lord of the manor, to whom the estate was bequeathed by the late Lord Middleton, of Birdsall Hall. The village is situated in the narrow vale of a rivulet, at the foot of the Wolds; and is chiefly of modern erection, the greater portion of it having been rebuilt by Lady H. M. Sykes, who died in 1813. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £42. 12. 6., and in the patronage of the Trustees of the Earl of Bridgewater; net income, £1045. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1797, when the township was inclosed. The church is a hand-

some structure in the later English style, comprising a nave, chancel, and aisle, with a square embattled tower; the east window is embellished with beautiful stained glass, and the interior is very neatly fitted up. Here were formerly two chantries. In the parish are the remains of some military intrenchments, and there are several tumuli. The manor gives the title of Baron of Settrington to the Duke of Richmond.

SEVENHAMPTON (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of NORTHLEACH, hundred of BRADLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S.) from Winchcomb; containing 471 inhabitants. It comprises about 3290 acres, of which 2980 are arable, and 270 meadow and pasture: the soil is generally light, resting on stone; the surface is hilly. The river Colne flows through the parish; and one of the most distant sources of the Thames rises within its limits, in seven different springs. There are some extensive quarries of freestone, which is raised for building. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £49; patrons, F. Craven and W. Morris, Esqrs.: the tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1814. The church is a venerable cruciform structure, with a square embattled tower in the centre; it was built by John Camber, who was buried in the chancel in 1447. Here is a place of worship for Baptists.

SEVENHAMPTON, a chapelry, in the parish of HIGHWORTH, union of HIGHWORTH and SWINDON, hundred of HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE, Swindon and N. divisions of WILTS,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (S. E. by S.) from Highworth; containing 254 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Andrew.

SEVEN-OAKS, a township, in the parish of GREAT BUDWORTH, union of RUNCORN, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 4 miles (N. W. by N.) from Northwich; containing 149 inhabitants. It comprises 584 acres, of a clay soil.

SEVEN-OAKS (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of CODSHEATH, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT,  $17\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W.) from Maidstone, and 24 (S. E. by S.) from London; containing, with the chapelry of Riverhead, and the liberty of Weald, 5061 inhabitants. This place, which in the Textus Roffensis is written *Seovan Acca*, is supposed to have derived its name from seven large oaks that stood upon the eminence on which the town is built. The period of its origin is uncertain, and the only historical event connected with it is the defeat here of Sir Humphrey Stafford, by Jack Cade and his followers, in 1450. The manor, anciently an appendage to Otford, and as such belonging to the see of Canterbury, was conveyed about the time of the dissolution of monastic establishments, by Archbishop Cranmer, to Henry VIII., and subsequently became the property of the dukes of Dorset.

The town is situated on the ridge of hills which crosses the county, separating the Upland from the Weald or southern part, and stands near the river Darent, in a fertile and beautiful country. It consists principally of two streets, is well built, and very respectably inhabited. Some silk-mills in the neighbourhood have been lately taken down. The market is on Saturday, and mostly for corn; there is also a market on the third Tuesday in every month, for cattle, which is numerously attended: fairs take place on July 10th



and Oct. 12th, the latter being likewise a statute-fair. A bailiff, high constable, and several inferior officers, are chosen annually at a court leet. Petty-sessions for the lathe of Sutton-at-Hone are held here; and in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and at two or three subsequent periods, the assizes took place in the ancient market-house near the middle of the High-street. The powers of the county debt-court of Seven-Oaks, established in 1847, extend over part of the registration-districts of Seven-Oaks and Malling. The parish comprises 6000 acres, of which 1377 are in wood, and 53 common. The living comprises a sinecure rectory, and a vicarage, the former valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and the latter at £15. 3. 1½.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Thomas Curteis. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for £543. 10., and the vicarial for £744. 10.; the rectorial glebe comprises 15 acres. The church is a spacious and handsome edifice, at the southern end of the town, and on so elevated a site as to be a conspicuous object many miles round. At Riverhead and Weald are separate incumbencies. The Baptists have two places of worship, and the Supralapsarians and Wesleyans one each.

The free grammar school was founded and endowed in 1432, by Sir William Sevenoake, usually written Sennocke, who, being deserted by his parents, was brought up by some charitable persons, and apprenticed to a grocer in London, from which station he rose to be lord mayor of that city, and its representative in parliament, leaving a portion of his wealth to found this school and an hospital for decayed elderly tradespeople. Queen Elizabeth granted a charter to the school, placing the management in the wardens and assistants of the town; and it is in consequence called "The Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth." It has seven scholarships; namely, four of £15 per annum each, in any college at either of the universities, founded by direction of the court of chancery, in 1735, from surplus funds in the hands of the trustees; two in Jesus College, Cambridge, founded by Lady Boswell, which have greatly increased in value; and one of £4 at either university, founded by Robert Holmden, and paid by the Leather-sellers' Company. The income derived from Sir William Sennocke's endowment, including some additions to it, particularly a gift by Anthony Pope in 1571, is between £700 and £800 per annum. Lady Margaret Boswell established a school in 1675, the income of which is about £450: a new school-house was erected in 1827, at an expense of about £2000, defrayed by savings from the income. In the almshouse founded by Sir William Sennocke are 32 persons; and sixteen out-pensioners receive an allowance from the endowment. The poor-law union of Seven-Oaks comprises 16 parishes or places, and contains a population of 22,210.

SEVERN-STOKE.—See STORE, SEVERN.

SEVINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of EAST ASHFORD, hundred of CHART and LONGBRIDGE, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, 2¼ miles (S. E. by E.) from Ashford; containing 96 inhabitants. It comprises 820a. 3r. 5p., of which 229 acres are arable, 589 pasture, and about 2 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 14. 0½., and in the gift of the Rev. Robert Morgan: the tithes have been commuted for £230, and the glebe comprises 12 acres.

SEWARDSTONE, a hamlet, in the parish of WALTHAM-ABBAY, union of EDMONTON, hundred of WALTHAM, S. division of ESSEX, 1¼ mile (S.) from Waltham-Abbey; containing 901 inhabitants. This place is situated within the limits of Epping forest, and near the river Lea. It is said to have been formerly a distinct parish; and in the vicinity is still a heap of rubbish, called "the ruins of the old church." The district church of St. Paul, here, was erected by subscription, on a site given by Captain Sotheby, and was consecrated December 20th, 1837: the living is in the gift of the Bishop of London. The Wesleyans have a meeting-house.

SEWERBY, with MARTON, a township, in the parish and union of BRIDLINGTON, wapentake of DICKERING, E. riding of YORK, 1½ mile (E. N. E.) from Bridlington; containing 352 inhabitants. The township comprises about 2000 acres, and is situated on the coast. Its pleasant and well-built village is distant about three miles west-south-west from Flamborough-head, and commands fine views of the sea: Marton is half a mile north-west from the village of Sewerby. In the township are vestiges of an ancient ravine, consisting of a double line of defence with breast-works, extending one mile and a quarter from the southern shore of Flamborough-head, and termed "Danes Dike."

SEWSTERN, a chapelry, in the parish of BUCKMINSTER, union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of FRAMLAND, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 9 miles (E. by N.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 292 inhabitants, and comprising about 1200 acres. The chapel is dedicated to St. Michael. A rent-charge of £300 has been awarded as a commutation for the inappropriate tithes, and one of £4 for the vicarial. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

SEXHOW, a township, in the parish of RUDDY-IN-CLEVELAND, union of STOKESLEY, W. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, 5 miles (S. W. by W.) from Stokesley; containing 33 inhabitants. This place is sometimes written *Saxhoe*: no mention of it occurs in Domesday book, but in the reign of Edward I. it appears to have belonged to Robert de Brus, who held the estate under the king *in capite*, and on whose death it passed to the family of De Roos. The Thwengs were afterwards proprietors; and among subsequent owners occur the families of Gower, Layton, and Foulis, to which last the township now belongs. It comprises 540 acres, and is situated on the river Leven, north-west of the road between Stokesley and Thorsk. The inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £17. 5.

SHABBINGTON (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of THAME, hundred of ASHPOND, county of BUCKINGHAM, 2½ miles (W. by N.) from Thame; containing 366 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east and south by the river Thame. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £10. 9. 7.; the patronage belongs to Mrs. M. Wroughton, and the landowners are improprators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes. The incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £80; the glebe comprises 90 acres.

SHACKERSTONE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of MARKET BOSWORTH, hundred of SPARKENBORO, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 5 miles (N. W.) from Market-Bosworth; containing, with the



hamlet of Odestone, 524 inhabitants, of whom 344 are in the township of Shackerstone. The parish comprises by measurement 1100 acres, of which two-thirds are meadow and pasture, and the remainder arable; the surface is undulated, and the soil clay, intermixed with marl. The river Sence and the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal pass through. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 2. 3½.; net income, £150; patron, Earl Howe: the tithes were commuted for land in 1769. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with some Norman details: it was restored in 1846.

SHADFORTH, a chapelry, in the parish of PITTINGTON, S. division of EASINGTON ward, union, and N. division of the county, of DURHAM, 4½ miles (E. by S.) from Durham; containing 2000 inhabitants. It consists of the township of Shadforth and one-half of that of Sherburn, comprising by computation 3000 acres. The surface is varied, and marked by long ridges of hills, with valleys intervening; the soil in the vales is of a productive kind, but very inferior on the higher land. The greater portion of the population is employed in collieries, the coal being abundant and of the best quality; and there are several quarries of limestone, which is used for building purposes and for the roads, and also burned into lime. The York and Newcastle railway passes near. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with the rectorial tithes of Shadforth and Pittington townships, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham: the tithes have been commuted for £266, and the glebe consists of about 12 acres. The chapel or church is a neat structure in the early English style, erected in 1839, at an expense of £1100, and containing 500 sittings, of which all are free: it is dedicated to St. Cuthbert. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans. One of the towers of an ancient castellated mansion which belonged to Walter de Ludworth, still remains.

SHADINGFIELD (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WANGFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 4½ miles (S.) from Beccles; containing 177 inhabitants, and comprising 1369 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the gift of Lord Braybrooke: the tithes have been commuted for £303 to the rector, and £6. 14. to an impropriator; and the glebe consists of 7 acres. The church is chiefly in the early English style.

SHADOXHURST (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of WEST ASHFORD, hundred of BLACKBOURNE, Lower division of the lathe of SCRAY, W. division of KENT, 5½ miles (S. W.) from Ashford; containing 243 inhabitants. It comprises 1943a. 29p., of which 460 acres are arable, 726 woodland, 405 pasture, 114 meadow, and 20 in hop plantations: the surface is generally flat. The village is situated in a deeply secluded spot. The South-Eastern railway passes through the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 13., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £123. 16., and the glebe comprises 50 acres. The church is a small ancient edifice. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SHADWELL (*St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of STEPNEY, Tower division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX, 1½ mile (E. by S.) from

London; containing 10,060 inhabitants. This place, formerly called *Chadwelle*, took its name from a spring dedicated to St. Chad: previously to the year 1669, it was a hamlet or chapelry in Stepney, but it was then made a distinct parish by act of parliament. It is situated on the northern bank of the river Thames, and comprises several streets which are lighted with gas. The inhabitants are supplied with water from the East London works. That portion of the parish lying near the river, called Lower Shadwell, is chiefly inhabited by ship-chandlers, biscuit-bakers, provision merchants, mast-makers, sail-makers, anchor-smiths, coopers, and other traders connected with the shipping interest. There are also some roperies. Shadwell is within the jurisdiction of the Thames Police-office. The living is a discharged rectory; net income, £352; patron, the Dean of St. Paul's. The church is a handsome modern edifice, with a tower of stone surmounted by a small elegant spire, and occupies the site of the old structure. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans. The parochial school, established in 1699, was rebuilt on an enlarged scale in 1837, and is now conducted on the national plan; the Protestant dissenters' original charity school, situated in Shakspeare's-walk, was founded in 1712. Ten almshouses were built for the widows of seamen with funds bequeathed by Capt. James Cooke, and his wife Alice; but being without endowment, they fell into decay. John Carr having left property for the poor, vested in the purchase of £7300 three per cents., almshouses have been erected and endowed for 30 widows of poor seamen. Matthew Mead, a celebrated dissenting minister, was appointed to the cure of the chapel at Shadwell, by Cromwell, in 1658, and was ejected for nonconformity in 1662; his son Richard, an eminent physician, was born in the parish.

SHADWELL, a township, in the parish of THORNER, Lower division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of YORK, 5¾ miles (N. N. E.) from Leeds; containing 278 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 1250 acres; and includes Red Hall, an ancient mansion which was the birthplace of one of the dukes of Norfolk. A church was erected in 1842: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Vicar of Thorner, with an income of £100. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under an act of inclosure, in the year 1803. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SHAFTESBURY, or SHASTON, a borough and market-town, and the head of a union, in the hundred of MONCTON - UP - WIMBORNE, county of DORSET, 28 miles (N. N. E.) from Dorchester, and 101 (W. S. W.) from London, on the great road from London to Exeter; containing 3170 inhabitants. The origin of this town has given rise to much conjecture. It is supposed by some to have had existence even prior to the birth of Christ, and to have been called *Caer Calladwr*. But that which appears to be the most probable period of its foundation is the reign of King



Arms.



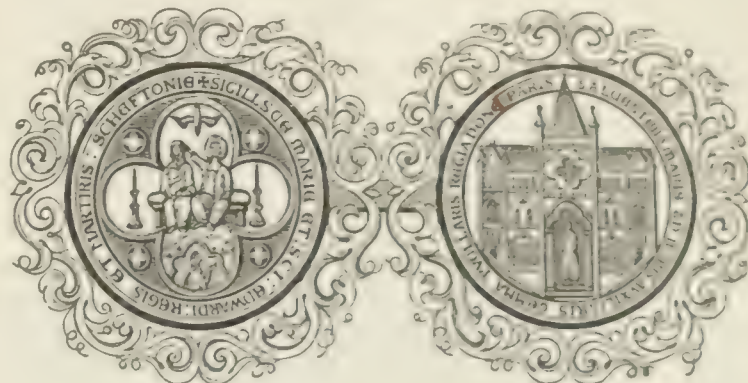
Alfred; in confirmation of which, Camden states, that in the time of William of Malmesbury an old stone was to be seen, with an inscription purporting that King Alfred *built* the city (if we may so render *fecit*) in 880, the eighth year of his reign. The Saxon derivation of the name from *Sceaft*, signifying the point of a hill, is thought to be in allusion to the situation of the town. A Benedictine nunnery, founded here, has been ascribed to various persons. Camden, following William of Malmesbury, attributes it to Elgiva, wife of Edmund, great grandson to King Alfred; but Leland and many other writers assert the latter monarch to have been its founder, and his daughter the first abbess. To this abbey the remains of Edward the Martyr were removed after his murder at Corfe-Castle. It appears to have been much resorted to by pilgrims, amongst whom was King Canute, who died here; and the extent of its endowments may be estimated from the fact of their value at its dissolution being £1166 per annum: the remains, however, are inconsiderable. The importance of the monastery naturally increased that of the town, which is reported to have contained, at an early period, ten parochial churches: in the time of Edward the Confessor three mints were established here, and according to a survey made shortly before the Norman Conquest, the place contained 104 houses, and three mint-masters.

The town is situated on a high hill, with a gradual rise on the east and south-east, but more precipitous on the west and south-west; and is at the extremity of the county of Dorset, bordering on that of Wilts. It commands extensive views over both those counties and also over Somersetshire. The streets have been improved of late years, by the removal of obstructions and the erection of some good dwelling-houses and shops. The inhabitants are supplied with water from wells of great depth on the hill: formerly they were chiefly supplied from the adjoining parish of Motcombe, which gave rise to a curious customary acknowledgment, called the Byzant, now discontinued. The manufacture of shirt-buttons, once carried on to a considerable extent, has very much declined. There is an extensive country trade. The market is on Saturday, and is well furnished with all kinds of commodities; fairs are held on the Saturday before Palm-Sunday, June 24th, and Nov. 23rd.

This is a very ancient borough, and is described as such in Domesday book, but it was not incorporated till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who, according to Mr. Hutchins, granted its first charter, appointing a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, a bailiff, and common-council. No charter, however, can be found prior to that bestowed by James I. in 1604, which was followed by one of Charles II. The corporation now consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, under the act 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; and the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, concurrently with the county magistrates. The town first sent members to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I., and continued to do so without interruption till the passing of the act 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, since which time it has returned only one; the borough now comprises an area of 5644 acres, and the mayor is the returning officer. The powers of the county debt-court of Shaftesbury, established in 1847, extend over the registration-

districts of Shaftesbury, Mere, Tisbury, and Sturminster, and part of the district of Blandford. Petty-sessions for the division are held on the first Tuesday in every month. A handsome town-hall was erected, at an expense of about £3000 by the late Marquess of Westminster.

*Corporation Seal.*



*Obverse.*

*Reverse.*

The town comprises the parishes of *St. Peter*, containing 1101; *Holy Trinity*, 1145; and *St. James*, including the liberty of Alcester, 924 inhabitants. The living of *St. Peter's* is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 10. 2½, and, with the ancient parishes of *St. Lawrence* and *St. Martin*, united to the living of the *Holy Trinity*, valued at £4. 1. 10½. It is in the gift of the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the tithes have been commuted for £171. 7. *St. Peter's* church, although it has undergone many modern alterations, is of considerable antiquity, and contains a curiously carved font, and a very old monument supposed to have been removed from the abbey. The church of the *Holy Trinity*, an ancient structure said to have been enlarged by Sir Thomas Arundel in the reign of Elizabeth, was taken down, and rebuilt upon a larger scale, in 1841, by subscription, and contains a beautiful east window presented by the late Marquess of Westminster. The churchyard is spacious, and adjoining it may be seen the remains of the abbey wall. The living of *St. James'* is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £1. 11. 0½, and in the gift of the Earl of Shaftesbury: the tithes have been commuted for £399, and the glebe comprises 4 acres. The church is a small ancient fabric. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans. A free school was founded and endowed by Mr. William Lush, in 1719. Spiller's hospital, for ten men, was established and endowed by Sir Henry Spiller, in 1642; and an almshouse for sixteen women was founded by Matthew Chubb, in 1611, and endowed by him and several other benefactors. The union of Shaftesbury comprises nineteen parishes or places, and contains a population of 13,106. On Castle Hill, an eminence near the town, is a small mount surrounded by a shallow ditch, which some have conjectured to be the site of a castle, but which by others is supposed to have been a Roman intrenchment. Shaftesbury is the birthplace of the Rev. James Granger, author of the *Biographical History of England*. It gives the title of Earl to the family of Ashley Cooper.

SHAFTO, EAST, a township, in the parish of HARTBURN, union of CASTLE ward, N. E. division of TISDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 11½ miles (W. S. W.) from Morpeth; containing 38 inhabitants. This



place is of considerable antiquity, being mentioned in records of the 13th century. In 1378 Matthew Bolton, vicar of Newcastle, and others, were feoffees for founding a chantry in the "chapel of Shafthowe," and endowing it with 100 acres of arable and pasture. The Shaftos, Aynsleys, and Vaughans appear to have been the most important landowners. The township comprises about 570 acres. The mansion-house here is sheltered by higher grounds on the north, and by a grove of wood on the west, and though at a considerable altitude, is agreeably situated. Behind it rises a lofty verdant hill termed Shafto Crag, adjacent to which is a spacious cave formed in the solid rock. Slight remains of the chapel are still to be seen.

SHAFTO, WEST, a township, in the parish of HARTBURN, union of CASTLE ward, N. E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by S.) from Morpeth; containing 31 inhabitants. This place, which was formerly the seat of the Aynsley family, is situated on a dry knoll, a little to the south of Shafto Crag. A colliery here abounds with the fossil called by the pitmen *salmon*.

SHAFTON, a township, in the parish of FELKIRK, wapentake of STAINCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 5 miles (N. E.) from Barnsley; containing 264 inhabitants. It comprises 810 acres of land, the whole fertile with the exception of about 50 acres of waste called Ferry Moor. The substratum contains coal of good quality, and a shaft has been sunk for a depth of 100 yards to a seam about 5 feet in thickness, which is wrought with success. The village is pleasantly situated on the acclivities of an eminence. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SHALBOURN (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of HUNGERFORD, hundred of KINWARDSTONE, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Hungerford; containing, with the tythings of Oxenwood and Newtown, and the hamlet of Bagshot, 1043 inhabitants, of whom 620 are in the village of Shalbourn. The parish comprises about 6000 acres of land, principally arable; the surface is varied, and the meadows are watered by a copious stream issuing from a spring near the village, which in its course turns several mills. The substratum contains green, white, and red sandstone, and is supposed to comprise coal also, but no mines have been opened. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 17. 6.; net income, £271; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor; impropiator, the Marquess of Ailesbury. The church is principally in the Norman style. In the parish is an ancient chapel in a dilapidated state, with a house attached to it called West-court, thought to have been a retreat for the monks of Sarum. On the edge of the down, here forming a continuation of Salisbury Plain, is a tumulus commanding prospects over several counties. Fragments of human skeletons, supposed to be the remains of persons slain in the wars during the heptarchy, are often met with in the neighbourhood; and Wansdyke, the line of division between the kingdoms of Mercia and the West Saxons, runs along one boundary of the parish. Here is a chalybeate spring, formerly in great repute.

SHALBOURN, WEST, a township, in the parish of SHALBOURN, union of HUNGERFORD, hundred of KINWARDSTONE, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and S. divi-

sions of the county of WILTS,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. S. W.) from Hungerford; containing 245 inhabitants.

SHALDEN (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of ALTON, hundred of ODIHAM, Alton and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. W.) from Alton; containing 185 inhabitants. The surface is finely undulated. The manor-house is an ancient structure, and near it are some remains of an intrenchment. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 15. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £330; the glebe comprises 23 acres.

SHALDON, a hamlet, in the parish of ST. NICHOLAS, hundred of WONTFORD, union of NEWTON-ABBOTT, Teignbridge and S. divisions of DEVON,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E.) from Newton-Abbott; containing 538 inhabitants. This hamlet is composed of a tract of land recovered from the sea by an embankment, and is pleasantly situated on the south bank of the river Teign, across which a bridge has been erected, communicating with Teignmouth. It contains many genteel villas. A church was erected about 150 years since, by the Carews, of Haccombe; and there are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans.

SHALFLEET, a parish, in the liberty of WEST MEDINA, Isle of Wight division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 1218 inhabitants. The parish extends across the island from Hamstead Ledge on the north to Hulverstone on the southern shore, and stretches along the northern coast from the town of Yarmouth to Newton bay. It comprises by measurement 6200 acres of land, of which the soil varies greatly in quality, but is generally strong, producing good crops of wheat and beans. A stream abounding with trout intersects the parish. The river Newton is navigable with the tide nearly to the village; and in the bay is a quay accessible to ships of considerable burthen, at which coal is imported, and bricks, tiles, and pottery, made at the Hamstead kiln, are shipped. The substratum contains stone, of which there are some quarries at Dodpits, worked chiefly for building purposes. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 12. 1., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £127; impropiators, Sir Richard Simeon, Bart., and Miss Kirkland. The church is partly Norman and partly of later date, with a low massive embattled tower surmounted by a spire of more recent erection, and a remarkable Norman doorway having a rudely-sculptured impost or lintel filling up the head of the arch, said to represent a bishop, the arms of the figure being extended, and the hands resting on animals resembling griffins. The interior of the church is spacious, and the south aisle is separated from the nave by a series of columns of Purbeck marble. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

SHALFORD (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of BRAINTREE, hundred of HINCKFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Braintree; containing 832 inhabitants. The parish is supposed to have derived its name from an ancient ford over the Blackwater, by which river it is bounded on the east. It is about three miles in length, and two in breadth; the soil in some parts is a loam intermixed with sand, and in others a heavy wet loam with a substratum of brown clay. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the



king's books at £7; net income, £155; patron, the Prebendary of Shalford in the Cathedral of Wells. The church is an ancient edifice, with a tower.

SHALFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of HAMBLEDON, First division of the hundred of BLACKHEATH, W. division of SURREY, 1 mile (S. S. E.) from Guildford; containing 996 inhabitants. It is situated on the road to Brighton, and intersected by the Wey and Arun Junction canal. Shalford House, which occupies a low yet pleasant situation near the church, was originally built about the year 1600, and was nearly rebuilt in the last century, since which, several alterations and improvements have been made: there is a good collection of pictures. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the living of Bramley annexed, valued in the king's books at £8. 4. 7½., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £240; impropiator, Sir H. E. Austen. The church was rebuilt in 1790, chiefly at the expense of Robert Austen, Esq., to whose memory there is a mural tablet in the chancel, by Bacon.

SHALSTONE, or SHALDESTON (*St. Edward*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and county of BUCKINGHAM, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Buckingham; containing 201 inhabitants. It comprises about 1200 acres, of which 600 are arable, 500 meadow and pasture, and 100 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 0. 5.; net income, £199; patron, G. Jervoise, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1767.

SHAMBLEHURST, a tything, in the parish and union of SOUTH STONEHAM, hundred of MANSBRIDGE, Southampton and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4¼ miles (W. by S.) from Bishop's Waltham; containing 1405 inhabitants, of whom 1007 are in the south, and 398 in the north, division. The union work-house is situated in the tything.

SHANGTON (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of HARBOROUGH, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 6¼ miles (N. by W.) from Harborough; containing 39 inhabitants, and consisting of about 1240 acres. Shangton Holt, comprising about 30 acres, is one of the finest covers for foxes in the county. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 13. 4., and in the patronage of Sir J. Isham, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £318. 16. 4., and there are 29 acres of glebe. About three-quarters of a mile from the church is Gartre Bush, where the hundred court was formerly held.

SHANKLIN, a parish, in the liberty of EAST MEDINA, Isle of Wight division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 9½ miles (S. E.) from Newport; containing 462 inhabitants. The parish comprises 672*a.* 2*r.* 22*p.*, of which 341 acres are arable, 248 pasture, and 75 woodland; the substratum abounds with building-stone, which is extensively quarried. The village occupies a sequestered site, sheltered by lofty downs which nearly inclose it on two sides, yet sufficiently elevated to command a fine view of Sandown bay and the ocean; it contains several lodging-houses, and two excellent hotels. At a short distance is a chasm called Shanklin Chine, which, extending a considerable way inland from the coast, and being overgrown with trees, shrubs, and brushwood, contrasted at intervals with bold masses of rock or brown earth, forms a beautifully romantic scene. The parish was anciently part of that of Brading, from

which it was separated in the reign of Stephen, when the church was founded by Geoffrey de L'Isle. The living is annexed to the rectory of Bonchurch. In the church, which is a small ancient edifice, remarkable for the simplicity of its style, is an oak-chest curiously carved, with a Latin inscription dated 1512, the gift of Thomas Silksted, prior of Winchester.

SHAP (*St. Michael*), a small town and a parish, in WEST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 6 miles (N. W.) from Orton; containing, with the chapelry of Swindale, and part of Mardale, 996 inhabitants. It comprises about 51,000 acres. The soil is various, a considerable portion of it peat-moss; the surface is hilly, and the river Lowther flows through the parish, while the beautiful lake Hawswater bounds it on the west. The substratum contains abundance of limestone, much blue slate, and a remarkably fine range of red granite; the surrounding country is highly interesting to the geologist. Shap is resorted to for the efficacy of its mineral spring, which closely resembles that of Harrogate: the well or spa is about three miles from the town, on the bank of a rivulet separating the parish from that of Crosby-Ravensworth. For the accommodation of the increased number of visitors, the late Earl of Lonsdale erected a handsome hotel, the grounds of which are enriched with thriving plantations. The town consists chiefly of one long street, on the road between Penrith and Kendal. Here is the highest point on the line of the Lancaster and Carlisle railway. The gradients on this part of the undertaking are 1 in 75: the cutting at the top of the rise is 900 feet above the level of the sea, and more than half a mile long, ranging from 50 to 61 feet in depth. Engines are constantly kept here, to assist carriages up the incline. In 1687, a charter was obtained for a market on Wednesday, and three fairs on April 23rd, August 1st, and September 17th, each for two days; but they have been long in disuse, and at present only a small market is held on Monday, and a fair for cattle and pedlery on May 4th. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 15. 7½.; net income, £73; patron and impropiator, the Earl of Lonsdale: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1767. A gallery has been erected in the church, and 110 additional free sittings provided. At Swindale and Mardale are separate incumbencies. Thomas Jackson, in 1703, gave a messuage and some land for the erection and support of a school; the income is £25. The late Earl of Lonsdale erected a handsome school, which he endowed. About one mile west from the town are the venerable ruins and tolerably perfect tower of Shap Abbey, founded about 1150: at the Dissolution the revenue was estimated at £166. 10. 6. At Hardendale, in the parish, Dr. John Mill, the learned editor of the Greek Testament, was born in 1645.

SHAPWICK, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of AXMINSTER, Honiton and S. divisions of the county of DEVON; containing 26 inhabitants.

SHAPWICK (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of WIMBORNE and CRANBORNE, hundred of BADNURY, Wimborne division of DORSET, 4½ miles (S. E.) from Blandford Forum; containing 437 inhabitants. The river Stour bounds the parish on the south. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 9. 4½.; net income, £379; patron, Lord Rivers.



Here was a small Carthusian priory, a cell to that of Sheen, in Surrey.

SHAPWICK (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGWATER, hundred of WHITLEY, W. division of SOMERSET,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. by S.) from Glastonbury, on the road to Bridgwater; containing 402 inhabitants. The substratum contains blue lias, which is quarried as occasion requires. A spring here, called Holy Well, anciently belonging to the monks of Glastonbury, was analyzed by Dr. Beddoes, of Bristol, and found to resemble the Harrogate water. A canal from the Bristol Channel at Highbridge passes by the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Ashcott annexed, valued in the king's books at £9. 13. 4.; net income, £215; patron, incumbent, and impropriator, the Rev. G. H. Templer. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, and contains some monuments of the Bull family.

SHARDLOW, with GREAT WILNE, a township, and the head of a union, in the parish of ASHTON-UPON-TRENT, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY, 7 miles (S. E. by E.) from Derby; containing 1306 inhabitants, of whom 1043 are in the hamlet of Shardlow. The hamlet comprises 824*a.* 3*r.* 1*p.*, whereof one-fourth is arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture. The surface of the township is level, and the scenery rather woody: the soil is chiefly composed of a sandy loam, but there is a variety of earths; the subsoil is mostly gravel, of a clayey nature. The Trent and Mersey canal runs through the village of Shardlow, and joins the river Trent about half a mile below it. On its banks and branches are several coal and timber wharfs, a large warehouse for iron, another for cheese, corn, and salt, and other warehouses belonging to carrying establishments and malting concerns; so that for many years this has been an improving place. Cavendish bridge, over the Trent, about a quarter of a mile south-east from the village, is a substantial stone structure of five elliptical arches, built in 1771, at a cost of £3333, with approaches 82 yards long and 6 yards wide. The Sawley station of the Midland railway is distant about three miles. A church, a handsome edifice in the pointed style, consisting of a nave, chancel, and a pinnacled tower, was erected in 1838: it is partly pewed, and a part has open seats; at the west end is a gallery, with an organ. The living, now a perpetual curacy, will be a rectory on the death of the present rector of Aston; patrons, the Sutton family. There are places of worship for Baptists and the New Connexion of Methodists; also a school conducted on the national plan. The poor-law union comprises 46 parishes or places, 33 of which are in the county of Derby, 7 in the county of Leicester, and 6 in that of Nottingham; the population of the whole amounting to 32,640.

SHARESHILL (*The Virgin Mary*), a parish, in the union of PENKRIDGE, E. division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, S. division of the county of STAFFORD,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Wolverhampton; containing, with the township of Great and Little Saredon, 594 inhabitants, of whom 305 are in Shareshill township. The parish comprises about 2817 acres, of which 887*a.* 2*r.* 3*p.* are in Shareshill; the surface is hilly, the soil gravelly, suitable for turnips and barley, and the scenery rather picturesque. The Staffordshire and Worcester-shire canal crosses the north-western angle of the parish,

and the Four-Ashes station of the Liverpool and Birmingham railway is about two miles and a half distant in the same direction. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Lord Hatherton (the impropriator), with a net income of £114: the tithes have been commuted for £470. 18. The church, with the exception of the tower, is of modern erection, and contains several curious antique monuments, preserved on the demolition of the former edifice; it was beautified in 1842. On the north and south sides of the village are vestiges of encampments, probably Roman.

SHARLSTON, a township, in the parish of WARM-FIELD, union of WAKEFIELD, Lower division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. by S.) from Wakefield; containing 221 inhabitants. The township comprises 1120 acres, of which 70 are common or waste. Sharlston Hall is occupied by the agent of the Earl of Westmorland: a room attached to it has been licensed for divine service. The village, which is small, is pleasantly situated on the margin of a large and fertile common, and the surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified. Coal was formerly worked extensively, but the mines are nearly exhausted. The Countess of Westmorland, a native of this place, in 1729 bequeathed £20 per annum, for putting out children as apprentices, or for the relief of widows.

SHARNBROOK (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the hundred of WILLEY, union and county of BEDFORD, 4 miles (N. E.) from Harrold; containing 848 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Ouse, and intersected by the road from Bedford to Kettering. It comprises 2360*a.* 32*p.*, whereof 1082 are old inclosures, 1220 in new allotments, and 38 occupied by roads; of the whole, about 1300 acres are arable, 758 pasture, and 146 wood. The surface is diversified with hill, wood, and water; and the soil is of various kinds, clay, gravel, and peat, meadow land, and limestone-rock. The manufacture of bone-lace is as old here as the close of the 16th century. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor; impropriator, John Gibbard, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for 239 acres of land. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for 112*a.* 1*r.* 15*p.*, and there is a vicarage-house. The church was given by William Triguet, in the time of the Conqueror, to the Earl of Mellent, for the support of his abbey of Maria di Prata at Leicester; the present edifice is in the style of the 14th and 15th centuries, and has a lofty spire. Here are places of worship for Old and Calvinistic Baptists; and a school supported by subscription. A circular mound and moat called Castle Close, indicate the site of a castle, probably of the time of Stephen; but there are no remains of the structure. In a field called Temples are the foundations of buildings supposed to have belonged to the preceptory of Knights Templars at Melchbourne, five miles distant.

SHARNFORD (*St. Helen*), a parish, in the union of HINCKLEY, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. S. E.) from Hinckley; containing 624 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Soar, and comprises 1400 acres. The soil is chiefly sand and gravel; the surface rises gradually, and the scenery is pleasing. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 18. 9., and in the gift of the Crown, with a net income of £329: the tithes were



commuted for land in 1764; the glebe altogether comprises 234 acres. The church is ancient.

**SHARPENHOE**, a hamlet, in the parish of **STREATLEY**, union of **LUTON**, hundred of **FLITT**, county of **BEDFORD**, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from **Silsoe**; containing 172 inhabitants. A school is endowed with a rent-charge of £10. **Thomas Norton**, a dramatic writer, was born here in the early part of the sixteenth century.

**SHARPERTON**, a township, in the parish of **ALLEN-TON**, union of **ROTHBURY**, W. division of **COQUETDALE** ward, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by N.) from **Rothbury**; containing 89 inhabitants. It stands on the east of the river **Coquet**, on the road to **Harbottle**; and contains some fertile soil. The **Charity Hall** estate here belongs to the poor of **Rothbury**, being the bequest in 1719 of the **Rev. J. Thomlinson**.

**SHARPLES**, a township, in the parish and union of **BOLTON**, hundred of **SALFORD**, S. division of **LANCASHIRE**,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N.) from **Bolton**; containing 2880 inhabitants. It was a member of the ancient barony of **Manchester**, and was possessed by **Roger de Mareshay** or **Maresey**, who conveyed it to **Randolph de Blundeville**, **Earl of Chester**. Subsequently, the place gave name to a local family, who occupied the **Hall**, now a plain edifice consisting of a centre and two gables. **Sharples** is not a manor, but the lord of **Sharples**, by an ancient tenure, can claim from the estate of **Smithills**, in the vicinity, a pair of gilt spurs annually. The township adjoins **Little Bolton**, and includes the ecclesiastical district of **Belmont**, and part of the ecclesiastical districts of **Rivington** and **Astley-Bridge**. It rises gradually for five miles, on the old **Preston** road, to the mountainous country of **Belmont**; and comprises 3920 acres of land, mostly pasture, with wild and extensive moorland abounding in grouse at **Hill Top**. The population is chiefly employed in cotton-mills and bleach-works. In excavating through the peat earth here, oak-trees have been dug up at the depth of fifteen feet, perfectly sound, and as black as ebony.

**SHARRINGTON** (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **WALSINGHAM**, hundred of **HOLT**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from **Holt**; containing 229 inhabitants. It comprises 864*a.* 1*r.* 3*sp.*, of which 820 acres are arable, and about 40 meadow and pasture. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of **Saxlingham**, and valued in the king's books at £10: the tithes have been commuted for £299. 16*s.*, and the glebe comprises about an acre. The church is in the early and later English styles, with a tower.

**SHARROW**, a township, in the parish and liberty of **RIPON**, W. riding of **YORK**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (E. by N.) from **Ripon**; containing 185 inhabitants. The township comprises about 670 acres of fertile land, and the scenery is of pleasing character. **Sharrow Lodge** is a handsome mansion, commanding a fine view over the vale of **Ure**. A district church dedicated to **St. John** was erected in 1825, for this township, **Hutton-Conyers**, **Hewick-Copt**, **Hewick-Bridge**, and **Nunwick**, on a site presented by the late **Mrs. Lawrence**; the expense was £5000, of which £2000 were given by that lady, and the remainder raised by subscription, aided by a grant. The structure is in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains 550 sittings, of which 280 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the representative of **Mrs. Lawrence**; net income, £100;

appropriators, the **Dean and Chapter of Ripon**. A school-room, also, was built by **Mrs. Lawrence**.

**SHATTON**, with **BROUGH**.—See **BROUGH**.

**SHAUGH**, a parish, in the union of **PLYMPTON ST. MARY**, hundred of **PLYMPTON**, **Ermington** and **Plympton**, and S. divisions of **DEVON**, 6 miles (N.) from **Earl's-Plympton**; containing 693 inhabitants. The parish is situated in a district abounding with romantic scenery, and comprises 8773 acres, of which 6367 are common or waste land. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of **Samford-Spiny**.

**SHAVINGTON**, with **GRESTY**, a township, in the parish of **WYBUNBURY**, union and hundred of **NANTWICH**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E.) from **Nantwich**; containing 441 inhabitants. It comprises 1115*a.* 1*r.* 2*p.*, the soil of which is partly clay and partly sand. Here stood the manorial seat of the **Wodenoths** (of whom was **John Wodenoth**, the antiquary, born in 1624), a mansion highly curious from its age, and the abundance of stained glass and other relics it contained. After remaining in the possession of that family for more than 500 years, the estate was sold in 1661; the house was taken down, and a modern mansion built upon the site, in which some of the ancient glass is preserved. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £106. 10*s.*, and the vicarial for £18.

**SHAW**, county of **LANCASTER**.—See **CROMPTON**.

**SHAW CUM DONNINGTON** (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **NEWBURY**, hundred of **FAIRCROSS**, county of **BERKS**,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (N. E.) from **Newbury**; containing 642 inhabitants. The ancient manor-house was usually the resting-place of **Charles I.**, when on his route to the west of England; and in 1644, an attempt was made here by a soldier of **Cromwell's** army to assassinate that monarch, which event is recorded by a brass plate fixed on the spot where the ball entered: a bed on which **Queen Anne** reposed is also preserved. In the second battle of **Newbury** the mansion was garrisoned for the king, and attacked by a large body of the enemy, who were repulsed with great loss. The parish comprises 1989*a.* 2*r.* 26*p.*, chiefly arable land, and including about 100 acres of common or waste; the soil is clay, alternated with gravel and sand. The surface is generally level, and the river **Lambourne** flows through. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 11*s.*, and in the gift of the **Rev. Thomas Penrose, D.D.** certain impropriate tithes have been commuted for £13. 7*s.*, and the incumbent's for £623; the glebe comprises 28 acres. The church has been rebuilt upon a larger scale, by subscription; it is a neat structure in the Norman style. A school is supported, and there are almshouses for twelve persons, founded about 1618 by **Sir Richard Abberbury, Knt.**—See **DONNINGTON**.

**SHAWBURY** (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **WEST**, partly in the liberties of **SHREWSBURY**, partly in the hundred of **PIMMILL**, and partly in the **Whitchurch** division of the hundred of **NORTH BRADFORD**, N. division of **SALOP**; containing 1079 inhabitants, of whom 279 are in the township,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. E.) from **Shrewsbury**. The parish comprises by measurement 7721 acres. The substrata of this and the adjoining districts contain freestone of excellent quality, and the quarries have afforded materials for most of the public buildings of the town of **Shrewsbury**, and for many gentlemen's seats in the neighbourhood. The living is a discharged



vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 1. 5½., and in the gift of Sir Andrew Vincent Corbet, Bart., who, with Lord Hill and W. Charlton, Esq., is impropiator: the great tithes have been commuted for £436. 8., and the vicarial for £394. 12.; the glebe comprises 37 acres. The church is an ancient structure, chiefly in the Norman style, of which it contains numerous elegant details, with a handsome embattled tower in the later English style. There is a fund of £46 per annum, the rent of land devised by Elizabeth Corbet in 1702, and Robert Payne in 1738, for apprenticing children, and for the poor.

SHAWDON, a township, in the parish of WHITTINGHAM, union of ALNWICK, N. division of COQUETDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, 7½ miles (W.) from Alnwick; containing 94 inhabitants. The township is intersected by the road from Morpeth to Wooler, and comprises about 1200 acres of land, mostly arable, the property of William Pawson, Esq., whose mansion here is surrounded with excellent wood. There is a stone quarry. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £53. 2. 9.; and the appropriate for £1. 8., payable to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. Two ancient urns of common earthenware were found in the neighbourhood some years since.

SHAWELL (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of LUTTERWORTH, hundred of GUTHLAXTON, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 3 miles (S.) from Lutterworth; containing 203 inhabitants. It comprises 1407a. 2r. 15p.: the soil is partly clay, and partly a rich loam, and the surface generally level. The village, which is scattered, lies east of the Roman Watling-street. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £345, and the glebe comprises 74 acres, with a good glebe-house. The church is in the pointed style, with a tower containing five bells. A free grammar school was established by John Elkington, which has an endowment of £20 per annum, with a house and garden, and a field of four acres, for the master; and the founder also erected an almshouse for six men, who have a weekly allowance, and some perquisites. A dame's school endowed by the Rev. Edward Sherier, a former rector, with 50s. per annum, is further supported by the incumbent. Twelve acres of land, producing £21 per annum, were allotted to the poor on the inclosure of the parish. In a field nearly adjoining the church, numerous skeletons have been dug up, supposed to be the remains of those who were slain in the several skirmishes which took place here during the parliamentary war.

SHEARSBY, a chapelry, in the parish of KNAPTOFT, union of LUTTERWORTH, hundred of GUTHLAXTON, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 7 miles (N. E.) from Lutterworth; containing 379 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. Here is a saline spring, which has been found serviceable in scorbutic affections.

SHEBBEAR (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of TORRINGTON, hundred of SHEBBEAR, Black Torrington and Shebbear, and N. divisions of DEVON, 7¾ miles (W. N. W.) from Hatherleigh; containing 1160 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by the river Torridge, and comprises 4577 acres, of which 1955 are common or waste land; the soil is of indifferent quality, the surface

hilly, and the scenery enriched with wood. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Sheepwash annexed, valued in the king's books at £11. 8. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £243; impropiators of Shebbear, Messrs. Brent, Brand, and Snell. The church is an ancient structure, and has a Norman arch over the entrance, ornamented with foxes' heads in rough stone. There are places of worship for Bible Christians, Bryanites, and Wesleyans.

SHEEN, a parish, in the union of LEEK, S. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, N. division of the county of STAFFORD, 10 miles (E. by N.) from Winster; containing 402 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £63; patrons, alternately, J. Gould, Esq., and Captain Bateman. The church was nearly rebuilt in 1829, at the cost of £1100, raised by a parochial rate. Some children are educated for £12 a year, the produce of bequests.

SHEEPHALL, HERTFORD.—See SHEPHALL.

SHEEPSHEAD (*ST. BOTOLPH*), a parish, in the union of LOUGHBOROUGH, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 4 miles (W.) from Loughborough; containing 3872 inhabitants. The parish comprises 5171a. 2r. 28p. The soil is chiefly marl, clay, and a mixed loam; the surface is hilly, and the substratum contains blue granite, which is quarried for building and for the roads. The manufacture of hosiery affords employment to more than 500 families. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 10. 10.; net income, £350, arising from 131 acres of land; patron, C. M. Phillips, Esq. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. John Lambert, Esq., bequeathed houses and land, now producing £60 per annum, for charitable uses.

SHEEPSTOR, a parish, in the union of TAVISTOCK, hundred of ROBOROUGH, Midland-Roborough and S. divisions of DEVON, 7 miles (S. E. by E.) from Tavistock; containing 127 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3469 acres, of which 2550 are common or waste land. Sheepstor rock, one of the most remarkable granite heaps in Dartmoor Forest, is a conspicuous object from Roborough down: at the foot of it is situated the village, on the little river Mew. At Ailsborough, in the parish, a lofty eminence on Dartmoor, are very extensive tin-mines. The living is annexed to the rectory of Bickleigh: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £31. 3., and those of the incumbent for £61. 3.

SHEEPWASH (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of TORRINGTON, hundred of SHEBBEAR, Black Torrington and Shebbear, and N. divisions of DEVON, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Hatherleigh; containing 497 inhabitants. It comprises 1771 acres, of which 1360 are arable and pasture, and 230 woodland, coppice, and common; the soil is various, and the surface hilly. The river Torridge sometimes inundates the lower grounds of the parish. The village suffered great damage from a fire in 1743; it had formerly a market and three annual fairs. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Shebbear: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £110, and the vicarial for £99. The church is a neat structure with a tower. There is a place of worship for Baptists. In the parish are the



remains of a large mansion called Upcott Avenel, to which a chapel was annexed.

**SHEEPWASH**, or **SHIPWASH**, with **ASHINGTON**, a township, in the parish of **BOTHAL**, union, and E. division of the ward, of **MORPETH**, N. division of **NORTH-UMBERLAND**,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (E.) from Morpeth; containing 76 inhabitants. Shipwash was once a parish of itself, and notice of a rector occurs in the 14th century; the church was dedicated to the Holy Sepulchre, and the beautifully-formed basin of its font is still preserved. Connected with the church was an hospital for travellers passing the Wash, to which Bishop Hatfield in 1379 appointed a keeper, the office being at that time vacant. The lands are the property of the Duke of Portland and the rector of Bothal. The scenery is of pleasing character, enriched with plantations, and enlivened by the course of the river Wansbeck, which is navigable for keels and small boats as far as Shipwash-bridge, an old structure of four arches. The ancient mansion of the Bulmer family, here, is beautifully situated amidst gardens, orchards, and shrubberies of great luxuriance; and the parsonage-house of the parish, which is within the township, surrounded by the windings of the river, is also a very interesting feature. The living is a rectory, consolidated with that of Bothal, and valued in the king's books at £3. 17. 1.

**SHEEPWAY**, a tything, in the parish of **PORTBURY**, union of **BEDMINSTER**, hundred of **PORTBURY**, E. division of **SOMERSET**; containing 53 inhabitants.

**SHEEPY MAGNA** (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **ATHERSTONE**, hundred of **SPARKENHOE**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, 3 miles (N. E. by N.) from Atherstone; containing, with the chapelry of **Ratcliffe-Culey**, 572 inhabitants, of whom 353 are in Sheepy Magna township. The parish comprises by measurement 1570 acres. The soil is a reddish marl in some parts, and in others a lighter loam, alternated with gravel; the surface is undulated, and the lower grounds are watered by the rivulet **Sence**, which falls into the **Anchor**. The living is a rectory, consisting of the North and South medieties, with the rectory of **Sheepy Parva** annexed, valued in the king's books at £13. 4. 9½.; net income, £5.35; patron and incumbent, the Rev. T. C. Fell. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1810; the glebe altogether comprises about 550 acres. The church was rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, about 60 years since, when the stone coffins of several Knights Templars were mutilated. There is a chapel of ease at **Ratcliffe-Culey**; and at the **Mythe**, which belonged to the monks of **Merevale**, are some slight remains of an ancient chapel. About £18 per annum, arising from bequests, are distributed to the poor.

**SHEEPY PARVA** (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **ATHERSTONE**, hundred of **SPARKENHOE**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. E.) from Atherstone; containing 104 inhabitants. It comprises rather more than 700 acres, and is separated from **Ratcliffe-Culey** by the **Bosworth-Field** brook. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of **Sheepy Magna**, and valued in the king's books at £13. 4. 9½.

**SHEERING** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **EPPING**, hundred of **HARLOW**, S. division of **ESSEX**, 3 miles (N. E.) from Harlow; containing 544 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by the river **Stort**,

and comprises about 1530 acres, of which 1249 are arable, 265 pasture, and 16 woodland; the soil is fertile, and under excellent cultivation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Dean and Canons of **Christ-Church, Oxford**: the tithes have been commuted for £507, and the glebe comprises 18 acres. The church is a small ancient edifice. A free chapel was endowed here by **Christiana de Valvines**, the site of which is still called **Chapel Field**.

**SHEERNESS**, a sea-port, market-town, and chapelry, in the parish of **MINSTER**, union of **SHEPPY**, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the liberty of the **ISLE** of **SHEPPY**, Upper division of the lathe of **SCRAY**, E. division of **KENT**, 21 miles (N. E.) from Maidstone, and 50 (E. by S.) from London. This place, which is situated at the north-western point of the **Isle of Sheppy**, on the river **Medway**, at its junction with the **Thames**, was a mere swamp until the reign of **Charles II.**, when the importance of its situation being appreciated, that monarch, early in 1667, directed the construction of a strong fort. In the same year, before the fortifications were in a very advanced state, the Dutch fleet entered the **Thames**, and made their memorable attack on the shipping in the **Medway**, having in their passage destroyed that portion of the works here which was completed, and landed some men, who took possession of the fort. In consequence of this, a regular fortification, with a line of heavy artillery, and of smaller forts higher up, on each side of the **Medway**, was formed; to which other works have since been added. A garrison is kept up, under the command of a governor, lieutenant-governor, fort-major, and inferior officers; and the construction of a royal dockyard, for repairing ships and building frigates and smaller vessels, has caused **Sheerness** to become a naval station of the first importance. In 1798, the mutiny of the fleet stationed at the **Nore** threatened the town with the most alarming consequences, and induced many of the inhabitants to make a precipitate retreat to **Chatham** and other places. In 1827 it suffered from a dreadful fire, which destroyed 50 houses, and property to the value of £60,000; the buildings were principally of wood, and have been replaced by others of brick.

Since the formation of the naval establishment, **Sheerness** has grown up into a considerable town, consisting of two divisions, **Blue Town** and **Mile Town**, and has of late years been much enlarged by the formation of some new streets. A pier and causeway extend from the town to low-water mark, a distance of about a quarter of a mile. The streets are paved and lighted under the authority of acts of parliament passed in the 41st and 49th of **George III.**, and the inhabitants are supplied with water of excellent quality. **Sheerness** is the resort of much company, attracted by the facility of sea-bathing, which, however, is practicable only at certain states of the tide; the beach forms a delightful promenade. On the cliffs leading from the beach towards **Minster** is one of the most interesting views in the kingdom. The **North Sea** on the east, the rivers **Thames** and **Medway**, bearing innumerable vessels of all sizes, with the town and harbour of **Sheerness**, to the north and west; and the fertile valleys of **Kent**, with the **Medway** winding through them, and the towns and villages interspersed, towards the south, form a diversity of landscape rarely excelled. The harbour is safe and commodious, often presenting



a splendid appearance, from the number of vessels in-it. Passage-boats ply with every tide, and a steam-boat twice a day, to and from Chatham; and there is communication by steam-boats with London.

The dockyard has been extended and improved within the last thirty or forty years at an expense of about £3,000,000, and is now one of the finest in Europe, covering an area of 60 acres, surrounded by a well-built brick wall, which cost £40,000. The docks are sufficiently capacious to receive men-of-war of the first class, with all their guns, stores, equipments, &c., on board; and two-steam-engines, each of 50-horse power are employed in pumping them dry. There is a basin, with a depth of water of 26 feet, which will hold six ships of the first class; and two of a smaller size are used for store ships and boats. The storehouse, which is the largest building in the country, is six stories high, with iron joists, beams, window-frames, and doors, and will contain at least 30,000 tons of naval stores: there are a victualling storehouse, a smithy, navy pay-office, mast-houses, &c. The superintendent and principal officers of the establishment have handsome houses in the yard; and in the garrison is a noble residence for the port-admiral, in which are state-rooms for the reception of the royal family, the lords of the admiralty, &c. The chief establishment of the ordnance department has been removed hence to Chatham, where the stores for the fleet at the Nore, &c. are kept; and the ground formerly occupied by it has been added to the dockyard. An office connected with this department is still, however, retained here.

Considerable quantities of corn and seed, the produce of the isle, as well as large quantities of oysters (the beds of which extend all along the coast, as far as Milton,) are shipped for the London market. There are copperas-works within a few miles of the town; the pyrites, or copperas-stones, are collected in heaps upon the beach, from the falling cliffs, and carried away in vessels. The market is on Saturday; there is no regular market-place. The powers of the county debt-court of Sheerness, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Sheppy. The chapel, situated at Mile Town, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, cost £3000, and contains 1070 sittings, of which 600 are free, the Incorporated Society having granted £700 in aid of the expense: it was consecrated August 30th, 1836. At the east end of the dockyard, outside the wall, is a spacious chapel attached to the dockyard, the minister of which is appointed by the Board of Admiralty. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics; and a synagogue. Several reading societies are supported; also a mechanics' institute with an extensive library, where lectures are delivered during six months of the year. In sinking the wells here, the workmen, at the depth of 200 feet, discovered a complete prostrate forest, through which they were obliged to burn their way. Stones, well adapted for the composition of Roman cement, from being impregnated with copperas, are dredged up from the sea near the cliffs.

SHEET, a tything, in the parish and union of PETERSFIELD, hundred of FINCH-DEAN, Petersfield and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile (N. E.) from Petersfield; containing 390 inhabitants. It comprises 1549 acres, of which 276 are common.

SHEFFIELD (*St. PETER*), a borough and parish, and the head of a union, partly in the N., but chiefly in the S., division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK; containing 111,091 inhabitants, of whom 68,186 are in the township of Sheffield, 55 miles (S. W. by S.) from York, and 163 (N. N. W.) from London. This place, which is of great antiquity,



Seal of the Corporation of Sheffield.

derived its name, originally *Sheaffield*, from its situation on the Sheaf, near the confluence of that river with the Don. During the heptarchy, it formed part of the large manor of Hallam, which, though subsequently dismembered, and deprived of its jurisdiction, gave name to a still more extensive territory called Hallamshire, of which the limits are not accurately defined, but of which the district now forming the parish of Sheffield was the principal portion. At the Conquest, this district appears to have been divided among three Saxon lords, of whom EARL WALTHEOF, who married Judith, niece of the Conqueror, was suffered to retain possession of his lands. Afterwards, however, upon his entering into a conspiracy against his sovereign, the lands were confiscated, and his castle, a place of great strength and splendour, supposed to have occupied the bank of the river Riveling, was levelled with the ground. The manor of Sheffield, after the execution of Waltheof at Winchester, for this conspiracy, in 1075, was held under Judith, by Roger de Busli, a favourite of William's; and then, with other manors, by WILLIAM DE LOVETOT, who erected a baronial castle, a church, and an hospital, which last was built on an eminence on the east side of the town still called Spital Hill. Thus, by rendering Sheffield the head of Hallamshire, he laid the foundation of the prosperity and importance of the town.

On the death of William de Lovetot, the last lord without issue male, the manor and other possessions were conveyed by marriage, with Maude, his sole heiress, to GERARD DE FURNIVAL, in whose family they remained for many generations. Thomas de Furnival, in the reign of Edward I., contributed greatly to improve the condition of his tenants. He established a municipal court, with trial by jury; granted the inhabitants a market and fair, with other privileges; and on the 10th of August, 1297, bestowed on them a charter which has been called the *Magna Charta* of Sheffield, abolishing tyrannical exactions and services, for which fixed payments in money were substituted, and establishing a court baron for the more equitable administration of justice. William de Furnival, the last lord, died in 1383, at the family residence in London (an ancient mansion in Holborn, the site of which is now occupied by the buildings of Furnival's Inn); and the manor was transferred, by marriage with his only daughter and heiress, Joan, to Thomas de Neville, brother of Ralph, Earl of Westmorland, who was summoned to parliament by the title of Lord Furnival. On his decease, leaving only two daughters, the lordship passed by marriage with the elder, to the celebrated JOHN TALBOT, who, for his distinguished civil and military services, was created Earl



of Shrewsbury. He was twice lord justice of Ireland : he commanded the English forces in the battle with Joan D'Arc, the Maid of Orleans ; and was killed, with one of his sons, at the battle of Chatillon, in 1453. The manor continued for many years in the possession of his descendants, of whom George, the fourth earl, in the reign of Henry VIII. erected a splendid castle here, in which he afterwards received Cardinal Wolsey, who was given into his custody by the Earl of Northumberland, and whom he entertained for sixteen days, previously to his removal to Leicester Abbey. George, the sixth earl, was charged by Queen Elizabeth, in 1570, with the custody of Mary, Queen of Scots, who, after being confined for some time in the castle, was removed to the manor-house, in which she was detained as a prisoner till 1584. Gilbert, the last earl of Shrewsbury who was lord of Hallamshire, died leaving only three daughters, of whom the youngest married Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, to whose descendant, on the death of the other sisters, the Countesses of Pembroke and Kent, without issue, the manor with all its appendages was conveyed. It has since that time been the property of the dukes of Norfolk.

During the war in the reign of Charles I., the inhabitants embraced the cause of the parliament, and Sir John Gell, with a part of the republican army, marching from Derbyshire, took possession of the castle in 1642 ; but the Earl of Newcastle, in the following year, advancing into Yorkshire at the head of 8000 men, the town and castle were surrendered to him without an effort to defend them. The earl, on his departure for York, appointed Major Beaumont governor of the castle, of which the royalists retained possession till the defeat of the king's army at the battle of Marston-Moor, in 1644, when the Earl of Manchester, who commanded the parliamentary forces in this part of the country, sent Major-General Crawford with a detachment to reduce it. The garrison at this time consisted of 200 infantry and a troop of horse, and the town was strongly fortified ; but after a protracted siege, the castle was surrendered upon honourable terms, and soon demolished. The lodge, or manor-house, was kept up for many years after the destruction of the castle, but it was at length abandoned as a residence by Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, in 1706, and the park of nearly 2000 acres was divided into farms. The remains of the mansion, which was formed into small tenements, are inconsiderable ; the only tower left to indicate its former splendour, fell down in 1823.

The town is situated on the acclivities of a gentle eminence in a spacious valley. This valley, with the exception of an opening towards the north-east, is inclosed by a range of richly-wooded hills, beyond which rise others of greater elevation, forming a magnificent natural amphitheatre, commanding extensive prospects over the town and suburbs, diversified with pleasing villas, verdant fields, and thickly-wooded eminences. The rivers Sheaf, Don, and Porter, surround the town ; while the mountain streams of the Riveling and Loxley form numerous reservoirs for the supply of the various factories, and appear like natural lakes, adding variety to the scenery. An ancient stone bridge of three arches across the Don, erected in 1485, and called Lady bridge from a convent near it dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was widened in 1767, when the convent was taken down.

Over the same river is an iron bridge of three arches ; and an additional stone bridge, likewise of three arches, erected in 1828, affords a readier communication between the Rotherham and Barnsley roads and the corn and cattle markets. There is also a bridge across the Sheaf anciently of wood, rebuilt of stone in 1769, by the Duke of Norfolk, and widened and repaired in 1806 ; it is a neat structure of one arch. The town is above a mile in length from north to south, more than three-quarters of a mile in breadth, and consists of numerous streets, which, with the exception of some of the principal thoroughfares, are narrow and inconvenient ; the houses are mostly of brick, intermixed with many of very ancient character. On the further banks of the three rivers are several extensive ranges of buildings.

Considerable improvements have taken place under an act obtained in 1818. The town is lighted with gas by two companies, now united ; namely, a company whose works, at Shude Hill, were erected at a cost of £40,000 ; and a new company formed in 1836 for affording a supply on more moderate terms, for which they expended £80,000 in the erection of works on Blonk Island. The inhabitants were formerly furnished with water from springs in the neighbouring hills, by works erected in 1782, by a few private individuals ; but the supply becoming inadequate to the increasing demands of the town, a company was formed in 1829, with a capital of £100,000, and incorporated by act of parliament. The service reservoir of this company's works has an elevation of more than 450 feet above the town, and covers an area of nearly six acres, containing about 20,000,000 gallons, supplied by a conduit from the Redmire reservoir, near the source of the river Riveling. The Redmire reservoir covers an area of 50 acres, and contains more than 200,000,000 gallons. The conduit is about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, and passes for more than three-quarters of a mile through a tunnel of 3 feet diameter ; for the remainder of the distance, it forms an open channel embanked with stone. It is conveyed over the valley of Tipton by an aqueduct supported on pillars of stone nearly 30 feet in height. From its great descent towards the town, the water acquires a force sufficient to raise it to the roofs of the highest houses. An act for a better supply of water was passed in 1845 ; and another act, for improving the streets, was obtained in 1846.

The *Public Subscription Library* was established in 1771, in Surrey-street, and removed in 1825 to the Music Hall, in which a convenient apartment is appropriated to its use : it now consists of more than 7000 volumes. The *Literary and Philosophical Society* was founded in 1822 : the members hold their meetings in a room in the Music Hall, which contains their apparatus and a museum of fossils, shells, botanical specimens, and natural curiosities from the South Sea Islands ; also a well painted full-length portrait of the poet Montgomery. The *Mechanics Library*, in Watson's walk, was established in 1824, and has nearly 5000 volumes ; in the room is a marble bust, by Chantrey, of James Watt, the celebrated engineer. The *Botanical Institution* was established in 1832, for the improvement of scientific and mechanical pursuits, for which purpose lectures are delivered, and evening classes maintained under stipendiary teachers. A building has been just completed for it, at the corner of Tudor-street and Surrey-street : the rooms contain a museum and laboratory, with models



of machinery, mechanical instruments, and a good collection of minerals. There are also two large subscription newsrooms, one of them in a building specially erected in the East Parade, and the other in the Commercial-buildings. The *Medical and Anatomical Society* was established in 1829, and a handsome building has been erected for its use, at an expense of £2000, after a design by Messrs. Worth and Harrison: physicians and surgeons deliver lectures here to medical students in the town and neighbourhood. The *Music Hall*, in Surrey-street, erected in 1824, is a spacious Grecian structure, containing a good concert-room with a well-arranged orchestra; this is supported by an annual subscription of £1. 1., and concerts take place under the superintendence of the Philharmonic Society. The *Assembly-rooms*, in Norfolk-street, are handsomely fitted up; and the *Theatre*, in Arundel-street, is a substantial building of brick, with a portico of stone surmounted by a pediment. The *Circus*, opposite the cattle-market, is in the Grecian style, with a stately portico of the Ionic order, rising from a rusticated basement, and supporting an enriched frieze and cornice. It was erected after a design by Mr. Harrison, in 1836, at an expense of £6000, by a proprietary of £25 shareholders; and is adapted both for dramatic performances and equestrian exercises. The exterior of the building is 110 feet in length, and 77 feet in depth.

The *Barracks*, situated about a mile from the market-place, on the western bank of the river Don, contain accommodation for two troops of horse, with grounds for exercise; they were erected in 1794. The *Public Baths*, on the Glossop road, were built in 1836, by a proprietary of £20 shareholders, at an expense of £8000, including also the erection of several houses in the immediate neighbourhood for visitors. The buildings are fronted with Roman cement, and form an excellent establishment, consisting of two swimming baths, one 60 feet long and 30 wide, for public use, and the other, 48 feet long and 36 wide, with a fountain in the centre, for the use of subscribers; also two tepid plunging baths 12 feet square, with shower, vapour, and warm baths. The front of the building contains on the first floor a room for the delivery of lectures, or other public purposes. The *Botanic and Horticultural Gardens*, laid out in 1836, comprise 18 acres on a gentle declivity in the fertile vale of the river Porter. The principal entrance is through an elegant gateway of the Ionic order, on the model of the temple of Ilyssus at Athens; and the lower lodge, affording an entrance from the Ecclesall road, is in the style of a Swiss cottage. The range of conservatories, more than 100 yards in length, is ornamented with Corinthian pillars. A long and spacious walk leads from the central conservatory to a circular sheet of water in which is a *jet d'eau*; the grounds are embellished with every variety of exotic plants, and disposed into numerous walks, parterres of flowers, shrubberies, and plantations. The land was purchased at a cost of £4000, and nearly £20,000 have been expended by the proprietors in bringing the gardens into their present state of perfection. On the opposite bank of the Porter, is the *General Cemetery*, occupying an abrupt acclivity of nearly 6 acres in the vale of Sharrow, and completed at an expense of £13,000, by a body of shareholders, in 1836. The entrance lodge is of the Grecian-Doric order, and a walk on the bank of the river leads

from it to the lower catacombs, above which is a second range, with a terrace in front, and a parapet and balustrade. The chapel, situated on a greater elevation, is a handsome structure with a portico of fluted Doric columns; and the minister's house, which occupies a still higher portion of the acclivity, is of corresponding character. The grounds are tastefully disposed, and, in addition to the numerous catacombs, afford space for 7000 graves.

The principal MANUFACTURE is that of cutlery ware, for which the town appears to have been distinguished at a very early period, and for which the mines of coal and ironstone in its immediate vicinity render its situation extremely favourable. Chaucer, in his *Canterbury Tales*, notices the Sheffield "Thwytel," or "Whittel," a kind of large knife worn by such as had not the privilege of wearing a sword, and for the making of which, and also of iron arrow-heads, before the general use of fire-arms, the town had become celebrated. The principal articles subsequently manufactured here, were scythes, sickles, shears, and implements of husbandry. In 1570, many artizans from the Netherlands, driven from their country by the arbitrary measures of the Duke D'Alva, settled in various parts of England, under the patronage of Queen Elizabeth: such as were of the same occupation fixed their residence, by advice of her chamberlain, the Earl of Shrewsbury, in one spot; and most of them being artificers in iron, were placed on the earl's estates in Yorkshire, contributing greatly to promote the manufacture of cutlery in Sheffield. In the middle of the last century, considerable improvements were made, and the finer kinds of cutlery were introduced.

The superintendence of the trade was, in the sixteenth century, entrusted to twelve master cutlers, appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor, and invested with powers to enforce the necessary regulations for the protection of the trade. In 1624, the cutlers were incorporated by act of parliament, "for the good order and government of the makers of knives, scissiors, shears, sickles, and other cutlery wares, in Hallamshire, in the county of York, and parts near adjoining." Under this act the government was vested in a master, two wardens, six searchers, and 24 assistants, being freemen. The master, wardens, and assistants are chosen annually by the whole of the corporation: the master, on retiring from office, nominates the senior warden as his successor, and if his choice is objected to, he names another, till his election is confirmed by the whole body; the wardens are chosen from among the searchers. The corporation have power to make by-laws for the regulation of the trade, and to inflict penalties for the neglect of them; their jurisdiction extending over the whole of the district of Hallamshire, and all places within six miles of it. Several alterations were made in the constitution of the corporation by acts of parliament, in 1791 and 1801; but on account of their unpopularity, they were repealed in 1814 by an act granting permission to all persons, whether sons of free-



Seal of the Cutlers' Company.



men or strangers, to carry on trade any where within the limits of Hallamshire. This privilege, by encouraging men of talent from every part of the country to settle in the town, has tended greatly to its prosperity, and, by exciting a spirit of competition, has assisted to produce exquisite specimens of workmanship in the finer branches of the trade.

The principal articles at present manufactured are table knives and forks, pen and pocket knives of every description, scissors, razors; surgical, mathematical, and optical instruments; engineers' and joiners' tools; scythes, sickles, files, and an endless variety of steel wares. Cutlery of cast steel was added about the commencement of the present century to the ancient articles of hammered steel. The manufacture of silver plate in all its branches, from the most minute to the most massive articles, is also carried on to a very considerable extent, and has obtained a high degree of celebrity for elegance of pattern and beauty of workmanship. The manufacture of silver-plated wares, which was introduced in 1742, has much contributed to the fame of the town, consisting of waiters, urns, tea-pots, candlesticks, and numerous articles previously made of solid silver. The rims, mountings, bosses, and other ornamental parts, are usually of solid silver; and as the Sheffield plate has a much thicker coating of silver on the other parts than the plated wares of other towns, it possesses a decided superiority, which opens for it a ready market throughout the world. The manufacture of numerous articles of a similar kind in Britannia metal, a sort of pewter composed of tin, antimony, and regulus, forms an important branch of foreign and domestic trade; and within the last few years much improvement has been effected by the substitution of the Albata or German silver, which is wrought into an infinite variety of useful and elegant articles. The manufacture of buttons and button-moulds, wire-drawing, and the refining of silver, are all largely carried on; and along the banks of the rivers are numerous iron and steel works, in which the heavier castings are produced; and extensive mills for slitting and preparing the iron and steel for the manufacturers. Among the manufactured iron goods are, stove-grates in every variety of pattern, fenders, fire-irons, and boilers for steam-engines. A type-foundry was established in 1806, and in 1818 another on a more extensive scale, the proprietors of which purchased the business of a large house in London. There are several factories for the weaving of horse-hair seating for chairs, and various other establishments.

The *Hall of the Cutlers' Company*, on the appointment of the master as returning officer of the borough under the Reform act, was taken down, and rebuilt in a style more adapted to the importance of the trade. It is a handsome structure of stone in the Grecian style, with a portico of the Corinthian order, supporting a pediment in the tympanum of which are the cutlers' arms in bold relief. The stately vestibule has a double flight of steps, leading to an elegant saloon, above which are, a banquet-room 80 feet long and 30 feet wide, lighted by a spacious and lofty dome; an assembly-room 53 feet long and 25 wide; and various other apartments. In the principal rooms are portraits of the late vicar of Sheffield, R. A. Thorpe, Esq., and Lord Wharfedale; and three busts, one of the late Dr. Brown, by Chantrey, and the others of the late Earl Fitzwilliam, and John Rimington, Esq.

The *Commercial Buildings*, in High-street, were erected in 1834, at an expense of £5000, by a company of £25 shareholders. They form a structure of the Doric order, and contain on the ground-floor some apartments for the post-office, in the rear of which are several offices for commercial purposes; and on the first story a reading-room, lighted by a dome.

The trade of the town is facilitated by its advantageous line of inland NAVIGATION. An act was obtained in 1726, for improving the river Don, and making it navigable for vessels of 20 tons' burthen to Tinsley, within three miles of the town. In 1739, another act was procured for bettering the navigation from Tinsley to Fishlake, near Thorne, whence a direct intercourse could be maintained with the river Humber and the German Ocean. This was accomplished in 1751; and in 1815, an act was passed for the construction of a canal from Sheffield to the Don at Tinsley. The head of this canal forms a basin at the eastern extremity of Sheffield, 200 yards long and 35 wide, which is approached from the town by a stone bridge over the river Sheaf, about 200 yards below the ancient bridge; adjoining the basin is a wharf, where vessels can load and unload under cover, with an extensive range of warehouses, and offices for the transaction of business. The basin is capable of containing more than 40 vessels of 50 tons' burthen. Vessels arrive from Hull, York, Gainsborough, Leeds, Manchester, and Thorne, at which last place those from London generally unload goods for Sheffield. Great facilities are also provided by RAILWAYS to Manchester and to Rotherham. By the former, rapid intercourse is kept up with the counties of Lancaster and Chester, and the parts to the north and south of those districts; and by the latter line, in conjunction with other lines, communication is had with various parts of the county of York, with the north of England, and with the midland and southern counties. The *Sheffield and Rotherham railway*, after much opposition, was commenced under an act obtained in 1836, authorising the proprietors to raise a capital of £100,000 in shares of £25 each, and a loan of £30,000 on mortgage; and the work was completed in October, 1838. It begins at the union of the Barnsley road with Saville-street. A short line was formed in 1846, connecting the Sheffield and Manchester railway with the Sheffield and Rotherham line; and in the same year an act was obtained for a railway to Worksop, East Retford, and Gainsborough, there to join the Gainsborough and Grimsby railway.

The MARKET, originally granted in 1196, to Thomas de Furnival, is held on Tuesday and Saturday, the former day being chiefly for corn, and the latter for provisions of all kinds. The market-places have been enlarged and improved under acts passed in 1784 and 1827. The Corn Exchange is a spacious building with a portico of sixteen massive pillars in the principal front, erected on the site of the former Shrewsbury hospital, in the park, between the Sheaf and Canal bridges. Behind it are the cheese, poultry, and fish markets; and at some distance to the north, is the new cattle market. The market for butchers' meat is held near Market-street, and the shambles, which are well arranged, have a covered walk in front. Beyond the shambles, is a market for butter, eggs, and poultry, around which are shops for the sale of vegetables, the entrance is by several gateways, one of which communicates with the



shoe-market, and another with the vegetable and fruit market in King-street. A market for earthenware is held every Tuesday, in Paradise-square. There are fairs annually on the Tuesday in Trinity-week, and the 28th of November, for cattle and toys; and a cheese-fair, held at the same times, has been established within the last few years, at which many hundred tons of cheese from the counties of Derby, Stafford, Chester, and Lancaster, are sold. An act for regulating the markets and fairs was passed in 1847.

The inhabitants received the elective franchise in the 2nd of William IV., with the privilege of returning two members to parliament; the right of voting is in the £10 householders, about 4200 in number, within the limits of the parish. The police establishment was formerly superintended by a body of commissioners comprising the town trustees, the master and wardens of the Cutlers' Company, and about a hundred of the principal inhabitants, who held their meetings in the town-hall, and whose jurisdiction extended over the town and suburbs, and all places within three-quarters of a mile of the church. But on the 24th of August, 1843, Her Majesty, by charter, constituted the parish a municipal borough, to be governed by a mayor, 14 aldermen, and 42 councillors, and to be divided into nine wards. With regard to the administration of justice, the town is under the control of the mayor and the county magistrates for the district, who meet for the determination of misdemeanors, on Tuesday and Friday; and the October quarter-sessions for the West riding are held here, by adjournment. The county debt-court of Sheffield, established in 1847, has jurisdiction over the registration-districts of Sheffield, Ecclesall, and part of Wortley. The *Town-hall* was built in 1808, when the edifice previously appropriated to that purpose was taken down; it stands at the extremity of the Hay-market, on a site given by the town trustees, and is a neat substantial structure of stone, with a cupola. The building was considerably enlarged in 1833. On the ground-floor are a large entrance hall and some offices; the first story comprises a spacious court-room, in which the quarter and petty sessions are held, and which is also adapted for public meetings. The basement contains a watch-house once used by the commissioners; and behind the building is the town gaol, containing a house for the keeper, and several cells for the temporary confinement of prisoners, who, after conviction, are committed either to the Wakefield house of correction, or to York.

The PARISH is about ten miles in length from east to west, and three in average breadth, comprising more than 22,000 acres. The lands are in a high state of cultivation, and the district abounds with mineral wealth. Coal and ironstone are extensively wrought; of the former, which is of excellent quality, there are several mines in the Park and in the township of Attercliffe, and the upper strata being nearly exhausted, new pits have been opened for procuring coal from the lower beds. The ironstone is not usually of a kind adapted for the general purposes of the manufacturers of cutlery, and consequently, for finer works, large quantities are imported from Sweden, Germany, and Russia. Sandstone and gritstone are quarried in several parts of the parish, and in others grey slate of good quality is found in considerable abundance.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 15. 2½.; net income, £500; patrons, P. Gell and A. Lawson, Esqrs. The tithes were commuted for land and annual payments in 1791. The vicarage-house is at the corner of St. James' street, and the glebe-land in its vicinity is covered with buildings. Three stipendiary clergymen, with an income of £400 per annum each, are appointed to assist the vicar, by a body called the "Twelve Capital Burgesses:" this body was incorporated by charter of Queen Mary, and holds certain lands and estates in trust, for the payment of the assistant ministers, the repairs of the church, and the relief of the needy poor. The church was erected in the reign of Henry I., and is a spacious cruciform structure, with a central tower and spire; but the edifice



*Seal of the Twelve Capital Burgesses.*

has been so altered by repairs, that, with the exception of part of the tower and spire, and a few small portions of the interior, very little of its original character can be distinguished. The chancel contains the first production from the chisel of Chantrey, a mural tablet with a bust of the Rev. James Wilkinson, late vicar, canopied with drapery, in Carrara marble, erected at the public expense. Many illustrious persons have been interred in the church, including Mary, Countess of Northumberland; Elizabeth, Countess of Lennox, mother of the unfortunate Lady Arabella Stuart; Lady Elizabeth Butler; four earls of Shrewsbury; and Peter Rolet, French secretary of Mary, Queen of Scots.

*St. Paul's* chapel was erected in 1720, by subscription, towards which Mr. R. Downes, silversmith, contributed £1000. It is a handsome edifice in the Grecian style, with a tower surmounted by a well-proportioned dome, and a cupola of cast-iron; the interior is light, and elegantly ornamented, and contains a bust by Chantrey of the Rev. Alex. Mackenzie, with emblematical sculpture. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £136; patron, the Vicar. *St. James'* chapel, a neat structure in the Grecian style, with a campanile turret, was erected by subscription in 1788; the interior is well arranged, and the east window is embellished with a beautiful painting of the Crucifixion, by Peckett. The living is a perpetual curacy, also in the Vicar's gift; net income, £160. *St. George's* church, on an eminence at the western extremity of the town, erected in 1824, by the Parliamentary Commissioners, at an expense of £14,819, is a very handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower at the west end, rising to the height of 139 feet, and crowned with pinnacles. The interior is handsomely finished, and contains about 2000 sittings, 1000 of which are free; the large altar-piece is an admirable representation of Christ Blessing Little Children, painted and presented by Mr. Paris in 1831. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £365; patron, the Vicar. *St. Philip's* church, near the infirmary, was erected in 1827, by grant from the same commissioners, at an expense of £13,970, and is a neat edifice in the later English style, with a square embattled tower: the living is a perpetual curacy;



patron, the Vicar; net income, £135. *St. Mary's* church, in Brammall-lane, of which the first stone was laid by the Countess of Surrey, in 1826, is also in the later English style, with a square tower, and a porch of elegant design. The exterior is enriched with a profusion of grotesque heads and other ornaments: the interior is well arranged; the nave is separated from the aisles by ranges of light clustered columns, which support the lofty and richly-groined roof. This church was erected by grant from the commissioners, at an expense of £12,650; the site and the cemetery being given by the Duke of Norfolk. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £350; patron, the Vicar. *St. John's* church, on Park-hill, was erected by subscription in 1837, on a site of three acres presented by his grace, at a cost of nearly £4000; it is a neat edifice, with a tower surmounted by a slender spire, and contains 1200 free sittings: the living is in the gift of Trustees. Five church districts have been formed in Sheffield under the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37, namely, Eldon, Holliscroft, Dyers-Hill, Moorfields, and Carver-Street: the incumbency in each is in the alternate gift of the Crown and the Archbishop of York. The district of *Eldon*, formed in 1846, comprises 45 acres, and contains a population of 5273; it is bordered by the Glossop or Manchester road on the north, and by the Chesterfield road on the south. The church is dedicated to St. Jude, and is a neat edifice, capable of accommodating 700 persons; the site was given by Samuel Younge, Esq., solicitor, of Sheffield. There are other incumbencies at Brightside, Pitsmoor, and Wicker, in the township of Brightside-Bierlow; at Fulwood, in the township of Upper Hallam; at Crookes, in that of Nether Hallam; and at Ecclesall-Bierlow, Attercliffe, Darnall, and Heeley: these are all noticed in other parts of the work. In the town are eleven places of worship for various denominations of Methodists, six for Independents, and one each for Baptists, Quakers, Roman Catholics, and Arians.

The *Free Grammar school* was founded in 1603, by Thomas Smith, who endowed it with £30 per annum; and in the following year letters-patent were obtained from James I., incorporating the church burgesses and the vicar, as governors. The old school occupied a low situation in Townhead-street; the present handsome edifice, in Charlotte-street, was built in 1825, at a cost of £1600, of which £1400 were raised by subscription. By augmentation of the original bequest, the endowment now consists of a farmstead and 61½ acres of land at Wadsley, yielding a rental of £140 per annum; and two houses with ten acres of land at Gilberthorpe, bequeathed by James Hill in 1709, and let for £20. 10. The *Boys' Charity school*, at the north-east corner of the parochial churchyard, was established in 1706; and the present school-house, a neat and commodious edifice of stone, was erected in 1825, on the site of the original building, at the cost of £3000. The school has an income of above £600, with which, aided by annual subscriptions, 90 boys are maintained, educated, and apprenticed. At the opposite corner of the churchyard is a similar school, in which 70 girls are maintained and educated, and afterwards placed out in service; a convenient house was erected in 1786, at an expense of £1500, by subscription. A school was also established in pursuance of the will of *Mr. H. Burley*, who, in 1715, bequeathed £900 in trust, for the purchase of an estate,

one-third of the rental to be appropriated to the foundation of the school, one-third towards the maintenance of indigent tradesmen or tradesmen's widows, and the remainder towards the support of a minister to officiate in the chapel of Shrewsbury's hospital. The school is situated in School-croft, a little below the site of the old grammar school. The entire income of the charity is about £200 per annum. The *Collegiate school*, situated near Broom Hall and the Ecclesall New Road, was founded in 1835, by a company with a capital of £3000 in £25 shares; it is an elegant building in the later English style, with about 3½ acres of ground attached. There are four exhibitions of £25 each, for four years, to the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and an annual prize of £25 to the first boy of his year, not intended for the university. The *Wesleyan Proprietary Grammar school*, in Glossop road, is on a very large scale, being intended for 300 boys.

*Shrewsbury's Hospital* was projected by Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, in 1616, and completed in pursuance of his will, by the Earl of Norfolk, earl-marshal of England. It is amply endowed for eighteen men and eighteen women. The original buildings, erected in 1673, were lately taken down to make room for the market-place, and the erection of the corn-exchange; and a neat range in the later English style has been erected on the southern side of the town, with a chapel in the centre. *Hollis' hospital* was founded in 1703, by Mr. Thomas Hollis, a native of the town, who, with some of his descendants, endowed it for sixteen aged women, widows of cutlers or of persons connected with the trade. The *General Infirmary* was first opened for the reception of patients in 1797, and has been deservedly regarded as entitled to the most liberal support. The premises, situated about a mile to the north-west of the town, and guarded against the too near approach of buildings by the purchase of 31 acres of surrounding land, were erected by subscription, at an expense of nearly £20,000, including the cost of the land. They are handsomely built of stone, and form a conspicuous ornament in the approach to the town.

Several extensive charitable benefactions have been made for the benefit of the inhabitants. The Town's Trust arose from a grant made by a member of the family of Farnival, about the year 1300, and consists of property in lands and tenements, shares in the Don navigation, &c., producing about £1400 per annum, for the improvement of the town.

Mr. Thomas Hanby left £8000, of which the interest of £3000 was for the benefit of the Boys' charity school, and that of the remaining £5000 for distribution among housekeepers, members of the Church of England, and not under fifty years of age, two-thirds of the number to be men, and one-third women. The nomination is in the master and wardens of the Cutlers' Company, the past masters, the vicar and churchwardens, and the Town's Trust. Mrs. Ellen Parkins bequeathed £10,000, one-half of which is appropriated to the support of the Boys' charity school.



Seal of the Town's Trust, or Sheffield Free Towns.



and the interest of the remainder divided among such persons as the vicar, the three assistant ministers, and the churchwardens, shall select. Mrs. Mary Parsons bequeathed £1500 to be invested in the funds, and the proceeds annually divided among 48 aged and infirm silver-platers. Mr. John Kirby left £400, the interest of which is divided between two widows; and Mr. Joseph Hudson, of London, gave £200 in trust to the Cutlers' Company, to divide the yearly proceeds among sixteen of the most needy file-makers. There are several other bequests for distribution among the indigent; and various benefit societies. The workhouse for the township of Sheffield was erected in 1811 as a cotton-mill, and converted to its present use in 1829, at a considerable expense. The poor-law union of Sheffield comprises three townships of the parish, together with the parish of Handsworth, the whole containing a population of 85,076.

On Spital Hill, near the town, stood an hospital founded in the reign of Henry II. by William de Lovetot, and dedicated to St. Leonard; but there is no vestige remaining; and of the ancient manor-house also, in which Cardinal Wolsey, and Mary, Queen of Scots, were confined, the ruins can but faintly be traced. In the year 1761, two thin plates of copper were ploughed up on a piece of land called the Lawns, each with an inscription commemorating the manumission of some Roman legionaries, and their enrolment as citizens of Rome. From the prevalence of iron-ore, the waters of the parish have a slight chalybeate property.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Sanderson, regius professor of divinity in the university of Oxford, and Bishop of Lincoln; and the Rev. Mr. Balguy, prebendary of North Grantham in the Cathedral of Salisbury, and an eminent disputant in the Bangorian controversy, were natives of Sheffield. It gives the title of Baron and Earl to the family of Holroyd.

SHEFFORD, BEDFORDSHIRE.—See CAMPTON.

SHEFFORD, LITTLE or EAST, a parish, in the union of HUNGERFORD, hundred of KINTBURY-EAGLE, county of BERKS,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. E.) from Hungerford; containing 59 inhabitants. It comprises about 1130 acres, of which 30 are pasture, and the remainder arable. The soil is light, resting on chalk; the surface is diversified with hills, and the lower grounds are watered by the river Lambourne. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 11. 3.; patron, R. Harbert, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £371, and the glebe consists of 27 acres. The church contains some interesting monuments.

SHEFFORD - HARDWICKS, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of BIGGLESWADE, hundred of CLIFTON, county of BEDFORD; containing 13 inhabitants.

SHEFFORD, GREAT or WEST (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of HUNGERFORD, hundred of KINTBURY-EAGLE, county of BERKS, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Hungerford; containing 562 inhabitants. It comprises 2246a. 22p., of which 2100 acres are arable, 50 pasture, and 60 woodland. Charles I. took up his quarters here on November 19th, 1644. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 3. 4., and in the gift of Brasenose College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £833. 18., and the glebe comprises 110 acres. The church is principally in the Norman style, with a circular tower; near the north door is a

niche for the figure of the Virgin, adorned with pinnacles, and the font is curiously carved with foliage. In the churchyard is the shaft of an ancient cross. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SHEINTON (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of ATCHAM, hundred of STOTTESDEN, though locally in the hundred of CONDOVER, S. division of SALOP,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by W.) from Wenlock; containing 154 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Severn, which forms its western boundary; the soil is generally fertile, the surface undulated, and the prevailing scenery of pleasing character. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 9. 2.; net income, £288; patron, the Rev. H. Bagnall.

SHELDING, county of YORK.—See SKELDING.

SHELDON, a chapelry, in the parish and union of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, 3 miles (W.) from Bakewell; containing 180 inhabitants. There are lead-mines in the neighbourhood. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £99; patron, the Vicar of Bakewell; impropiators, the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield and the Duke of Devonshire. The chapel is dedicated to All Saints. Mary Frost, in 1756, gave £200 for apprenticing boys.

SHELDON (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of HONITON, hundred of HAYRIDGE, Cullompton and N. divisions of DEVON, 7 miles (E. by N.) from Cullompton; containing 190 inhabitants. It comprises 1570 acres, of which 292 are common or waste land. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Miles family, with a net income of £250: the tithes have been commuted for £140; there are two acres of glebe.

SHELDON (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of MERIDEN, Birmingham division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. S. E.) from Birmingham, on the road to London; containing 487 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 2497a. 2r. 28p., of which 1446 acres are arable, 475 pasture, and 576 meadow. The soil is various, partly marl, and partly of a gravelly quality; the chief produce is wheat, barley, beans, and turnips: oak is the prevailing kind of wood. The London and Birmingham railway passes through the parish, and the Birmingham and Warwick canal within about two miles. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 10. 10., and in the gift of Earl Digby: the tithes have been commuted for £450, and the glebe comprises 38 acres. The church is a small edifice, principally in the decorated English style, with a fine tower of later architecture, and a curious wood porch, parts of which have had good carvings, now nearly obliterated by time: in the north aisle is a beautiful piece of stone tabernacle-work, consisting of three canopied niches. A school here has an endowment of about £35 per annum.

SHELDWICK (*St. James*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FAVERSHAM, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAY, E. division of KENT,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. by W.) from Faversham; containing 547 inhabitants. It comprises 1896 acres, of which 236 are in wood. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 16. 8.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The great tithes have been commuted for £530, with two acres of glebe; and the vicarial for £200, with one acre. The church is principally in the decorated English style.



**SHELF**, a township, in the chapelry of **COLEY**, parish and union of **HALIFAX**, wapentake of **MORLEY**, W. riding of **YORK**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by N.) from Halifax; containing 3050 inhabitants. This township is supposed to have derived its name from its situation under the eastern acclivities of North Ofram. It comprises about 1350 acres: the soil is generally fertile; and the district abounds with coal, in three separate seams, called respectively the one-foot, the black, and the better bed. Iron-ore is found in abundance, and is wrought in a smelting-furnace and foundry belonging to the Low Moor Company. There are also extensive quarries of freestone of excellent quality. The village is on the new Bradford road; a few of its inhabitants are employed in agriculture, but the principal part in the manufacture of an article in great request, called fancy-figured Orleans, a texture consisting of mohair, worsted, and cotton. Here are places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans.

**SHELFANGER** (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **GUILTCROSS**, hundred of **DISS**, E. division of **NORFOLK**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by W.) from Diss; containing 445 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1663 acres, of which 1134 are arable, and about 500 meadow and pasture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17; net income, £440; patron, the Duke of Norfolk. The church is an ancient structure in the decorated English style, with a square tower. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

**SHELFORD** (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of **BINGHAM**, S. division of the wapentake of **BINGHAM** and of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 8 miles (E. N. E.) from Nottingham; containing, with the township of Saxondale, and part of that of Newton, 508 inhabitants, of whom 547 are in Shelford township. The parish comprises by measurement 3598 acres, and forms a portion of the vale of the Trent; that river bounds it on the west and north, and the Fosse-road touches its south-eastern boundary. The manor-house was garrisoned by Colonel Stanhope, son of the first earl of Chesterfield, for Charles I., and was taken by storm by Colonel Hutchinson, for the parliament, after a gallant resistance, during which Colonel Stanhope and most of his men were slain. A few persons are employed in frame-work knitting. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £60; patron, the Earl of Chesterfield. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style; it is the burial-place of the noble family of Stanhope, and contains the remains of Philip, the accomplished Earl of Chesterfield, who died in 1773. A priory in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary was established here in the time of Henry II., by Ralph Hanselyn, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £151. 14. 1. An hospital called the Bede Houses, was founded and endowed in 1694, by Sir William Stanhope, for the reception and support of six of his decayed tenants. Shelford gives the inferior title of Baron to the family.

**SHELFORD, GREAT** (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **CHESTERTON**, hundred of **THRIPLow**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by E.) from Cambridge; containing 803 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from London to Cambridge, and contains a station of the London and Cambridge railway. Here are some very extensive flour and oil-cake mills, driven by the stream

of the Granta, and employing about 20 persons. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; net income, £102; patron, the Bishop of Ely; impropiators, the Master and Fellows of Jesus College, Cambridge. The church is said to have been built by Bishop Fordham, who died in 1425; the steeple was blown down by a great storm in 1703, and again in 1798, but was rebuilt by subscription: in the chancel is a monument to Dr. Redman, Bishop of Norwich. There is a place of worship for Baptists. On a farm called Grannams, the property of St. John's College, are some remains of a Roman intrenchment. The late Rev. Robert Hall, the eminent dissenting minister, was for three years a resident in the parish.

**SHELFORD, LITTLE** (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **CHESTERTON**, hundred of **THRIPLow**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by E.) from Cambridge; containing 527 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Granta, which divides it from Great Shelford, and on the road from London to Cambridge. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 9. 7.; net income, £370; patron and incumbent, the Rev. H. Finch. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under acts of inclosure, in 1798 and 1813. In the chancel of the church is a monument to Sir John de Treville, a Knight Templar, and lord of the manor, with his figure in a recumbent position: a skeleton encased in lead was dug up near the altar in 1824, the hair of it being in a perfect state. There is a place of worship for Independents. Near the bridge over the Granta was anciently a hermitage.

**SHELL**, or **SHELVE**, an extra-parochial hamlet, in the union of **DROITWICH**, Middle division of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, Droitwich and E. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**, 3 miles (S. E.) from Droitwich; containing 57 inhabitants, and comprising 240 acres. This place is within the parliamentary borough of Droitwich, and shares in the election of the member.

**SHELLAND**, a parish, in the union and hundred of **STOW**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. N. W.) from Stow-Market; containing 109 inhabitants. The living is a donative; net income, £40; patron and impropiator, C. Tyrrel, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £125. The church was appropriated to that of Haughley in the 3rd of Edward III.; the present building bears date 1767.

**SHELLEY** (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **ONGAR**, S. division of **ESSEX**, 11 mile (N.) from Ongar; containing 209 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by a small stream, on the banks of which are luxuriant meadows; and the beauty of the surrounding scenery renders it a desirable place of retirement. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 15., and in the gift of J. Tomlinson, Esq.; the tithes have been commuted for £180, and the glebe comprises 35 acres. The church is a neat edifice of brick, erected in 1811, on the foundation of a former structure. The parsonage, a handsome ancient mansion of timber frame-work and plaster, was for some time the retreat of Dr. Thomas Newton, Bishop of Bristol, and author of a Dissertation on the Prophecies. The Rev. H. Soames, historian of the Reformation, is rector of Shelley.

**SHELLEY** (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of **SAMFORD**, E. division of **SURREY**.



2½ miles (S.) from Hadleigh; containing 139 inhabitants, and comprising 928*a.* 28*p.* The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £72; patron, Mrs. J. M. Cripps. The tithes have been commuted for £62. The steeple of the church is on the north side of the nave, serving for a porch.

SHELLEY, a township, in the parish of KIRK-BURTON, union of HUDDERSFIELD, Upper division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 6 miles (S. E.) from Huddersfield; containing 1772 inhabitants, and comprising rather more than 1400 acres. The village is situated on an acclivity, near the source of the river Dearne, and on the road to Penistone; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen-cloths and fancy goods. There are places of worship for Methodists of the New Connexion and Independents; also a school built by subscription in 1806, and endowed with an allotment of common land now producing £12 per annum.

SHELLINGFORD.—See SHILLINGFORD.

SHELLOW-BOWELS (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of ONGAR, hundred of DUNMOW, N. division of ESSEX, 6¼ miles (N. E.) from Ongar; containing 134 inhabitants. This parish, which is supposed to have been formerly much more extensive, comprises 456*a.* 8*p.*, whereof 366 acres are arable, 80 pasture, and 9 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated with that of Willingdale-Doe, and valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 4.; the tithes have been commuted for £120, and the glebe comprises 13 acres. The church is a handsome edifice of brick, erected on the site of a former structure in 1752.

SHELSLEY-BEAUCHAMP (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MARTLEY, partly in the Lower, and partly in the Upper, division of the hundred of DODDINGTREE, Hundred-House and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, about 10 miles (N. W.) from Worcester; containing 519 inhabitants, of whom 275 are in the hamlet of Shelsley-Beauchamp. This parish is situated on the left bank of the river Teme, and comprises 2156 acres of fertile land, chiefly laid out in pasture; the arable lands produce wheat, hops, fruit, &c. The prospects are very beautiful, especially that from Upper House, the seat of Charles Edward Moore, Esq., embracing a perfect panorama of the country around, with the Malvern and the Shropshire hills. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 4. 4½.; net income, £376; patron, Lord Ward. The church, a stone edifice of the 12th century, was thoroughly repaired, and a north aisle added, in 1846, at a cost of £800, of which Lord Ward contributed £500. A free school was endowed with £100, by the Rev. Owen Plwy, in 1681, and subsequently received benefactions in land from Caleb Avenant and others, yielding in the whole £60 per annum. The Rev. Thomas Webb, in 1703, bequeathed an estate called Hay-Oak farm, for apprenticing children. Fossil remains are found in the limestone strata.

SHELSLEY, KING'S, a hamlet, in the parish of SHELSLEY-BEAUCHAMP, union of MARTLEY, Upper division of the hundred of DODDINGTREE, Hundred-House and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER; containing 244 inhabitants, and comprising 895 acres.

SHELSLEY-WALSH (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of MARTLEY, Upper division of the hundred

of DODDINGTREE, Hundred-House and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, about 10 miles (N. W.) from Worcester; containing 49 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the right bank of the river Teme, and comprises 490 acres; the soil is very rich, and the scenery interspersed with hanging woods. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 8. 9.; net income, £90; patron, Lord Ward. The church was originally Norman, of which style there are remains: some of the old oak carving is particularly fine.

SHELSWELL (*St. EBBE*), a parish, in the union of BICESTER, hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Bicester; containing 43 inhabitants, and comprising 846*a.* 3*r.* 2*p.* The living is a rectory, annexed to Newton-Purcell, and valued in the king's books at £4: the tithes of Shelswell have been commuted for £186. The church is in ruins.

SHELTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ST. NEOT'S, hundred of STODDEN, county of BEDFORD, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Kimbolton; containing 128 inhabitants. It comprises about 940 acres; the soil is principally clay, and the surface uniformly level. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13; net income, £190; patron, Lord St. John.

SHELTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of DEPWAD, E. division of NORFOLK, 2½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Long Stratton; containing 215 persons. This place was anciently the property of the Sheltons, who were owners of the Hall, a castellated structure long since pulled down. From that family the estate passed to Sir Robert Houghton, one of the justices of the king's bench. The parish is a little to the east of the road from Norwich to Ipswich, and comprises 1301*a.* 2*r.* 6*p.*, of which 1024 acres are arable, and 267 pasture. The living is a rectory, with that of Hardwick annexed, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the gift of F. B. Frank, Esq.: the tithes of the two parishes have been commuted for £640, and there is a glebe of 43 acres, with a neat parsonage-house. The church, built by Sir Ralph Shelton about 1487, is an interesting edifice in the later English style, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a square embattled tower; the interior is of rich and handsome appearance.

SHELTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BINGHAM, S. division of the wapentake of NEWARK and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 6½ miles (S. by W.) from Newark; containing 102 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 14. 4½.; net income, £322; patron, the Rev. J. J. Maltby. The church, a small edifice, was partly rebuilt in 1831.

SHELTON, a district parish, in the parish, union, and newly-erected borough of STOKE-UPON-TRENT, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Newcastle-under-Lyme; containing, with the hamlet of Etruria, and part of the village of Cobridge, 11,955 inhabitants. Shelton has arisen, like other towns in the county, from the very extensive potteries carried on in the vicinity. It is amply supplied with water; the footpaths are paved with brick, and the town is lighted with gas under the superintendence of commissioners appointed for the townships of Shelton and Hanley. An act for the establishment of a market was procured in 1813, by the provisions of which the rents, tolls, and duties are vested in



trustees; and the surplus is directed to be appropriated from time to time to the promotion of public works within the two townships. A mechanics' institute was founded in 1826, under the patronage of the Marquess of Stafford, Josiah Wedgwood, Esq., and others; and concerts, mostly for the benefit of some charity, take place occasionally. The principal articles of manufacture are porcelain and earthenware, affording employment to more than 3000 men, women, and children: several of the manufactories are situated on the banks of the Trent and Mersey and the Caldon canals. In the hamlet of Etruria are the extensive potteries and handsome mansion of the late Josiah Wedgwood, the latter remarkable for the beauty of its situation and style of architecture, and for the many splendid Etruscan vases with which it is ornamented. These specimens of art are imitations of original vases found in Italy, to the discovery of which that gentleman was chiefly indebted for the elegance of form and purity of taste that he introduced into the manufacture of porcelain, china, and stone ware. For this manufacture his works became deservedly celebrated; and by the use of flint in the composition of the articles, also introduced by Mr. Wedgwood, it was, under his auspices, progressively brought to perfection. The coal and ironstone mines in Shelton and part of the township of Hanley belong to the crown, and are worked by Earl Granville, the lessee.

Under the provisions of an act passed in 1827, Shelton has been recently separated from the rectory of Stoke, and made a distinct district rectory, endowed with £15,000 from the proceeds of tithes authorized to be sold. The Rev. Clotworthy Gillmor, M.A., was the first rector of this new living, of which his father, Capt Gillmor, R. N., had purchased the advowson for £9300. The total net income is about £750. The church, a handsome and spacious edifice in the early English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, was erected by Her Majesty's Commissioners, at an expense of £9311, towards defraying which George IV. gave £250 from the revenues of the duchy of Lancaster; it was consecrated on the 19th of June, 1834, and is dedicated to St. Mark. In the chancel is a beautiful painted window representing the Nativity and Ascension. The late Dr. Woodhouse gave £1000, with its accumulations, for the erection of a parsonage-house, and allotted funds for the support of a national school, which has also a permanent endowment from land given by Mrs. Hannah Bagnal: the house has been built at a cost of about £2300. A district named Etruria was formed in the parish in 1844, and endowed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; by whom, also, another district was formed in 1845, called Hope, having a population of about 3400. Each of the two livings is in the alternate gift of the Crown and the Bishop of Lichfield. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans of the Old and New Connexion. In Shelton, also, is the North Staffordshire Infirmary, a noble institution founded in 1816, and since very much enlarged; including the fever wards, which occupy one of the wings, it is capable of accommodating more than 100 patients. Elijah Fenton, the poet, was born here in 1683.—See HANLEY and ETRURIA.

SHELVE (*JLL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CLUN, hundred of CHIRBURY, S. division of SALOP, 7½

miles (N. by E.) from Bishop's-Castle; containing 69 inhabitants. The parish is situated on an eminence nearly 500 feet above the level of the sea, and contains numerous veins of lead-ore, which is considered to vie in richness with any in England: one of the mines was worked by the Romans in the time of Adrian, as is evident from an inscription on a pig of lead found in the vicinity. A market on Friday, and a fair on the festival of the Invention of the Cross, were granted to the inhabitants by Henry III. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 13. 4., and in the gift of Robert Bridgeman More, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £42, and the glebe comprises 18 acres. The church is a small ancient structure, with a square tower; it has been repewed.

SHELWICK, a township, in the parish of HOLMER, hundred of GRIMSWORTH, union and county of HEREFORD, 2½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Hereford; containing 236 inhabitants.

SHENFIELD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BILLERICAY, hundred of BARSTABLE, S. division of ESSEX, 1 mile (N. E. by N.) from Brentwood; containing 983 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2417 acres, of which 95 are common or waste land. The village is pleasantly situated on the road to Colchester, and contains several well-built houses; a fair, chiefly for pleasure, is held in it on Whit-Monday. The Eastern-Counties' railway intersects the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 18. 4., and in the gift of Earl de Grey: the tithes have been commuted for £575, and the glebe comprises 77 acres. The church is an ancient edifice with a shingled spire, and contains a monument to Mrs. Robinson, which is much admired.

SHENINGTON (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of BANBURY, N. division of the hundred of BLOXHAM, county of OXFORD, 6 miles (W. N. W.) from Banbury; containing 463 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded by the county of Warwick, comprises 1434*a. 3r. 8p.* of land, chiefly arable: the soil is fertile, producing good crops of wheat, barley, and turnips; the surface is hilly, and the scenery in some parts beautifully romantic. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 3. 4.; net income, £321; patron, the Earl of Jersey. The church, a handsome structure in the decorated English style, was partly rebuilt in the last century, without due regard to the preservation of its original character: the situation is beautiful.

SHENLEY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, partly in the hundred of COTTESLOE, but chiefly in that of NEWPORT, county of Buckingham, 3½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Ferry Stratford; containing, with the hamlet of Brookend and the township of Churchend, 491 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 9. 7.; net income, £424; patron, M. Knapp, Esq. Some tithes were commuted for land, under an act of inclosure, in 1762, and others, under the recent Tithe act, for a rent-charge of £167. 15.; the glebe comprises 67 acres. The chancel of the church is a fine specimen of the transition from the early to the later Norman style. In the south transept is a handsome monument to Sir Thomas Stafford, who founded an almshouse here in 1616, with an endowment of £35 per annum, for four widowers and two widows.



**SHENLEY** (*St. BOTOLPH*), a parish, in the union of **BARNET**, hundred of **DACORUM**, county of **HERTFORD**, 6 miles (N. W.) from **Barnet**; containing 1220 inhabitants. This parish, the name of which, anciently *Sheenley*, is descriptive of its beautiful pasture lands, comprises 4056 acres, whereof 119 are common or waste. The scenery is generally of pleasing character, and enlivened with several handsome seats and numerous picturesque villas, among the former of which is **Porters**, once the property of the gallant Admiral **Earl Howe**. The substratum is principally chalk, which is extensively used for dressing the land; flints and gravel are abundant, and are used for repairing the roads. The village is on an eminence; some few of the cottagers are employed in the straw-plat manufacture. A small fair is annually held, chiefly for pleasure. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 8. 1½., and in the gift of the Rev. **T. Newcome**, the rector, in whose family both the patronage and the incumbency have remained in direct succession from the 1st of the reign of **Elizabeth**: the tithes have been commuted for £1189, and the glebe comprises 30 acres, with a rectory-house. The church is built of flints, with a wooden tower on the south side. Being inconveniently situated in a distant part of the parish, the present rector built a chapel of ease in the village, in 1840. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyans**. A chapel is supposed to have stood on a moated site in the park belonging to the house called **Colney Chapel**. **Nicholas Hawksmoor**, the architect, died at **Shenley** in 1727; and the Rev. **Peter Newcome**, rector of the parish, and who was author of the *History of the Abbey of St. Alban's*, was interred here in the year 1797.

**SHENSTONE** (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of **LICHFIELD**, S. division of the hundred of **OFFLOW** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, 3½ miles (S. by W.) from **Lichfield**; containing, with the chapelry of **Over Stonall**, 1962 inhabitants. It comprises 8451a. 2r. 35p., of which 30 acres are common or waste land; the soil is fertile, producing crops of wheat and barley, and there are extensive and luxuriant pastures. The surface is undulated, and watered by several rivulets that abound with trout. The scenery is enlivened with gentlemen's seats and pleasant villas; the village is neatly built. The parish is intersected at one end by the **Wyrley and Essington canal**, by which limestone is brought hither from **Rushall** to be burnt at **Sandhills**, by Messrs. **George and James Brawn**, who have wharfs on the canal. A considerable fair for cattle is held on the last Monday in February. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 5. 8., and in the gift of the Rev. **John Peel**: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £500, and the vicarial for £435; the glebe comprises 38 acres. The church exhibits specimens of the various styles of English architecture, and has an enriched Norman arch at the south entrance; a gallery has been lately erected. There is a separate incumbency at **Stonall**; and national schools are supported both at **Shenstone** and **Stonall**.

**SHENTON**, a chapelry, in the parish and union of **MARKET-BOSWORTH**, hundred of **SPARKENHOE**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, 2½ miles (S. W. by S.) from **Market Bosworth**; containing 190 inhabitants. The **Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal** crosses the north-eastern angle of the chapelry.

**SHEPHALL** (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **HITCHIN**, hundred of **CASHIO**, or liberty of **St. ALBAN's**, county of **HERTFORD**, 2¼ miles (S. E. by S.) from **Stevenage**; containing 265 inhabitants. It comprises about 1150 acres, of which 795 are arable, 244 pasture, and 110 woodland. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 5. 10., and has a net income of £193; the patronage and impropriation belong to the Crown. A fund of £24. 16. per annum, arising from bequests, is distributed among the poor.

**SHEPLEY**, a township, in the parish of **KIRK-BURTON**, union of **HUDDERSFIELD**, Upper division of the wapentake of **AGBRIGG**, W. riding of **YORK**, 7 miles (S. E. by S.) from **Huddersfield**; containing 1088 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1250 acres of land; and the village, sometimes called **Over and Nether Shepley**, is situated in a deep valley, on the road from **Huddersfield** to **Penistone**. The population is engaged in the manufacture of cloth-blankets, flannel, and knitting-yarn. There is a place of worship for **Methodists** of the **New Connexion**.

**SHEPPERTON** (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of **STAINES**, hundred of **SPELTHORNE**, county of **MIDDLESEX**, 2¼ miles (E. by S.) from **Chertsey**; containing 858 inhabitants. It comprises 1435a. 2r. 36p., of which 125 acres are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26; net income, £499; patron, **S. H. Russell, Esq.**

**SHEPRETH** (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **ROYSTON**, hundred of **WETHERLEY**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, 5¾ miles (N. by W.) from **Royston**; containing 353 inhabitants. The river **Cam** runs through it. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 11. 1.; patron and impropriator, **James Wortham, Esq.** The great tithes have been commuted for £306, and the vicarial for £91; the impropriate glebe comprises 185 acres, and the vicarial 12.

**SHEPSCOMB**, a chapelry, in the parish of **PAINSWICK**, union of **STROUD**, hundred of **BISLEY**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 4 miles (N.) from **Stroud**; containing 676 inhabitants. This place is situated in a retired vale remarkable for the variety of its scenery. To the east of the village, on the road to **Stroud**, is **Shepscomb House**; and on the acclivity of a wood-crowned hill, at the distance of a mile to the west, is **Ebworth Park**, from which is a beautiful view of a chain of hills stretching out in the form of an amphitheatre, and richly clothed with beech-trees of luxuriant growth. Extending along the eastern side of the vale is **Loncheridge wood**, comprising about 400 acres of beech and other trees. The manufacture of woollen-cloth is carried on to a considerable extent; there are two establishments for **Saxony broad-cloths**. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £45; patron, the **Vicar of Painswick**. The chapel was built in 1819.—See **PAINSWICK**.

**SHEPTON-BEAUCHAMP** (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of **CHARD**, hundred of **SOUTH PETHERTON**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, 3¾ miles (N. E. by E.) from **Ilminster**; containing 637 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 8. 11½., and in the patronage of the Rev. **P. Smith**: the tithes have been commuted for £365; there are 16½ acres of glebe. £10 a year, arising from certain land bequeathed by **Thomas Rich** in 1723; and the interest of £100, the



gift of Elizabeth Morgan in 1763; are applied in aid of a national school. The latter donor also bequeathed £200, the interest to be applied in apprenticing children.

**SHEPTON-MALLET** (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of WHITESTONE, E. division of SOMERSET, 14 miles (N. E.) from Somerton, and 125 (W. by S.) from London; containing, with the hamlet of Charlton-Woodlands, and part of that of Oakhill, 5265 inhabitants. The origin of this town is traceable to the early part of the 14th century, the charter for its market having been granted by Edward II. in the 11th year of his reign. The manor, at the time of the Norman survey, was subordinate to that of Pilton, which had been conferred by King Ina upon the abbot of Glaston; and its *sheep* pastures, from which it is supposed to derive its name, are noticed in that record: the additional appellation, Mallet, was received from the barons Mallet, lords of Shepton in the reigns of Henry I., Stephen, and Henry II. The consequences of the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion were severely felt in this part; and thirteen persons of the town, having been convicted at the "bloody western assizes," suffered here for their participation in that enterprise.

The town is situated chiefly on the southern bank of a deep valley, and consists of a number of streets and lanes, the principal of which, crossing the valley from north to south, is spacious and well built; the others are mostly narrow and irregular. The erection of a bridge, and the opening of a new road, have materially improved the place. It is adequately supplied with water, and a stream runs through the bottom of the valley, turning several mills in its course; the manufacture of woollen-goods, silk, lace, stockings, sailcloth, and hair-seating, is carried on to a considerable extent. The parish comprises a portion of the Mendip range of hills, prior to the inclosure of which lead-ore was obtained. The market-days are Tuesday and Friday, the latter for all kinds of agricultural produce. The market-cross, a fine old structure erected by Walter and Agnes Buckland in 1500, originally consisted of only five arches; but it has lately undergone a thorough renovation, funds having been left by the founders to keep it in repair, and a sixth arch has been added: elevated above two rows of steps is an hexagonal pillar, ornamented with niches, and supporting a flat roof surmounted by a pyramidal spire. The fairs are on Easter-Monday, the 18th of June, and 8th of August. The management of the local affairs is vested in a high constable and subordinate officers, who are chosen at a court leet in October, by the householders generally; and a court for the recovery of debts under £2 has been held from time immemorial. The county bridewell or house of correction, capable of receiving from 200 to 300 prisoners, is in the town.

The **LIVING** is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £33. 12. 1., and in the alternate patronage of the Queen in right of the duchy of Cornwall, and the Rev. Provis Wickham; net income, £533. The church is a venerable cruciform pile, with two small chapels attached; the roof of the nave is curiously wrought, and the pulpit and font, which are of stone, are much admired. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics; and the nuns of the order of the Visitation have a convent here with about 30 in-

mates. The free school, established by Sir George Strode and others, in 1639, is endowed with property producing about £75 per annum. Four boys are educated, and an apprentice-fee of £7 given with each from a charity founded by Mr. John Curtis in 1730, now yielding about £20 per annum; and sixteen girls are clothed and educated from the produce of a bequest made by Mrs. Mary Gapper in 1783. Almshouses for four men were endowed in 1699, by Edward Strode, with property now worth about £360 a year, of which £80 are appropriated to the inmates, and about £200 to the purchase of bread for general distribution among the indigent. The union of Shepton-Mallet comprises 24 parishes or places, containing a population of 17,805. The Roman fosse-way to Ilchester ran through the parish, eastward of the town; and in 1840 some Roman urns were discovered in digging on Lapwing Farm, by Mr. Rugg, who, in prosecuting the search, found several others, in all about fourteen. Shepton-Mallet is the birthplace of Hugh Inge, chancellor of Ireland, who died in 1528; and of Walter Charlton, an eminent physician, author of a work on Stonehenge, and other productions.

**SHEPTON-MONTAGUE** (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of WINCANTON, hundred of NORTON-FERRIS, E. division of SOMERSET,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.) from Burton; containing 407 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2428 acres of land, about equally divided into arable and dairy farms; the surface is undulated, and the scenery pleasing. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £8. 15.; net income, £62; patron and impropiator, the Earl of Ilchester, whose tithes have been commuted for £223. The church is an ancient structure in various styles.

**SHERATON**, a township, in the parish of MONK-HESLETON, union of EASINGTON, S. division of EASINGTON ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 11½ miles (N.) from Stockton; containing 147 inhabitants. The township comprises about 1660 acres, of which 50 are wood and plantations, and the remainder arable and pasture; the soil is generally clayey, and of great fertility in some parts, with small tracts of good turnip land. The Stockton and Sunderland road passes through the township; and at Castle-Eden, about 2½ miles to the north, is a post-office. The tithes, including those of Hulam, have been commuted for £199, of which £84 are payable to the vicar.

**SHERBORNE** (*St. MARY*), a market town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of SUTHERBORNE, Sherborne division of Dorset, 18 miles (N. by W.) from Dorchester, and 117 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 4758 inhabitants. This place appears to have emerged from insignificance in the Saxon era. The name, anciently *Schireburn*, *Schireburn*, and *Segreburn*, is derived from the Saxon words *Schire*, clear, and *Burn*, a spring or fountain; and in old Latin records the place is usually styled *Fons clarius*. In 670, a house was founded here for Secular canons, by Cenwalh, King of the West Saxons, and others; and in 704, Sherborne was made the head of a see which at first included the counties of Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Devon, and Cornwall, by Ina, whose kinsman Aldhelm was the first bishop. About 998, the Secular canons were displaced, and a society of Benedictines established under licence from Ethelred, by Wulfin, Bishop of Sherborne, who rebuilt the monastery, and dedicated it to St. Mary, the



institution became richly endowed, and at the Dissolution its revenue was valued at £682. 14. 7. The remains are considerable, though in a state of gradual decay. They consist chiefly of the refectory, a noble room now appropriated as a silk manufactory; the grand entrance of the abbey, which still displays traces of its original magnificence; and the granary at a short distance to the north of the abbey, which has been converted into a private residence, but of which the ancient gateway and other characteristic features are carefully preserved.

The see continued for three centuries and a half, when it was removed to Sarum; this removal contributed much to depress the prosperity of Sherborne, and for a long period afterwards it was in comparative obscurity. About 1103, it is stated to have been burnt by a detachment of Danish invaders, and the entire destruction of the town and its ecclesiastical buildings is a matter of great probability. It is evident that a castle stood here at a very early period, but the founder and the time of its erection and demolition are unknown. Previously to the time of Henry I., however, another had been built by Roger, third bishop of Salisbury, as an episcopal palace; it was an octagonal structure, situated on a hill eastward of the town, and fortified by a moat and several drawbridges. Having been seized by Stephen, it remained in the possession of the crown for some time, but about 1350 it was recovered by Bishop Wyvil. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., it was garrisoned in the royal interest; and although gallantly defended and one of the last fortresses that yielded, it was eventually taken by the forces under the command of Fairfax, and was demolished in 1645. Considerable portions of the ruins are remaining: the present mansion of Sherborne Castle, the seat of Earl Digby, standing in a very fine park, was built by Sir Walter Raleigh.

The town is situated principally on a gradual slope near the border of the White Hart Forest, and the vale of Blackmore; and is divided by a small stream into two parts, of which one is called Castle Town. It is well paved, lighted, and amply supplied with water. The woollen-trade, which formerly flourished, was succeeded by the making of buttons, haberdashery, and lace; in 1740 a silk-mill was erected, and the various branches of this manufacture, especially the making of silk twist and buttons, now afford employment to a great number of the working class. Markets are held on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, the principal day being Thursday; and there are fairs on May 22nd, July 18th and 26th, and the first Monday after October 10th. The parish comprises 6467*a.* 31*p.* of land, chiefly arable, with portions of pasture and woodland, and about 120 acres of waste.

The *LIVING* is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. 4. 7., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £258; impropriator, Earl Digby. The church, most probably occupying the site of the ancient cathedral, is a magnificent cruciform structure of various dates, with a central tower 154 feet in height. The lower part of the tower, the south porch, and the south transept are of Norman character, forming perfect specimens of that style. The choir and the arch leading into the Lady chapel, with the east end of the old vestry, are early English; the south aisle is in the decorated style of architecture, and the other portions of the church, and the upper stages of the tower, are in the later Eng-

lish style. The roofs, with the exception of that of the south transept, are all of stone, elaborately groined; the roof of the north transept is one of the most beautiful specimens extant. The large bell in the tower weighs 3 tons, and was the gift of Cardinal Wolsey. The Saxon kings Ethelbald and Ethelbert, and many Saxon nobles, bishops, and abbots, were interred here; and the church contains some very ancient monuments, including a handsome one of the Digby family. There are places of worship for Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans.

The free grammar school was founded by Edward VI., who endowed it with property belonging to several dissolved chantries in the counties of Dorset and Somerset, producing at present an income of about £850 per annum, and who placed it under the control of twenty of the inhabitants, whom he incorporated. By a recent statute, the governors are empowered to grant four exhibitions of £60 per annum each to either of the universities, tenable for four years by boys on the foundation. The almshouse here, originally an hospital of the order of St. Augustine, was refounded by licence from Henry VI., and dedicated to St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist, for twenty brethren, twelve poor men, four poor women, and a chaplain, under a master and trustees. It now contains sixteen men and eight women, under the superintendence of a master and nineteen brethren; and a chaplain officiates daily. One of the principal benefactors to the town was Mr. Benjamin Vowell, who by will gave the dividends of £1000 three per cent. consols., to be distributed in clothing, besides two sums of £300, and one of £400, to various benefit societies. There is a very considerable fund for the poor arising from land and houses given for that purpose, in 1448, by Robert Neville, Bishop of Sarum, and others. The union of Sherborne comprises 30 parishes or places, 23 of which are in the county of Dorset, and 7 in that of Somerset, altogether containing a population of 12,242.

SHERBORNE (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of NORTHLEACH, Lower division of the hundred of SLAUGHTER, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Burford; containing 637 inhabitants, and supposed to contain about 2000 acres. Sherborne gives the title of Baron to the family of Dutton. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Windrush united, valued in the king's books at £15. 6. 8.; net income, £194; patron and impropriator, Lord Sherborne. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1777. James Bradley, D.D., regius professor of astronomy, and astronomer-royal, was born here in 1692.

SHERBORNE ST. JOHN, or EAST SHERBORNE (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BASINGSTOKE, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Basingstoke; containing 718 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 8. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of W. L. W. Chute, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £600, and the glebe consists of 63 acres. There is a private chapel at the Vine, the seat of Mrs. Chute, containing a tomb in memory of Chaloner Chute, speaker of the house of commons in Richard Cromwell's parliament, and the purchaser of this noble mansion, which was erected in the reign of Henry VIII. by the first Lord Sandys.



**SHERBORNE, MONK, or WEST SHERBORNE** (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union, and partly in the hundred, of **BASINGSTOKE**, but chiefly in the hundred of **CHUTELY**, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Basingstoke; containing, with the tythings of Chineham and Woodgarston, 559 inhabitants. It comprises 3087*a.* 4*p.*, of which 2318 acres are arable, 270 meadow and pasture, and 416 woodland. The soil is partly chalk, and partly clay; the surface is undulated, and the scenery pleasingly diversified. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 0. 7½.; patrons and impropiators, the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford: the great tithes have been commuted for £647, and the small for £74. The church is an ancient structure in the Norman style. The chapel of a Benedictine priory still remains, and service is performed in it every Sunday; it has an altar-tomb with the recumbent figure of a Knight Templar carved in solid oak, supposed to be the effigy of Sir John de Port. The priory was dedicated to St. Mary and St. John, and was a cell to the abbey of Cerasy, in Normandy; it was given by Henry VI. to Eton College, but was subsequently granted by Edward IV. to the hospital of St. Julian, in Southampton, and finally to the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, as masters of that hospital.

**SHERBOURNE** (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **WARWICK**, Snitterfield division of the hundred of **BARLICHWAY**, S. division of the county of **WARWICK**,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. W. by S.) from Warwick; containing 209 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Avon, comprises about 1500 acres of land, chiefly arable and pasture; the soil is light, and the scenery enriched with wood, principally elm. The road from Warwick to Stratford-upon-Avon passes through the village. The living is a perpetual curacy, with the rectory of Fulbrook united; net income, £110; patron, Samuel Ryland, Esq. The church is an ancient structure.

**SHERBURN**, a township, partly in the parish of **PITTINGTON**, and partly in that of **SHADEFORTH**, S. division of **EASINGTON** ward, union, and N. division of the county, of **DURHAM**,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (E.) from Durham; containing 1946 inhabitants. This place derives its name from a clear streamlet which joins the Pidding. In the record called **Boldon Book**, in the 12th century, it is included in **Queringdonshire**, and divided into North and South, a distinction now obsolete, as the latter district, which was probably the more ancient because it stood almost immediately on the brook that gave name to the township, is swallowed up in the possessions of the Hospital described in a subsequent article. The township comprises about 740 acres: the population is chiefly employed in collieries and lineworks. Facility of communication is afforded by the **York and Newcastle** and the **Durham and Sunderland** railways. Tithe rent-charges have been awarded amounting to £274, of which £150 are payable to the vicar of **Pittington**.

**SHERBURN** (*St. Hilda*), a parish, in the union of **SCARBOROUGH**, wapentake of **BECKROSE**, E. riding of **YORK**,  $11\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. N. E.) from Malton; containing 623 inhabitants. The parish is situated partly on the Wolds, and is intersected by one of the roads from York to Scarborough. It comprises by measurement 4200 acres, of which about 3670 are arable, 400 meadow and pasture, and 30 woodland. The **Derwent** forms

part of the northern boundary. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 0. 2½.; net income, £120; patron, Sir George Strickland, Bart.; impropiator, the Hon. M. Langley. The church is ancient: the arch between the chancel and nave, which is elliptical, is indicative of great antiquity, and is most probably early Norman; it is supported on short massive pillars. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

**SHERBURN** (*ALL SAINTS*), a market-town and parish, in the Upper division of the wapentake of **BARKSTONE-ASH**, W. riding of **YORK**; comprising the townships of **Barkstone**, **Huddlestone with Lumby**, **Lotherton**, **South Milford**, **Newthorpe**, and **Sherburn**, and the chapelry of **Micklefield**; and containing 3757 inhabitants, of whom 1328 are in the town, 15 miles (S. W. by S.) from York, and 184 (N. by W.) from London. This place derives its name from the Saxon *Scire*, pure, and *Burn*, a stream, in reference to the rivulet on which it is situated. It was of considerable importance during the heptarchy, and the residence of King Athelstan, whose palace here was given to the see of York, and afterwards exchanged by Archbishop Holgate for property at Cawood and Bishopthorpe. Nothing remains of the structure but a few inequalities on the surface of the land, which indistinctly mark the site; the materials are said to have been used in the erection of the present church. During the war in the reign of Charles I., an engagement took place here between the parliamentarians under Colonel Copley, and the royalists commanded by Lord Digby, lieutenant-general of the king's forces north of the Trent. The latter were at first triumphantly victorious, but Copley's retreat being mistaken for a royalist flight by that part of Lord Digby's forces not on the field, they instantly dispersed, and some fresh republican troops coming up at the moment, the victory was turned into a defeat. The army of Lord Digby was entirely discomfited, and all his baggage and cabinet papers fell into the hands of the enemy.

The town is situated on the direct road from Tadcaster to Ferrybridge; the York and North-Midland railway has a station in the township, and the Leeds and Selby line has stations at Micklefield and South Milford. The vicinity abounds with fine orchards: flax is cultivated to some extent, for the Leeds market; and teasel also, which is largely grown in the neighbourhood, forms a prominent article of trade. On a stream called **Bishop Dyke** are several corn-mills. The substratum abounds with excellent freestone, of which great quantities were raised for the repair of York Minster and Westminster Abbey: the stone was pronounced by Chantrey to be the most durable in the kingdom. The market, which is on Friday, had grown almost into disuse, but since the construction of the railways has been revived, and is now numerously attended by dealers in corn. A fair for pedlery and various kinds of merchandise is held on the 25th of September, and a statute fair on the Friday preceding and the Friday following Martinmas. There are petty-sessions every alternate Wednesday.

The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £10. 17. 1.; net income, £135; patron, the Archbishop of York. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1770. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, the nave presenting a beautiful specimen of architecture. There are chapels of ease at **Lotherton** and **Micklefield**, and a separate man-



bency at South Milford. The Wesleyans and Roman Catholics have places of worship. The free grammar and hospital school was founded in 1619, by Robert Hungate, who endowed it with a rent-charge of £120 for the education and maintenance of twenty-four orphan boys, £13. 6. 8. for the master of the hospital, £30 for the schoolmaster, £13. 6. 8. for the usher, £26. 13. 4. for exhibitions for the poor scholars, and £2. 10. for an apprentice-fee with one of the orphans. These funds being found inadequate for all the purposes, the number of orphans was reduced to eight, the apprentice-fee increased to £7. 10., and the schoolmaster's salary to £80, without an usher. The school has an exhibition every fifth year for one scholar, on Lady Hastings' foundation; and is under the visitation of the Dean of York. A school for the maintenance and education of six female orphans was endowed in 1731, by the Rev. Samuel Duffield, with certain land and the sum of £1450, now producing an income of £114 per annum. A rich and elegant cross was found some years since, in the churchyard, when digging amongst the foundations of an old chapel. Traces of a Roman road to Aberford are yet visible.

SHERBURN HOUSE or HOSPITAL, an extra-parochial liberty, in the S. division of EASINGTON ward, union, and N. division of the county, of DURHAM,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by S.) from Durham; containing, according to the last census, 86 inhabitants, but now about 200, owing to the increase of its pit population. This place is usually called Sherburn House, from the legal title of its hospital, *Domus Hospitalis Christi de Sherburn*. The hospital was founded by Hugh Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, about 1181, and was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, to Lazarus, and his sisters Mary and Martha; its revenue, in the reign of Henry VIII., was certified as of the value of £142. 0. 4., the society consisting of a master, several priests, and sixty-five lepers. The leprosy becoming extinct in England, the hospital was incorporated in 1585, by Queen Elizabeth, for a master and thirty brethren; and at present this is one of the most richly endowed charitable foundations in the north of England, its income amounting to several thousand pounds per annum. It is governed by a body of statutes given by Bishop Chandler in 1735, but the Bishop of Durham, as visiter, has full power to alter the statutes as he may think expedient.

Fifteen of the persons on the establishment are in-brethren, and must be single men; fifteen are out-brethren, and may, at the option of the master, be married men. The qualification is, the non-possession of property worth more than £20, birth in the county of Durham, and membership of the Church of England. The brethren are all nominated by the master, except one, who is appointed by a private family. The in-brethren have clothing and comfortable maintenance, and by the act of Elizabeth were to receive a small money payment; but this, and the larger pensions of the out-brethren, have from time to time been augmented, so as to keep pace with the value of money. The appointment of the master is vested in the visiter, and the office is not tenable with any ecclesiastical benefice which has the cure of souls; he must be at the least M.A. of Oxford or Cambridge, and by the act of 1585 is required to be in holy orders, though, by a dispensation from the crown, he may be a layman, as the appointment is now held to

be lay preferment. The chaplain is also vice master, and to him the discipline of the hospital is ordinarily assigned. The livings of Bishopton, Grindon, Ebchester, and Sockburn, are in the patronage of the master, and the present master has augmented the income of each. The hospital stands on the eastern side of the small river Pidding, one of the feeders of the Wear; and forms three sides of a spacious court, the fourth being occupied by the wall of the ancient clausum and the entrance gateway. The chapel has been thoroughly restored; the dilapidated master's house has been rebuilt, and a separate house erected for the chaplain. On the re-incorporation of the hospital, it was dedicated to Christ.

SHERE (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of GUILDFORD, Second division of the hundred of BLACKHEATH, W. division of SURREY, 6 miles (E. by S.) from Guildford; containing 1347 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Guildford to Dorking, and comprises about 6300 acres, of which 3900 are under cultivation, and 2400 waste; the soil of the inclosed land is fertile, and the scenery is pleasing. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 1.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of the Rev. D. C. Delafosse: the tithes have been commuted for £940, and there is a glebe of 5 acres. The church is principally in the early English style, with a tower and spire rising from the centre; it has some fine remains of stained glass, and several brasses. There are two places of worship for Independents. Thomas Gatton, Esq., in 1758, bequeathed £400 for teaching children, who are sent to the school at Albury: Edward Woods, Esq., in 1837 left £500 for poor widows. William Bray, Esq., the antiquary, and county historian, was born and is buried here.

SHEREFORD (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of GALLOW, W. division of NORFOLK,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W.) from Fakenham; containing 89 inhabitants. It comprises 830 acres, of which 678 are arable, 128 pasture and meadow, and 16 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9, and in the gift of the family of Townshend: the tithes have been commuted for £192, and the glebe comprises 58 acres. The church is chiefly in the decorated English style, with a circular tower.

SHERFIELD-ENGLISH (*ST. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of ROMSEY, hundred of THORNGATE, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. N. W.) from Romsey; containing 328 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1774 acres. The soil is partly light, and partly of stronger quality, producing excellent crops of barley and potatoes; the surface is undulated, commanding views of the New Forest and the Isle of Wight. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 10.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of R. Bristow, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £284, and the glebe comprises 39 acres.

SHERFIELD-UPON-LODDON (*ST. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of BASINGSTOKE, hundred of ODIHAM, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Basingstoke; containing 640 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 3.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of the Rev. W. Eyre: the tithes have been commuted for £674. 10., and the glebe comprises 36 acres. Besides the church, there are places of worship for Independents



and Wesleyans. James Christian, in 1735, gave £100 to build a school-house, and £25 a year for education.

**SHERFORD** (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of **KINGSBRIDGE**, hundred of **COLERIDGE**, Stanborough and Coleridge, and S. divisions of **DEVON**,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E.) from Kingsbridge; containing 450 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2267 acres, of which 26 are common or waste land. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Stokenham. The church contains some good screen-work. Attached to an old farmhouse at Kennedon are some remains of the manorial seat of Justice Hals, who lived in the reign of Henry V.

**SHERIFF-HALES** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **SHIFFNALL**, partly in the Newport division of the hundred of **SOUTH BRADFORD**, N. division of **SALOP**, but chiefly in the W. division of the hundred of **CUTTLESTONE**, S. division of the county of **STAFFORD**, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Shiffnall; containing, with the chapelry of Woodcote, 1019 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 1. 8.; net income, £614; patron and impropiator, the Duke of Sutherland. The church is a neat stone edifice, seated on an eminence above a small stream that parts it from Shropshire. There is a chapel of ease at Woodcote; also a place of worship in the parish for Wesleyans. A milky vitriolic water is found among the iron-mines in the neighbourhood.

**SHERIFF-HUTTON**.—See **HUTTON**, **SHERIFF**.

**SHERINGHAM** (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **ERPINGHAM**, hundred of **NORTH ERPINGHAM**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 5 miles (W.) from Cromer; containing 1134 inhabitants. It comprises 2177a. 22p., of which 1300 acres are arable, and 700 woodland and heath; the surface is undulated, and the scenery in some parts beautiful. Sheringham Hall is a handsome mansion of white brick, finely situated in a well-wooded park. The villages of Upper and Lower Sheringham are about a mile and a half apart: in the former is the parochial church; the latter is on the cliffs, near a narrow ravine, through which a rivulet flows into the sea. On the beach are six curing-houses; thirty boats are usually employed in the herring-fishery, and many smaller craft in taking cod, skate, whiting, lobsters, and crabs, of which great quantities are sent to London. Upon the banks of the rivulet is a small paper-mill. The living is a vicarage; net income, £82; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Ely, whose tithes have been commuted for £361. The church is in the earlier and later English styles, with a lofty embattled tower; on the north side of the chancel is the mausoleum of the Upcher family. Here was a monastery of Black canons, a cell to Nutley Abbey, in the county of Buckingham.

**SHERMANBURY** (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of **STEYNING**, hundred of **WINDHAM** and **EWHURST**, rape of **BRAMBER**, W. division of **SUSSEX**, 8 miles (N. E. by N.) from Steyning; containing 411 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the river Adur, and comprises about 2000 acres, of which 30 are common or waste; the soil is clay and loam, the surface gently undulated, and the meadows and pastures luxuriantly rich. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 19. 4½., and in the patronage of the Challen family: the tithes have been commuted for £381. 15., and the glebe comprises 14 acres. The church, which is beautifully situated in Shermanbury

Park, close to the mansion-house, is a handsome structure; the windows are embellished with stained glass inserted by the late Rev. J. G. Challen, D.D. Here are the groined gateway and some other remains of a castellated mansion surrounded by a moat, called Ewhurst, and anciently a seat of the lords De la Warr.

**SHERMANS-GROUNDS**, an extra-parochial district, in the hundred of **WEST GOSCOTE**, N. division of the county of **LEICESTER**; containing 25 inhabitants.

**SHERNBOURNE** (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of **DOCKING**, hundred of **SMITHDON**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, 2 miles (S. E. by E.) from Snettisham; containing 133 inhabitants. It comprises about 1300 acres, of which more than 1200 are arable, 50 meadow and pasture, and 10 woodland. The estate was for many generations the property of the Shernbourne family, whose ancient residence, the Hall, is now a farmhouse. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £69; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Ely. The tithes were commuted for land in 1767; the glebe comprises 65 acres of land, on which several farm-buildings have been erected by the incumbent. The church was built by Thorpe, lord of Shernbourne, when Felix, Bishop of the East Angles, came to convert the inhabitants to Christianity; and it is said to have been the second founded in that kingdom. The nave only remains; on the north side are sepulchral brasses with the effigies of Lord and Lady Shernbourne.

**SHERRINGTON** (*St. Luce*), a parish, in the union of **NEWPORT-PAGNELL**, hundred of **NEWPORT**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (N. N. E.) from Newport-Pagnell, on the road to Olney; containing 856 inhabitants. It comprises about 2000 acres, of which about two-thirds are arable, 25 acres wood, and the remainder pasture; the surface is generally level, and the soil clay. A limestone-quarry supplies stone for the roads and for burning into lime. A little rush-matting is made; the majority of the women and children are employed in making pillow-lace. The river Ouse runs through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 0. 2½.; net income, £500; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The tithes were commuted for land and a corn-rent in 1796: there are 20 acres of glebe, with a good glebe-house. The church is an ancient building with a tower. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

**SHERRINGTON** (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of **WARMINSTER**, forming a detached portion of the hundred of **BRANCH AND DOLE**, Warminster and S. divisions of **WILTS**, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Wilby; containing 194 inhabitants. It comprises 1730 acres by admeasurement, and is situated on the river Wilby. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11, and in the gift of A. B. Lambert, Esq.; the tithes have been commuted for £259, and the glebe comprises 21 acres. The church is a small structure in good repair. A school is supported by subscription. There are some barrows in the parish.

**SHERSTON MAGNA** (*Hot Cross*), a parish, in the union of **MALMESBURY**, hundred of **CHIPPENHAM**, Malmesbury and Kingswood, and N. divisions of **WILT**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by S.) from Malmesbury; containing 1305 inhabitants. This place was called by the Saxons *Sæstun* or *Sæstun*, signifying "the town on a rock." It



seems to have been occupied by the Romans: the consular way passed near; and coins of Antoninus, Faustinus, Gordianus, Flavius Julianus, and others, have been found. An obstinate battle was fought here in 1016, between Edmund Ironside and Canute the Great. On the cliff behind the village is an ancient encampment with a remarkably deep well; and in the neighbourhood are the foundations and fragments of three stone crosses. The parish comprises about 6000 acres, of which a considerable portion is waste: the soil is various; the surface is chiefly level, and is watered by two small streams, which uniting form the river Avon. The village stands on an eminence. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 2.; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester; impropiators, the Rev. H. Creswell, J. Neeld, Esq., and the churchwardens of Cirencester, as lessees under the Dean and Chapter. The great tithes have been commuted for £250, and the vicarial for £100; the impropriate glebe comprises 288 acres. The church exhibits portions in the Norman and the several English styles, and is a large structure, with a lofty tower rising from the centre. A school is endowed with £10 per annum.

SHERSTON PARVA, or SHERSTON-PINKNEY, a parish, in the union of MALMESBURY, and in a detached portion of the hundred of CHIPPENHAM, Malmesbury and Kingswood, and N. divisions of WILTS,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W.) from Malmesbury; containing 155 inhabitants. The living is valued in the king's books at £3. 14.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ .: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £159, and there are 93 acres of impropriate glebe. The church was long since demolished, and no institution has taken place since 1640, when the patronage was in the Crown.

SHERWILL (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of BARNSTAPLE, hundred of SHERWILL, Braunton and N. divisions of DEVON, 4 miles (N. E.) from Barnstaple; containing 686 inhabitants, and comprising 4762 acres. This parish is supposed to derive its name from the purity of its waters: near the village is a copious well of limpid water, which in the driest seasons affords an abundant supply. The substratum abounds with stone quarried for building purposes. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £30. 3.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £545, and the glebe comprises 91 acres, with a small house. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a tower at the western extremity of the south aisle.

SHEVINGTON, a township, in the parish of STANDISH, union of WIGAN, hundred of LEYLAND, N. division of LANCASHIRE,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Wigan; containing 1122 inhabitants. Before the general introduction of dates in the conveyance of landed property, a family existed denominating themselves from this township. The family of Hesketh have possessed property here for several ages, and have been considered as lords of the manor. The township is of some extent, standing on the declivity of the hill between Standish and Wigan, and reaching to the north-east bank of the Douglas: the area is 1708 acres, whereof 133 are common or waste. Some valuable mines of coal are in operation. The Leeds and Liverpool canal, or, as it is here called, the Douglas navigation, runs parallel with the Douglas river. In the township are a number of ancient

mansions: the old Hall or manor-house, the property of the Heskeths, is of the date 1653. New Hall is now a farmhouse, and Owlet or Hullet House is merely noted for its rude antiquity. White Hall bears the arms of the Baldwins, its ancient owners. Holt Farm was the residence of the Holts, of whom Alexander Holt, citizen and goldsmith, of London, was one of the benefactors of the parish: Crook Hall was the seat of the Pearsons. Upon Shevington Moor is a causeway called Cripplegate, said to have derived its name from the circumstance of two maiden ladies, to whose house it led, having given alms to every crippled applicant. The tithes have been commuted for £260. 4. 6. A school, with a house and garden for the master, was built during the incumbency of the Rev. Richard Perrin; and in 1845 a national school was built by Edward Woodcock, Esq.

SHEVIOCK (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of ST. GERMAN'S, S. division of the hundred of EAST, E. division of CORNWALL, 3 miles (S. by E.) from St. Germans; containing 567 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the north by the river Lynher, and on the south by the English Channel, comprises 2122 acres, whereof three-fourths are arable, and the remainder woodland, with a small portion of pasture. The surface is varied, and intersected by numerous rivulets; the soil on the north side, near the river, is a stiffish yellow clay, and on the south side of much lighter quality. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 14. 7., and in the gift of the Carew family: the tithes have been commuted for £335, and the glebe comprises 62 acres. The church contains a sumptuous monument to the memory of Sir Edward and Lady Courtenay, and several curious tombs of the family of Dawnay. At Wrinkle Cove is an ancient pier; and off the coast a considerable pilchard-fishery is carried on.

SHIDFIELD, a tything, in the parish of DROXFORD, hundred of BISHOP'S-WALTHAM, Droxford and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3 miles (S.) from Bishop's-Waltham. A church dedicated to St. John, to which a district has been assigned, was erected by subscription in 1829: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector of Droxford; net income, £100, with a house.

SHIELDS, NORTH, a sea-port and market-town, in the parish, union, and borough of TYNEMOUTH, E. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 8 miles (E. N. E.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and 276 (N. by W.) from London; containing 25,808 inhabitants, of whom 7509 are in the township. This place, at the commencement of the 13th century, consisted only of a few fishermen's huts or "shielings," which occupied the site of part of the present town, and from which it appears to have derived its name. In the reign of Edward I., the prior of Tynemouth began to erect houses here, established a market, and encouraged the settling of traders; but the burgesses of Newcastle, who possessed the exclusive traffic of the river Tyne, jealous of this encroachment on their privileges, commenced a suit in the court of king's bench against the prior, who, by a judgment of the court, was compelled to relinquish his enterprise. Retiring therefore within the precincts of the priory at Tynemouth, he there carried his purpose into effect, and formed a harbour for trading-vessels, which from that circumstance is still called the Prior's haven. The town of Shields relapsed into its previous



obscurity, and remained in a state of insignificance till about the middle of the 17th century, when Cromwell made considerable efforts to place it in that rank to which, from its advantageous situation, it was so obviously entitled. For this purpose he caused commodious quays to be built, granted a charter for a weekly market, and afforded every facility for the promotion of trade; but it was not till about the close of the century that the restrictions on the commerce of the town were effectually removed, and the place began to prosper. From that period its advance has been rapidly progressive, its trade has greatly increased, and since the commencement of the present century, its population has been nearly doubled.

The town is situated on the north bank of the river Tyne, near its influx into the North Sea, and opposite to South Shields on the other side of the river. The older portion consists chiefly of narrow streets and lanes; while that of more recent origin contains numerous spacious, well-formed streets, and several handsome squares, in which are houses of elegant appearance, inhabited principally by merchants and shipowners. A street 60 feet in width, leading from the upper districts of the town to the market-place and the quays, has been recently completed. The streets are lighted with gas, partly from works constructed in the neighbourhood called the Low Lights, in 1820, at an expense of £5000; and partly from others in Hudson-street, established in 1836. The inhabitants are amply supplied with water from reservoirs at Percy Main, Whitley, and Waterville, whence it is conveyed into the town by pipes, under the superintendence of a company incorporated in 1786. A subscription library, originally instituted in 1802, and for which a good building of stone was erected in 1807 by shareholders, has a collection of more than 4000 volumes; and a natural-history society, primarily formed in 1825, and re-established in 1835 in Church street, whence it has been removed to Tyne-street, has a valuable collection of mineralogical, geological, and ornithological specimens. In Tyne-street, also, is a handsome newsroom, and another has been opened in Dockwray-square. A theatre, a neat building of brick, erected in 1798, is opened during the winter months; and card and dancing assemblies are held at the principal inn, in King-street.

The TRADE of the port mainly consists in the exportation of coal to London and the eastern coasts of England and Scotland, from the various staiths on the river, of which the principal are the Whitley coal and lime staiths, near the Low Light-house. Since the great extension of steam navigation, the coal-trade to France, the Mediterranean, the ports of the Baltic and the Black Sea, to Spain, North and South America, the West India Islands, Arabia, and recently to China, has much increased. Vessels are also employed in the Greenland and Davis' Straits fisheries. The harbour, which is also the harbour of South Shields, is capable of containing 2000 sail of vessels at one time, and ships of 1000 tons burthen can safely pass the bar at its mouth, in spring tides. The entrance is defended by several forts, of which the principal are, Clifford's fort, erected in 1672; the Spanish battery, raised at the time of the threatened invasion by the celebrated Armada; and Tynemouth Castle. At Clifford's fort was formerly a light-house called the Low Light, and on an eminence

to the west of it was another named the High Light. Both of these, since the shifting of the bar at the mouth of the harbour, within the last thirty years, have been discontinued; and others, under the direction of the Newcastle Trinity Company, have been erected in their stead, one on the bank opposite Dockwray-square, and the other at the Low Light shore. The quay formed by a late Duke of Northumberland, in 1804, is spacious and commodious; several bonding warehouses have been erected here, and near it are the custom-house, the landing-place for the steam-packets, an extensive area in which the market is held, and a handsome hotel. Arrangements are in progress for the erection of a quay extending from that part called the Shepherd's quay to the union road on the east, adjoining the Low Light shore, a line recommended some years since by the late Mr. Rennie. This quay will be fronted with a wall of solid stone 2365 feet in length, and the space behind filled up with ballast from the vessels which here take in their lading of coal: a frontage of 20 feet will be left free for public use, and the remainder attached to the adjacent dwelling-houses. The estimated expense of this work is about £9000. The houses adjoining the custom-house quay will be removed for the construction of docks for repairing vessels. Ships employed in the foreign trade are compelled to clear out from the custom-house at Newcastle; but vessels trading coastwise may clear out from the custom-house at this port. Steam-boats ply every half-hour to Newcastle, for the conveyance of passengers and goods; and there is a steam ferry to South Shields.

The manufactures in the town and immediate neighbourhood are principally connected with shipping. There are two yards for ship-building, and others for smaller vessels and boats; several roperies, and manufactories for sailcloth, tobacco, starch, hats, and gloves, some salt-works, a mill for grinding flint, and a large establishment for earthenware and stained glass; numerous iron-foundries; several forges, one of which has machinery for the manufacture of scrap-iron, and some manufactories for chain-cables and anchors. Patent windlasses are also manufactured. Messrs. Waite established a manufactory for steam-boat engines in 1821, and have a flour-mill at Low Lights. The market is on Saturday, and is abundantly supplied with provisions of all kinds; there are fairs on the 1st of March and of November. Courts leet and baron are held at Easter and Michaelmas, by the steward of the manor of Tynemouth, which belongs to the Duke of Northumberland; and the magistrates for the division hold petty-sessions every Tuesday. The powers of the county debt court of North Shields, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Tynemouth. A handsome building in the Elizabethan style has been erected in Saville-street, in which is the office of the superintendent registrar, and in which also the board of guardians for the union of Tynemouth hold their meetings. A town-hall, having a handsome interior, was opened in August 1845. The Newcastle and Tynemouth railway has a station here, occupying an area of about two acres in front of Bedford street.

The parochial church of Tynemouth is on the north side of the town. In the western part is a chapel of ease, dedicated to the Holy Trinity on the 27th of October, 1856, having been erected at a cost of £3700.



by subscription, aided by a donation of £350 from the Duke of Northumberland, and a grant from the Church-Building Society. It is a handsome structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, surmounted by an octagonal turret crowned with pinnacles, and contains 1200 sittings, of which 602 are free. At the north-west entrance of the town is a cemetery, formed in 1834, and having a gateway of four finely-sculptured columns. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Methodists of the New Connexion, and Wesleyans, a Scottish church, and a Roman Catholic chapel. A school has been established and endowed by the trustees of the late Mr. Thomas Kettlewell, who for that purpose bequeathed property which has been invested in the purchase of £2000 new four per cents. and £2000 three per cent. consols. An asylum for decayed master-mariners was erected on a site given by the late Duke of Northumberland, comprising about an acre on the Tynemouth road. The buildings are of the Elizabethan style, and consist of nine houses forming a semi-quadrangle, in the centre of which is a statue of the duke; they will accommodate 32 inmates, each of whom has two apartments, and receives an annual gratuity. There are numerous benefit and friendly societies, and various bequests for distribution among the poor. In excavating the ground for the formation of the new street to the market-place, an immense boulder of mountain limestone, with some specimens of copper-ore, was discovered at a depth of 20 feet.



Seal.

SHIELDS, SOUTH, a sea-port, newly-enfranchised borough, and township, and the head of a union, in the parish of JARROW, E. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of DURHAM, 20 miles (N. N. E.) from Durham, and 278 (N. N. W.) from London; the township containing 9082 inhabitants. This place, the importance of which is comparatively of modern date,

lays claim notwithstanding to an origin of remote antiquity, and has strong indications of having been a Roman station. At the western extremity of the town is an elevated pavement, near the mouth of the Tyne, corresponding with a similar work near the end of the wall of Severus on the opposite bank of the river. It was evidently constructed by the Romans, for the safe landing of their forces at the ebbing and flowing of the tide; and at a place called the Lawe, between the town and the river, a hypocaust, some altars, coins, and numerous other vestiges of Roman occupation, have been found. In the opinion of some antiquaries, the place seems almost identified with the ancient *Segedunum*, the first station on the wall of Severus. A military road branching from the Watling-street, passing over Durham and Harbrass moors, and by Lumley Castle, terminates here; it is called the *Wreken Dyke* by Hutchinson, who derives that name from its probable restoration by the Danes, for the more easy access to the Tyne. The trade of South Shields was greatly promoted by the establishment about the year 1499 of the manufacture of salt, which, in the reigns of Elizabeth, James, and Charles I.,

attracted many strangers, who settled in the town. During the parliamentary war, a guard-house with a battery of four guns was erected on the Lawe, which was taken by the Scottish general Leslie in 1644, and which at the close of the late war was dismantled.

The town is situated on the southern bank of the Tyne, at its influx into the North Sea, and nearly opposite to the port of North Shields on the other side of the river. The older portion of it consists of long and inconveniently narrow streets, extending for more than a mile and a half along the shore of the river; the more modern portion contains many handsome ranges of buildings, among which are Winchester, Saville, and Frederick streets, Ogle and Albion terraces, and numerous pleasant villas on the east side of the town. The streets are lighted with gas by a company who have erected works for that purpose at an expense of £4000; and the inhabitants are supplied with water conveyed by pipes from springs in the neighbourhood, by a company established under an act of parliament obtained in 1788. A subscription library was established in 1803, and a literary, scientific, and mechanics' institution in 1825; the latter contains a library, and the requisite apparatus for experiments. There is a public newsroom in the town-hall; and at Bank Top is a theatre, erected in 1791.

The chief TRADE of the port is the shipping of coal from the various mines in the surrounding districts. Two collieries in the immediate vicinity of the town are in active operation, and connected with them are staiths for vessels, which were also used by the late Stanhope and Tyne, or Pontop and South Shields Railway Company. This company was established in 1833, and in the course of two years completed a railway from the town of Stanhope, in the western part of the county, to South Shields, a distance of thirty-four miles, at a cost of about £250,000. The staiths here are constructed on the most scientific and improved principles, and are capable of loading a vessel of 700 tons' burthen from each of the eight drops of the railway, in a period of six hours; 100,939 tons of coal were shipped at these staiths from the company's mines, in 1836, and about 166,500 tons are annually shipped from other collieries. Large cargoes are also brought down the river in keels, to be shipped in the colliers here. Considerable quantities of superior lime are carried by the railway, and distributed through a very extensive agricultural district; a portion of it is shipped from the staiths for Scotland. The Brandling Junction railway connects Shields with Monk-Wearmouth on the south, and Gateshead on the west; with the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, by the inclined plane from Gateshead to Redheugh; and with the York and Newcastle railway. The Pontop and the Brandling railways now belong to the York and Newcastle company. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port is about 350, of the aggregate burthen of 77,000 tons. By far the greater number are employed in the coal-trade; a few are engaged in the American, Baltic, and Indian trades. The insurance of vessels is conducted by mutual assurance societies, of which one of the largest in the kingdom is established at this place, with a capital of more than a million sterling.

The PORT is capacious, the river here expanding into a wide bay capable of affording secure shelter to more than 2000 sail of merchant vessels; but the entrance



is extremely dangerous. On the north of the channel are clusters of rugged and elevated rocks, and on the south a treacherous sand-bank with a great bar, which in easterly, north-easterly, and south-easterly winds, raises breakers to a tremendous height; so that vessels attempting to enter the harbour in a gale, are often by a single sea precipitated on the rocks or driven on the sands. In 1789, the "Adventure" of Newcastle was wrecked on the sands, and the whole of the crew perished in the sight of thousands of spectators, who could afford no assistance. Upon this, a number of gentlemen formed themselves into a committee to devise some means, if possible, for the prevention of the loss of life from these melancholy catastrophes, and in the same year, with the aid of Mr. Henry Greathead, constructed the life-boat, which, on the 30th of January 1790, rescued from destruction a crew which no other means could have saved. This important discovery was duly appreciated by government; parliament voted a present of £1200 to Mr. Greathead, the Royal Humane Society presented him with their gold medal, and the Empress of Russia with a diamond ring. In commemoration of the event, the device of a life-boat has been adopted in the public seal of the borough. In 1826, James Mather, Esq., of this place, invented the life-boat for ships, which is at present generally used for packet-vessels and steamers.

Ship-building was formerly carried on here to a vast extent, and during the late war not less than 30 ships were annually launched, but the number is now much reduced, and the trade almost confined to the repairing of vessels, for which there are two patent-slips. The manufacture of salt, to the introduction of which the town owed its earlier increase, was also extensive; and in 1696 there were 200 salt-pans, affording employment to many hundred persons: it is now conducted on a very reduced scale, not more than five tons of salt being produced weekly. The principal articles of manufacture at present are, plate, flint, and crown glass; bottles; alkali, salts, soda, soap, and oil of vitriol; anchors and chain-cables, and boilers for steam-engines. The plate-glass works were established in 1827; the glass is polished at Newcastle, and chiefly sent to London. Altogether there are nine glass-houses in constant operation, with mills for glass-grinding; and previously to the reduction of the duty, the amount for glass manufactured here exceeded £120,000 per annum. The Jarrow alkali-works, established in 1823, by Messrs. Cookson and Co., are situated on the margin of the river, near the entrance to the town. They are unrivalled for the production of alkalis, soda, alum, Epsom-salts, oil of vitriol, bleaching-powders, sulphates of copper, and other chemical substances, for which they are supplied with common salt from works at East Howden, in Northumberland: from 700 to 800 persons are employed. Here are also, a paint manufactory, worked by steam; five roperies, in some of which patent cordage is made; six breweries, and various other establishments. The market is on Wednesday; a customary market is held on Saturday; and there are fairs, granted by charter of Bishop Trevor in 1770, annually on the 24th of June and the 1st of September. The markets are held in a large area in the centre of the town.

The MUNICIPAL affairs are managed by commissioners under a local act of the reign of George IV. The

docks, manufactories, and other important works, are exempt from one-half of the rates charged on other property. Petty-sessions for this part of the Eastern division of Chester ward are held here every Wednesday; and courts leet and baron for making presentments, and for the recovery of small debts, are held in the town-hall, under the Dean and Chapter of Durham, as lords of the manor. The powers of the county debt-court of South Shields, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of South Shields. The town-hall, situated in the market-place, was erected in 1768, by the Dean and Chapter, and is a neat and commodious structure, supported on a colonnade, within the area of which the market for butter, eggs, and poultry is held. It is used by the merchants for the purpose of an exchange. The borough returns one member to parliament; the franchise is vested in the £10 householders of the townships of South Shields and Westoe, together comprising a population of 23,072, and the returning officer is appointed by the sheriff. A large portion of the land within the borough belongs to the Dean and Chapter, under whom it is held on building leases of 21 years, renewable every seven years on payment of a fine; and the old tenants are acknowledged to hold a beneficial interest in their leases (which are objects of sale, mortgage, or settlement) as freeholders. The township of South Shields comprises an area of 89a. 2r. 20p.

The ancient chapel of *St. Hilda*, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt in 1810 at an expense of £5000, and retains but little of its original character, though it still contains some fine monuments; the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £330; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter. A church was erected in 1818, in that part of the town which is in the township of *Westoe*. Another dedicated to the *Holy Trinity* was erected in the Western Commercial-road, in 1834, at a cost of £3350, chiefly defrayed by the Dean and Chapter; it is a handsome structure with a square embattled tower, containing 1200 sittings, of which 800 are free: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £350; patrons, the Dean and Chapter. There is an oratory at *Harton*, which is a curacy in the patronage of the Incumbent of South Shields; and an additional church has been erected at the east end of the town, within the chapelry of *St. Hilda*, at a cost of about £2000: it was consecrated in October 1846, and is dedicated to *St. Stephen*. The design is of the early English style, with a tower surmounted by a spire, and the building contains 800 sittings, including 500 free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter, with a net income of £200. There are three places of worship belonging to the Wesleyans; two each to the Baptists, Presbyterians, and Methodists of the New Connexion; and one each to the Independents, Primitive Methodists, and members of the United Secession Church. A school was founded in 1769, by bequests from Christopher Maughan in 1749, and Ann Aubone in 1760, which, augmented by subsequent benefactions from Ralph Redhead and others, produce an income of £82 per annum. The poor-law union of South Shields comprises six parishes or places, containing a population of 28,907. In the chapelry is a saline spring, the water of which was found on analysis to contain in one gill, of muriate of lime 2 grains, muriate of magnesia 1·6, muriate of soda 3·9, carbonate



of lime and magnesia 10, and of sulphate of lime 3: this water, which contains neither any particle of iron nor of free acids, is used by some poor families instead of yeast, in making their bread. Near Marsden Rock, on the coast, is found elastic limestone, which does not occur elsewhere in England; it is perfectly flexible to the touch, and is regarded as a singular curiosity.—See HARTON and WESTOE.

SHIFFNALL (*St. Andrew*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the Shiffrall division of the hundred of BRIMSTREE, S. division of SALOP; containing, with the townships of Hatton and Woodside, and the chapelry of Prior's-Lee, 5244 inhabitants, of whom 1872 are in the town,  $17\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by S.) from Shrewsbury, and 143 (N. W.) from London. This place, formerly called Idsall, appears to have been of greater note than it is at present. It belonged to Earl Morcar prior to the Conquest, and at a period considerably later was the property of the family of Dunstanville, one of whom, Walter de Dunstanville, by the special command of Henry III., resided in the Marches, to protect them against the ravaging incursions of the Welsh. The estate afterwards came into the possession of the Badlesmeres, who obtained from Edward I. a market for two days in the week, and two yearly fairs. Bartholomew de Badlesmere having been executed for his participation in the battle of Boroughbridge, it subsequently became the property of various families of distinction, among whom were those of Bohun, Tiptoft, Ab Rees, Mortimer, and Talbot. The town is supposed to have been destroyed by fire, and then built on its present site eastward of the church, having been, prior to its destruction, situated to the west. A book printed towards the end of the fifteenth century, entitled *The Burnynge of the Town of Idsall, alias Shiffrall*, is said to be in existence, though very scarce. Shiffrall is on the road from London to Holyhead, in a country abounding with coal and iron-ore, and the inhabitants are supplied with good water from wells. A subscription library is maintained. The market is on Tuesday; and there are fairs on the first Monday in April, August 5th, and November 23rd, for hops, horses, and cattle of different kinds. A petty-session for the division is held monthly by the magistrates, and a court leet annually. The coal and ironstone with which the substratum abounds are worked on a very extensive scale, by a company at Prior's-Lee. The parish comprises 11,433*a.* 28*p.* of land, chiefly arable; the soil is fertile, and produces excellent crops of wheat, barley, beans, and peas.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 6. 8.; net income, £450; patrons, the Brooke family. The great tithes have been commuted for £1634, and the small for £305: the vicar has a glebe of 60 acres. The church is a large cruciform structure, with a tower in the centre; the prevailing character is the Norman, with alterations of less ancient date, and the four pointed arches supporting the tower are good specimens of later Norman architecture. The chancel, in which are two round-headed windows (now blocked up), with slender-shafted columns and decorated capitals, is evidently of very early date, and is separated from the tower by a large semicircular arch, a fine specimen of the early Norman style. The roof of the chancel, which is of a high pitch, is supported by frame-

work of oak, of elegant design, richly carved, and springing from corbels on the walls; the roof of the nave, which is of similar character and equally beautiful, is hidden by a plaster ceiling added in 1810, when the church underwent a thorough repair. At Prior's-Lee is a separate incumbency. The Baptists and Independents have places of worship. A free school established in 1595, by John Aron, had from endowments a sum of £13. 7. 4., which was paid until 1816, when an addition was made from a fund raised by subscription, making the income £30 per annum, and the national system was adopted. There is an exhibition to Christ-Church College, Oxford, founded in 1689 by Edward Careswell; but the course of education now pursued not qualifying the scholars for the university, the benefit of it is enjoyed by a private school, the master of which is nominally classical master of the free school. Several small sums called Dole charities, have been left by different persons for the benefit of the poor. The union of Shiffrall comprises 15 parishes or places, of which 11 are in the county of Salop and 4 in that of Stafford, the whole containing a population of 11,050. In a field near the vicarage-house are the remains of a military station, consisting of a circular mound with a ditch. Shiffrall is the birthplace of Dr. Beddoes, a physician eminent as well for his literary attainments as for professional skill.

SHIFFORD, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of BAMPTON, union of WITNEY, county of OXFORD, 6 miles (S. E.) from Witney; containing 52 inhabitants. It appears from a Saxon MS. in the Cottonian library, that Alfred the Great held one of his first councils here, probably on a piece of ground near the chapel, called Court Close. The chapel is an ancient structure.

SHILBOTTLE (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of ALNWICK, E. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing, with the townships of Hazon, Newton-on-the-Moor, Whittle, and Woodhouse, 1208 inhabitants, of whom 549 are in Shilbottle township,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by E.) from Alnwick. The parish comprises 5921*a.* 3*r.* 20*p.*, of which 4400 acres are arable, 1255 pasture and meadow, and 140 woodland: the soil is a strong clay, producing grain of all kinds; and great numbers of cattle and sheep are reared and fattened for the markets. The substratum abounds with coal of good quality, of which mines are in operation. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £4. 14. 8.; net income, £222: it is in the patronage of the Crown, and the remainder of the rectorial tithes belong to various persons. The incumbent's tithes in Shilbottle township have been commuted for £77, and the impropiators for £246: the vicar has a glebe of 18 acres. The church, which was thoroughly repaired about 1793, retains a portion of its original Norman character. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SHILDON, a township, in the parish of St. Andrew Auckland, union of AUCKLAND, N. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by S.) from Bishop-Auckland; containing 2631 inhabitants. Here is a depôt for goods, on the railway from Witton Park to Darlington and Stockton. The station is 124 yards in length, and will contain more than 1000 coal-waggons; four locomotive-



engines are generally kept here, and there are extensive warehouses. A church was erected some years ago in a conspicuous situation on rising ground east of the old village: a district has been assigned, comprising the townships of Shildon, Midridge, Eldon, and East Thickle; and a parsonage-house built, towards which the Earl of Eldon subscribed 100 guineas. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Bishop of Durham, and is endowed with £225 per annum out of the property of the see. The impropriate tithes of the township have been commuted for £43. 3.

**SHILLINGFORD** (*St. FAITH*), a parish, in the union of FARRINGDON, hundred of GANFIELD, county of BERKS,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Farringdon; containing 280 inhabitants. It comprises about 1680 acres, of which 460 are arable, 1109 pasture, and 84 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 8. 11½.; net income, £497; patron, T. M. Goodlake, Esq. The church is partly Norman, and partly in the early English style, and contains some ancient and curious monuments, among them an altar-tomb to the memory of John de Blewberry, a priest, who died in 1372, and a monument to the late Lord Ashbrook and his father, who resided and were interred here.

**SHILLINGFORD** (*St. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of St. THOMAS, hundred of EXMINSTER, Wonford and S. divisions of the county of DEVON,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. W.) from Exeter; containing 72 inhabitants. It comprises 397a. 2r. 25p., of which 131 acres are arable, 62 pasture, 15 woodland, and 15 garden and orchard ground. The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated with that of Dunchideock, and valued in the king's books at £9. The church contains an old monument to one of the Courteney family.

**SHILLINGFORD**, a hamlet, in the parish of WAR-BOROUGH, union of WALLINGFORD, hundred of EWELME, county of OXFORD; containing 200 inhabitants.

**SHILLINGSTONE**, or **SHILLING-OKEFORD** (*Holy Rood*), a parish, in the union of STURMINSTER, hundred of CRANBORNE, Sturminster division of the county of DORSET,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. W.) from Blandford-Forum; containing 512 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the river Stour; and comprises 2223 acres, of which 745 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory in mediety, the first mediety valued in the king's books at £7. 9. 9½., and the second at £6. 16. 5½.; patron, J. Thompson, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for £370, and the glebe comprises 71 acres. The church has an embattled tower crowned with pinnacles, and contains a small altar-tomb erected, it is said, to the memory of the founder.

**SHILTON**, a parish, in the union of WITNEY, hundred of BAMPTON, county of OXFORD,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. E.) from Burford; containing 305 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 5. 5.; patron, the Rev. Thomas Neate; impropriator, J. Gwynne, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1794.

**SHILTON** (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of FOLESHILL, Kirby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. E.) from Coventry; containing, with part of the hamlet of Barnacle, 453 inhabitants, and an area of about 1100 acres. It was formerly the residence of a branch of the Denbigh family, whose ancient mansion is

still remaining. The village is pleasantly situated on the road from Coventry to Leicester; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the ribbon manufacture, and in agriculture. The Oxford canal skirts the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £76; it is in the patronage of the Crown, and the impropriation belongs to Col. Jarvis, of Doddington Hall, Lincoln, whose tithes have been commuted for £37. The church is an ancient structure in the early and decorated English styles, with a handsome tower; the chancel is separated from the nave by an enriched screen, presented by Matthew Bloxham, Esq., and contains a piscina and some old monuments. A school was built in 1725, for this parish and Anstey; it is now conducted on the national plan.

**SHILTON, EARL.**—See **EARL-SHILTON**.

**SHILVINGTON**, a township, in the parish of MORPETH, union and W. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from Morpeth; containing 92 inhabitants. It was anciently a manor in the Merlay barony, and was the property of the knightly families of Gubium and Ogle, the connexion of the latter of whom with the place was revived in 1830, the Rev. J. Savile Ogle then purchasing the estate. The township is in the southern part of the parish, and comprises 1426 acres, of a good soil. The village is small, and pleasantly situated on the road from Saltwick to Whalton; here was a mill in the time of Henry III., and it is pretty certain that the village also had a chapel, though no remains of it exist.

**SHIMPLING** (*St. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of DEPWAD, hundred of DISS, E. division of NORFOLK,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. E.) from Diss; containing 230 inhabitants. It comprises 788a. 3r. 19p., of which 520 acres are arable, 225 meadow and pasture, and the remainder roads and waste. Shimpling Place, anciently the residence of the Shimpling family, is now a farmhouse. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 13. 4.; net income, £222; patron and incumbent, the Rev. H. Harrison. The church was chiefly erected early in the thirteenth century, but the steeple appears to be more ancient; a representation of St. George and the Dragon, and the arms of the Shimplings, are carved on the front of it.

**SHIMPLING** (*St. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of SUDBURY, hundred of BABERGH, W. division of SUFFOLK, 7 miles (S.) from Bury St. Edmunds; containing 517 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2698a. 2r. 6p., and includes several estates with manorial rights. Chad-acre Hall, the principal of these, was the seat of the family of Plampin, of which the late Admiral Plampin was the last descendant; it is now owned by Mr. Halifax, banker in London. Shimpling Thorn is a good mansion-house, late the property of the ancient family of Fiske. Shimpling Hall, with 400 acres of land, and Gifford's Hall, both belong to Melford Hospital. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 17. 1., and in the gift of the Rev. M. C. Belton; the tithes have been commuted for £600, and the glebe comprises 83 acres. The church is a commodious edifice, containing some monuments to the Plampins.

**SHINCLIFFE**, a chapelry, in the parish of St. OSWALD, union of DURHAM, S. division of EASINGTON ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (S. E.) from Durham; containing 1137 inhabitants. This place, an-



ciently called *Syneclive*, was given under that appellation to the convent of Durham by Bishop Carilepho, in 1085; and nearly the whole vill is at this day held under the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The village is considerable, and lies east of the Wear, sheltered on three sides by the rising grounds that skirt the river-valley, and open on the west to the rich level grounds on the Wear. A bridge existed here so early as the year 1200, and mention occurs of its repair twice in the 14th century; it was rebuilt by Bishop Skirlaw (who raised a noble stone structure of three arches), and was again rebuilt in 1826. The produce of a colliery in Shincliffe is shipped at Sunderland. Here is a station of the York and Newcastle railway. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £98; patrons, the Dean and Chapter: the great tithes have been commuted for £191. 18. 9., and those of the perpetual curate for £4. 9. 7. The chapel was built and endowed in 1826, by the Dean and Chapter; and a burial-ground was consecrated in September same year.

SHINETON, county of SALOP.—See SHEINTON.

SHINFIELD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WOKINGHAM, hundreds of CHARLTON, READING, and THEALE, county of BERKS, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Reading; containing, with the liberty of Hartley-Dummer, 1125 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Reading to Basingstoke, and comprises 4514 acres, of which 421 are common or waste land. The living is a vicarage, with that of Swallowfield annexed, valued in the king's books at £20. 3. 1½.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The great tithes of the parish have been commuted for £930, and the vicarial for £200; the appropriate glebe comprises 15 acres, and the vicarial 29. There is a place of worship for Independents. A free school was founded in 1707, by Richard Piggot, who endowed it with land and houses producing at present £57. 16. per annum. Another school, endowed by Mary Spicer in 1697, has £11 a year, arising from a house and land.

SHINGAY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of ROYSTON, hundred of ARMINGFORD, county of CAMBRIDGE, 6½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Royston; containing 137 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Wendy. A commandery of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem was founded here in 1140, the revenue of which, at the suppression, was estimated at £175. 4. 6.

SHINGHAM (*St. Botolph*), a parish, in the union of SWAFFHAM, partly in the hundred of SOUTH GREENHOE, but chiefly in that of CLACKCLOSE, W. division of NORFOLK, 4¾ miles (S. W. by W.) from Swaffham; containing 59 inhabitants. It comprises 1304 acres; the soil is chiefly sandy and light, and the surface generally flat. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of Beechamwell All Saints, and valued in the king's books at £4. 6. 8.: the tithes have been commuted for £105, and the glebe comprises 24 acres.

SHIPBORNE (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of MALLING, hundred of WROTHAM, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 3¾ miles (N.) from Tonbridge; containing 451 inhabitants. It comprises 1917 acres, of which 130 are in wood. A fair is held on Sept. 1st, the festival of St. Giles the Abbot, to whom the church is dedicated. The living is a donative, in the patronage of John Simpson, Esq.: the impropriate tithes have been

commuted for £91. Christopher Smart, the poet, was born here in 1722.

SHIPBROOK, a township, in the parish of DAVENHAM, union and hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 3 miles (S. E.) from Northwich; containing 89 inhabitants. It comprises 519 acres, of partly a sand and partly a clay soil. The Grand Trunk canal passes through the township. Tithe rent-charges have been awarded amounting to £58. 18., of which £53 are payable to the rector of the parish.

SHIPDEN, formerly a parish, in the N. division of the hundred of ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK; adjacent to Cromer. The living was a rectory; but the church, dedicated to St. Peter, having been destroyed by an inundation of the sea, the parochial rights have been lost.

SHIPDHAM (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of MITFORD, W. division of NORFOLK, 17 miles (N. N. E.) from Thetford; containing 1861 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4561a. 1r. 23p., of which 3405 acres are arable, and 1110 meadow and pasture. The village is situated on the road from East Dereham to Thetford, and is about a mile in length. The Bishop of Ely, who built a large Hall here, obtained a charter in the 29th of Henry III., for an annual fair and a market on Thursdays: the former was originally held on St. Peter's and St. Paul's day, and now takes place on the 29th June; the latter has been discontinued. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £27. 7. 6.; net income, £1120; patron and incumbent, the Rev. B. Barker. The church, which is chiefly in the decorated and later English styles, is a stately edifice with a lofty embattled tower crowned by a handsome turret; over the porch is a library bequeathed by the Rev. Thomas Townshend, a late rector, for the use of his successors. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. Thomas Bullock, in 1735, bequeathed some land which, with an allotment awarded at the inclosure, produces £60 per annum, for the support of a school. At the inclosure, also, about 126 acres were allotted to the poor, the proceeds of which amount to £150 per annum; and the rent of some houses and land, amounting to about £145 per annum, is applied to the repair of the church, and other parochial uses. Here was anciently a hermitage with a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, for the repair of which the Bishop of Ely, in 1487, granted forty days' indulgence to all who should contribute.

SHIPHAM (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of AXBRIDGE, hundred of WINTERSTOKE, E. division of SOMERSET, 1½ mile (S. by E.) from Churchill; containing 707 inhabitants. It comprises 766a. 3r. 29p.; the substratum is rich in minerals, and lead and calamine works are in operation. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 13. 11., and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Wells: the tithes have been commuted for £132. 17., and the glebe comprises 14 acres.

SHIPLAKE (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of HENLEY-UPON-THAMES, hundred of BINFIELD, county of OXFORD, 2¾ miles (S.) from Henley; containing 565 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2693 acres, of which 256 are common or waste land. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's



books at £7. 1. ; net income, £147 ; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church is in the early English style, with a tower at the west end of the north aisle, covered with ivy ; it contains monuments to the families of Blundell and Plowden, and in the south aisle is a memorial of the Rev. James Granger, author of the *Biographical History of England*, vicar of the parish. The eccentric antiquary and virtuoso, Henry Constantine Jennings, was born here, at the seat of his family, in 1731. He travelled early on the continent, where he collected, while in Italy, a number of statues and other antiques, with which he decorated his mansion at Shiplake. On his estate in Essex, he devoted himself to the accumulation of scarce books, pictures, and curiosities ; and in later life he formed a museum at Chelsea, near London. All these were sold during periods of embarrassment ; and after a life of chequered fortune and extravagance, he died in the king's bench prison, in 1819.

SHIPLET, or SHIPSLADE, a hamlet, in the parish of BLEADON, union of AXBRIDGE, hundred of WINTERSTOKE, E. division of the county of SOMERSET ; containing 71 inhabitants.

SHIPLEY, a township, in the parish of HEANOR, union of BASFORD, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Derby ; containing 671 inhabitants. It comprises about 2000 acres, of a strong cold soil, and abounding in coal. Shipley Hall, the seat of Edward M. Mundy, Esq., is an elegant and substantial stone mansion of modern erection, standing on rising ground, in the centre of one of the finest estates in this part of the county, abounding in game, enriched with minerals, and adorned with beautiful scenery. The Nutbrook canal and several tramways communicate with the coal-mines here.—See COTMANHAY.

SHIPLEY, a township, in the parish of EGLINGHAM, union of ALNWICK, N. division of COQUETDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Alnwick ; containing 124 inhabitants. The township includes the southern parts of the parish, and the road between Eglington and Alnwick passes through it.

SHIPLEY (St. Mary), a parish, in the union of HORSHAM, hundred of WEST GRINSTEAD, rape of BRAMBER, W. division of SUSSEX, 6 miles (S. S. W.) from Horsham ; containing 1187 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 5656 acres, of which 3915 are arable, 648 pasture and meadow, and 195 woodland ; the soil is generally clay, producing excellent wheat, and highly favourable to the growth of oak-trees. The ancient castle of Knap, here, which appears to have been founded in an early period of the Norman era, was visited by King John in 1206 and 1215, and was garrisoned during the parliamentary war. Part of the keep, with a fine Norman arch, is still remaining in the grounds of Sir Charles M. Burrell, Bart., who has erected a magnificent castellated residence within half a mile of the ruin ; the mansion contains many stately apartments, and the grounds are enriched with much beautiful scenery, enlivened with a lake of 100 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy ; net income, £98 ; patron and impropiator, the Rev. L. Vernon Harcourt. The church is principally in the Norman style, and was repaired and enlarged in 1831 ; in the chancel is a monument of variegated marble to Sir Thomas Caryll, his

lady, and family. A national school has been established, which has an endowment of £40 per annum, assigned by Mrs. Sarah Andrews in 1825 ; two other schools are partly supported by subscription, and the union workhouse for children is in the parish.

SHIPLEY, with HEATON, a district parish, in the parish and union of BRADFORD, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Bradford ; containing 4043 inhabitants. The townships of Shipley and Heaton were formed into an ecclesiastical district by the Church Commissioners, in 1828, and, on the death of the Rev. H. Heap, vicar of Bradford, became a separate district parish under the 58th of George III., cap. 45. The parish is situated at the junction of the valleys of Bradford and Airedale, and comprises about 2030 acres, of which 516 are arable, 1217 pasture, and 297 wood and plantations. The surface is finely varied : the scenery in the less elevated grounds, opening into the richly-wooded and romantic valley of Lower Airedale, is beautiful ; and the higher lands command extensive prospects. On the north side of the eminence on which the church is built is a magnificent view of Airedale, embracing Hawkesworth and Guiseley on the east, Harden and Bingley on the west, and extending over the vale to Hope Hill and Baildon Moor on the north. The soil is fertile : the substrata are principally coal, of which three mines are in operation, and freestone, of which there are several quarries ; limestone is also found.

The village extends for nearly a mile along the south bank of the river Aire ; at the western extremity are several well-built houses, commanding a prospect over Airedale, and at the eastern are numerous neat houses of various dimensions. The township comprises also the hamlets of Moorhead and Shipley-Fields. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the worsted and woollen manufactures, for the former of which there are five, and for the latter, three, mills ; the manufacture of paper for pressing is carried on, and there is a whiting manufactory. An act for lighting the village with gas was passed in 1847. The Leeds and Liverpool canal intersects the parish, and is met here by the Bradford Branch canal. The Leeds and Bradford railway also runs through Shipley ; and here commences the Leeds and Bradford Extension, which passes through the village by a deep excavation, and thence proceeds up the valley of the Aire to Bingley, Keighley, Skipton, and Colne. A fair, chiefly for cattle, is held on the first Monday after the 20th of October. The living is in the patronage of the Vicar of Bradford ; income, £100. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, was erected by the Parliamentary Commissioners, at an expense of £7688, on a site given by the late John Wilmer Field, Esq., lord of the manor ; the foundation stone was laid by the vicar of Bradford, on the 5th of November, 1823, and the building was consecrated by the Archbishop of York on the 5th of November, 1826. It is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a tower of four stories, embattled, and crowned with pinnacles ; and contains 1488 sittings, of which 332 are free. There are places of worship for Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans. On the western slope of Baildon Moor is a remarkably strong chalybeate spring, containing no particle of saline matter, and producing ochre of beautiful colour, fit for paint ; the water is thought to be superior to that



of Harrogate. A chalybeate spring in a field called the Harrisons, near the Hirst, has lately been lost by the sinking of a coal-pit in its vicinity.

SHIPMEADOW (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WANGFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Bungay; containing 265 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Waveney, and comprises 800 acres: the village is on the road from Beccles to Bungay. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of the Rev. A. Suckling: the tithes have been commuted for £220, and the glebe comprises 27 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style of architecture, with a square embattled tower.

SHIPPON, a chapelry, in the parish of ST. HELEN, ABINGDON, union of ABINGDON, hundred of HORMER, county of BERKS, 1 mile (W. N. W.) from Abingdon; containing 198 inhabitants, and comprising 370*a.* 3*r.* 17*p.*

SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR (*St. Edmund*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the Upper division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Blockley and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, locally in the Kington division of the hundred of KINGTON, county of WARWICK, 16 miles (S. by W.) from Warwick, and 83 (N. W. by W.) from London; containing 1846 inhabitants. This place was formerly a township in the parish of Tredington, from which it was separated by an act of the 6th of George I. It is said to derive its name from having had one of the largest markets for sheep in the kingdom. The town is situated on the river Stour, in a fertile and rather hilly country, about two miles from the Stratford and Moreton railroad, to which a branch was opened in 1836. A library and reading-room were founded in 1837. The manufacture of shag was at one time largely carried on, but the place has now little trade of any description. The Dean and Chapter of Worcester, who possess the manorial rights, hold a court annually, at which a constable is appointed. The powers of the county debt-court of Shipston, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Shipston. The market is on Saturday; and there are fairs on the third Tuesday in April, June 22nd, the last Tuesday in August, and the Tuesday after October 10th. The parish comprises 1159*a.* 36*p.* of land. The living is a rectory, with that of Tidmington annexed, valued in the king's books at £33. 5. 10.; net income, £700; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, and Jesus College, Oxford, the former presenting to every third vacancy. The church is an ancient edifice with a tower, and contains several monuments: a gallery was erected in 1790. The Baptists, Society of Friends, and Wesleyans have each a place of worship; and at Foxcote, in the parish, is a Roman Catholic chapel. A national school is endowed with about £130 per annum; and various small bequests are distributed among the poor. The union of Shipston includes 37 parishes or places, 20 of which are in the county of Warwick, 13 in that of Gloucester, and 4 in that of Worcester; and contains a population of 19,685.

SHIPTON a hamlet, in the parish and union of WINSLOW, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM; containing 101 inhabitants.

SHIPTON (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of CHURCH-STRETTON, liberties of the borough of WEN-

LOCK, S. division of SALOP, 7 miles (S. W. by S.) from Wenlock; containing 153 inhabitants. This was formerly a chapelry in the parish of Wenlock. The living is a donative curacy; net income, £3; patron, Thomas Mytton, Esq., who, with others, is impropriator. The church has a low tower, and contains a fine Norman arch, with monuments to the Myttons.

SHIPTON, a chapelry, in the parish of MARKET-WEIGHTON, union of POCKLINGTON, Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, 1¼ mile (N. W. by W.) from Market-Weighton; containing 322 inhabitants. This township, which has a pleasant village, comprises by computation 1570 acres of land. The chapel is a handsome structure consisting of a nave, chancel, aisles, and embattled tower. The tithes were commuted for land in 1773. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists.

SHIPTON, a township, in the parish of OVERTON, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK, 5½ miles (N. W. by N.) from York; containing 418 inhabitants. The township comprises about 2130 acres of land, chiefly the property of Viscount Downe, who holds a court leet and baron here for the manors of Overton, Shipton, and Benningbrough. The village is pleasant, on the road between York and Easingwold; and a station on the York and Newcastle railway is fixed here. The tithes were commuted for land in 1812. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists; also a free grammar school, founded in 1655 by Ann Middleton, who endowed it with £40 per annum.

SHIPTON-BELLINGER (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of ANDOVER, hundred of THORNGATE, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 9 miles (W.) from Andover; containing 278 inhabitants. It comprises about 2400 acres of land, chiefly arable. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; patrons and impropriators, T. A. Smith and George Potheary, Esqrs. The great tithes have been commuted for £118, the vicarial tithes for £167, and there is a glebe of 3 acres.

SHIPTON-GEORGE, a parochial chapelry, in the union of BRIDPORT, hundred of GODDERTHORNE, Bridport division of the county of DORSET, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Bridport; containing 406 inhabitants. The living is a curacy, attached to the rectory of Burton-Bradstock. The chapel, dedicated to St. Martin, and situated on high ground, is a small edifice with a low embattled tower. Near it, on the south-west, are slight remains of the ancient manor-house.

SHIPTON-LEE, a hamlet, in the parish of QUAIN-TON, poor-law union of AYLESBURY, hundred of ASH-ENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM, 5½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Winslow; containing 115 inhabitants. Here was formerly a chapel.

SHIPTON-MOYNE (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of TETBURY, hundred of LONGTREE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2¼ miles (S. by E.) from Tetbury; containing 353 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 1. 10½., and in the gift of T. G. B. Estcourt, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £345, and the glebe comprises 173 acres. Here is a national school.

SHIPTON-OLLIFFE (*St. Oswald*), a parish, in the union of NORTHLEACH, hundred of BRADLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 6¼ miles (N. W. by



W.) from Northleach; containing 222 inhabitants. The parish, with that of Shipton-Sollers, comprises about 3000 acres; the surface is very hilly, and the soil thin, resting on limestone rock, but under good management producing favourable crops. The parishes adjoin each other, and none of the inhabitants can precisely ascertain the boundary; they are both situated to the north of the road to London. The living is a discharged rectory, with the living of Shipton-Sollers, valued in the king's books at £7. 5. 9.; net income, £412; patrons, alternately, W. G. Peachey, Esq., lord of the manor of Sollers, and W. P. Chapeau, Esq., lord of that of Olliffe. The tithes were commuted for 453 acres of land in 1792. The church has undergone a thorough repair.

SHIPTON-SOLLERS (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of NORTHLEACH, hundred of BRADLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. N. W.) from Northleach; containing 126 inhabitants, and comprising 1160 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Shipton-Olliffe in 1776, and valued in the king's books at £7. 3. 4.

SHIPTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of CHIPPING-NORTON, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Burford; containing, with the chapelries of Langley, Leafield, Lyneham, and Ramsden, and the township of Milton, 2624 inhabitants, of whom 546 are in Shipton township. From its proximity to Wychwood forest, Langley was anciently the residence of the royal family, while taking the diversion of the chase. The township of Shipton comprises 2342 acres, of which 500 are common or waste land. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16; net income, £335; patron and impropiator, the Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford. The great tithes of Shipton township have been commuted for £370, and the small for £110: the impropiator has a glebe of 76 acres, and the vicar of 5 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with some Norman portions, and a lofty tower surmounted by a spire; the south porch is enriched with niches containing mutilated statues, and there is a fine Norman doorway with zigzag mouldings. The pulpit is of stone, exquisitely sculptured; and the font, which is octagonal, is ornamented with the arms of the Warwick family and with tracery: at the west end of the nave is a painting of the Resurrection, and in the north aisle an altar-tomb with the recumbent effigy of a female, rudely sculptured. At Langley is a separate incumbency. There are remains of three religious houses, which have not been noticed by any writer; and another ancient building has long been converted into the Crown inn. Three singular stone vessels were found in digging the quarries at Milton.

SHIPTON-UPON-CHERWELL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WOODSTOCK, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E.) from Woodstock; containing 123 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the east by the river Cherwell, and intersected by the Oxford canal. It comprises by measurement 1062 acres, of which 305 are pasture, and the remainder arable. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 9.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £310; patron, William Turner, Esq., of Shipton House. The tithes were commuted for land in 1768. The church was rebuilt in 1832, at the cost of Mr. Turner, and is in the later English style.

SHIRBURN (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of THAME, hundred of PIRTON, county of OXFORD, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Tetworth; containing 338 inhabitants. This place was the property of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and passed to Alice, wife of Warine de L'Isle, whose descendant of the same name obtained from Edward III. licence to embattle his house here. Shirburn Castle, the seat of the Earl of Macclesfield, is surrounded by a moat, over which is a drawbridge; it contains a noble hall, an armoury, and a suite of splendid apartments, with a fine collection of paintings, including a portrait of Catherine Parr, wife of Henry VIII. The parish comprises about 2300 acres. The soil is partly gravel, alternated with chalky loam: the surface is generally flat, except towards the south, where it extends over a portion of the Chiltern hills; and the scenery is enriched with wood. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 16.  $0\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £112; patron and impropiator, the Earl. Certain tithes were exchanged for land and corn-rents, under an act of inclosure, in 1805; and recently, tithes belonging to the vicar have been commuted for a rent-charge of £80, and great tithes for £14. 10.

SHIREBROOK, a chapelry, in the parish of PLEASLEY, union of MANSFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by W.) from the town of Mansfield.

SHIRE-HALL-YARD, an extra-parochial district, in the borough and union of IPSWICH, E. division of the county of SUFFOLK; containing 94 inhabitants.

SHIREHAMPTON, a chapelry, in the parish of WESTBURY-UPON-TRYM, union of CLIFTON, Lower division of the hundred of HENBURY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Bristol; containing 671 inhabitants. It comprises 1436 acres, of which 34 are common or waste land. King-road and Hung-road, two noted anchorages for ships, are within the precincts of the chapelry. The chapel is dedicated to St. Michael: the living is in the gift of the Incumbent of Westbury. A rent-charge of £334. 5. has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SHIREHEAD.—See CLEVELY.

SHIRE-NEWTON (*St. Thomas à Becket*), a parish, in the division and union of CHEPSTOW, hundred of CALDICOT, county of MONMOUTH, 4 miles (W.) from Chepstow; containing 895 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the road from Chepstow to Usk, and comprises 3544*a.* 3*r.* 23*p.*, of which 1125 acres are arable, 1162 pasture and meadow, 264 woodland, 572 common, 119 in cottages and gardens, and 76 in roads and waste. The surface is a good deal undulated, and the soil sandy and loamy, with a substratum of red-sandstone. The views are extensive, especially from Shire-Newton House, whence the Irish coast opposite Lundy Island may be seen on a clear day. There are some paper-mills. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 8. 1*½*., and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the Prince of Wales: the tithes have been commuted for £375. 5. 6., and there is a glebe of about two acres, with a small rectory manor and a good house. The church is in the early English style of architecture, and has a central tower. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.



SHIREOAKS, a chapelry, in the parish and union of WORKSOP, wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. N. W.) from the town of Worksop; containing 100 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £90; patron, the Duke of Newcastle.

SHIRLAND (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of CHESTERFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Alfreton; containing 1381 inhabitants, of whom 930 are in Shirland township. The parish comprises about 3000 acres, of which 1000 are arable, and the remainder pasture and meadow, with a considerable portion of woodland; the soil is tolerably fertile, and the substratum clay, with some seams of coal. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 15. 5., and in the gift of the Earl of Thanet, W. E. Nightingale, Esq., and Mrs. Charge, who present by turns. The tithes have been commuted for £175, and the glebe comprises 60 acres, with a house; there is also a rent-charge of £19 payable to the rector of Morton. The church, erected in the 14th century, consists of a nave, chancel, aisles, and tower with pinnacles; in it are the remains of a singular monument with numerous quarterings of the De Grey, the Ferrers, and other families. At Hallfield-gate is a charity school, built on a site given by Edward Revell, and endowed by Mrs. Lydia Boot, Mr. Stocks, and others, with about £25 per annum: there are also a national and a Church Sunday school in the parish.—See HIGHAM.

SHIRLEY (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. E. by S.) from Ashbourn, on the road to Derby; containing, with the townships of Stydd and Yeaveley, 599 inhabitants. Shirley is so called from the Saxon, signifying "a clear place or pasture;" and gives name to a family which has for ages been considered one of the most honourable in the county. Part of the lands still belong to the Shirleys, who are now represented by Earl Ferrers. The parish comprises 1598a. 3r. 29p. of land, mostly pasture. The ancient Hall, now converted into a farmhouse, still retains features of its original character; and the moat by which it was surrounded is yet remaining. The park, recently purchased by Francis Wright, Esq., exhibits very beautiful woodland scenery. The living is a discharged vicarage endowed with the rectorial tithes, with the chapelry of Yeaveley, and valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; patron, Earl Ferrers. The tithes have been commuted for £153. 17., and the glebe comprises 9 acres, with a parsonage-house, built in 1827, by the late vicar, the Rev. Walter Augustus Shirley, arch-deacon of Derby, afterwards bishop of Sodor and Man, who died in 1847. The church is a small building with a tower; the body is of the 14th or 15th century: a north aisle was added in 1843, at a cost of about £800. In the churchyard is a remarkable yew-tree. A school-house has been lately built.

SHIRLEY, a township, in the parish of AYMESTREY, union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD; containing 40 inhabitants.

SHIRLEY, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of MILLBROOK, union of SOUTH STONEHAM, hundred of BUDDLESGATE, Southampton and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from South-

ampton; containing 2500 inhabitants. This district includes the village of Shirley; part of the village of Hill or Four-Posts, on the shore of the Southampton Water; the hamlets of Cocksford and Aldermoor; and Shirley Common, a spacious tract recently inclosed. The soil in the upper portions is generally gravel and light mould; and in the lower, gravel, alternated with clay and sand. The surface is boldly varied, extending chiefly over two hills near the Salisbury road; the higher grounds command fine views of the Isle of Wight, the Southampton Water, and the New Forest. The air is remarkably salubrious. A vineyard has been planted by Mr. Clement Hoare, on Shirley warren, where that gentleman hopes to bring vines of every kind to perfection. Part of the common has been appropriated for building, and several handsome houses have been already erected; there are a brewery, and a manufactory of agricultural implements, in the village. The church was erected and endowed in 1836, by the Rev. W. Orger; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains 1080 sittings, of which 432 are free. A neat parsonage-house has been erected in a beautiful situation. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and schools connected with the Church are supported by subscription. Robert Pollok, author of the *Course of Time*, died here in September, 1827.

SHIRLEY, a tything, in the parish of SOPLEY, union and hundred of CHRISTCHURCH, Ringwood and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 149 inhabitants.

SHIRLEY-STREET, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish and union of SOLIHULL, Solihull division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 6 miles (S.) from Birmingham; containing 1009 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, was erected in 1832, at a cost of £1500, raised by subscription; it is a neat structure with a campanile turret, and contains 506 sittings, of which 306 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector of Solihull; net income, £120, of which £45 are derived from the mother church, and £72 granted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Attached to the church is a good parsonage-house; and a national school for boys and girls is supported from the proceeds of the parochial charity estates.

SHITLINGTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of AMPHILL, partly in the hundred of CLIFTON, and partly in that of FLITT, county of BEDFORD, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Silsoe; containing, with the hamlets of Holwell and Lower Stondon, 1411 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18; net income, £128; patrons and impropiators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1802. The church is a large and handsome edifice; the tower was rebuilt by the parishioners in 1750.

SHITLINGTON, a township, in the parish of THORNHILL, union of WAKEFIELD, Lower division of the wapentake of AGRIBIGG, W. riding of YORK,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Wakefield; containing 2164 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Wakefield to Huddersfield, in the fertile and picturesque valley of the Calder; and comprises about 3280 acres. The soil is



rich, and the substratum abounds with excellent coal, which is extensively worked. Coke is made in abundance, for the supply of the railways; and there are some quarries of good building-stone, the produce of which, and of the collieries, is sent to the East riding and to London, by the Calder and Hebble navigation. The woollen manufacture is carried on at Middle, Over, and Nether Shitlington. There are places of worship for Wesleyans at Middle and Nether Shitlington.

SHITLINGTON, HIGH, a township, in the parish of WARK, union of BELLINGHAM, N. W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3 miles (W.) from Wark; containing 106 inhabitants. This place and Low Shitlington form the northern division of the parish.

SHITLINGTON, LOW, a township, in the parish of WARK, union of BELLINGHAM, N. W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 2½ miles (W. by N.) from Wark; with 72 inhabitants.

SHITTERTON, a tything, in the parish and hundred of BEER-REGIS, poor-law union of WAREHAM and PURBECK, Wareham division of the county of DORSET; containing 225 inhabitants.

SHOBDON (*St. John the Evangelist*), a parish, in the union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of STRETTFORD, county of HEREFORD, 5½ miles (E. S. E.) from Presteign; containing 491 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the road between Ludlow and Kington, and comprises 3491 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 7. 11.; net income, £764; patron, Lord Bateman. The church, which is the burial-place of the Bateman family, was partially rebuilt in 1757, by John, Viscount Bateman. The rent of several acres of land, and the proceeds of some minor benefactions, are distributed among the poor. Near the church is a mount called Castle Hill, encompassed with a moat, supposed to be the remains of a Roman or Danish fortification.

SHOBROOKE, a parish, in the union of CREDITON, hundred of WEST BUDLEIGH, Crediton and N. divisions of DEVON, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Crediton; containing 787 inhabitants. Some of the females are employed in hand-loom weaving at their own homes. The living is a rectory, annexed to the bishopric of Exeter, and valued in the king's books at £36. The church is an ancient structure, with a handsome tower. There is a place of worship for Independents.

SHOBY, an extra-parochial place, in the union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 35 inhabitants.

SHOCKLACH (*St. Edith*), a parish, in the union of WREXHAM, Higher division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER; containing 427 inhabitants, of whom 178 are in the township of Church-Shocklach, 4½ miles (N. W. by W.), and 180 in that of Oviatt-Shocklach, 3½ (W. N. W.), from Malpas. The parish comprises 2870 acres, the soil of which is clay; and is bounded on the west by the river Dee. At Castletown, the residence of Leigh Weaver, Esq., is the moated site of Shocklach Castle. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of Sir R. Puleston, Bart.; the great tithes have been commuted for £240, and those of the incumbent for £100; the incumbent has a glebe

of an acre and three-quarters. The church is a small building, with an enriched Norman door. Opposite to the south door is the shaft of an ancient cross.

SHODDESDEN, LOWER and UPPER, hamlets, in the parish of KIMPTON, union and hundred of ANDOVER, Andover and N. divisions of HAMPSHIRE; containing 59 and 45 inhabitants, respectively.

SHOEBURY, NORTH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ROCHFORD, S. division of ESSEX, 3¼ miles (E. N. E.) from Southend; containing 202 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the parish of South Shoebury, and the two villages are nearly contiguous. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9, and in the patronage of the Crown: the impropriate tithes, belonging to Mrs. James, have been commuted for £347, and the vicarial for £163; the glebe comprises 10 acres. The church, a small ancient edifice with a tower and spire, contains a handsome monument to John Ibbotson, who was secretary to the admiralty.

SHOEBURY, SOUTH (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ROCHFORD, S. division of ESSEX, 4 miles (E.) from Southend; containing 164 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Thames, nearly opposite to the Nore: at its southern extremity is a small promontory called Shoebury Ness, on which is a signal station. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 13. 4., and in the gift of R. Bristow, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £410, and the glebe comprises 7 acres. The church has a tower of flint surmounted by a spire.

SHOLING, a tything, in the parish of HOUND, union of SOUTH STONEHAM, hundred of MAINSBRIDGE, Southampton and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 60 inhabitants.

SHOPLAND (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ROCHFORD, S. division of ESSEX, 2 miles (S. E.) from Rochford; containing 43 inhabitants. It comprises 1039a. 3r. 9p., of which 760 acres are arable, and 127 pasture. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9, and in the gift of the family of Quarrington: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £240. 10., and the vicarial for £85; the glebe comprises 13 acres. The church is a small edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel.

SHOREDITCH (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the Tower division of the hundred of OSSINGSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX; forming a north-eastern portion of the metropolis, and, with Haggerston and Hoxton (*vide* *see*), containing 83,432 inhabitants. This place, in ancient records called *Sordig*, *Soresditch*, and *Shoreditch*, appears to have been so designated from the great common sewer, or ditch, which passed through the district. It seems to have given name to the family of Sir John de Sordig, lord of the manor, and one of the ambassadors of Edward III. to Philip of France. The Roman military way leading from London wall to the ford at Hackney intersected what is now the churchyard; and some vestiges still remain of the old artillery ground (originally a Roman *Campus Martis*), which was celebrated for archery and other military exercises practised there by the citizens of London, but which is now covered with houses. The parish is very extensive, consisting of numerous streets adjoining the city, and of several



ranges of building on the roads to Kingsland, Hackney, and Bethnal-Green; it is well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. There are some remains of ancient houses. The branches of manufacture carried on are principally such as are connected with the silk factories of the neighbouring parish of Spitalfields; there are several breweries, and some foundries for church bells. The parish is under the new police act; and one of the county debt-courts established in 1847, is fixed at Shoreditch.

The **LIVING** is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17; net income, £656; patron, the Archdeacon of London. The church, rebuilt in 1740, is a handsome edifice in the Grecian style, with a tower, from which rises an open turret surrounded with Corinthian pillars, supporting an elliptical dome surmounted by a small but well-proportioned spire. The western entrance is through a stately portico of four columns of the Doric order, above which is an enriched entablature and cornice, crowned by a pediment. The interior is well arranged; the east window is embellished with stained glass, and there are numerous ancient memorials, among which may be noticed an altar-tomb with recumbent effigies of Sir John Elrington and his lady, a monument of Sir Thomas Leigh in a kneeling posture, and one to four ladies of the Rutland family, whose figures are represented kneeling at an altar, two on each side, in a recess. The church at Haggerston was erected in 1827. The church in the Curtain-road, containing 1200 sittings, was consecrated, and dedicated to St. James, on the 4th of July, 1839: the living is a perpetual curacy in the gift of the Bishop of London, with a net income of £400. Churches, also, have been erected in that part of the parish called Hoxton; and in Old-street road is another, completed in 1848, and dedicated to St. Mark: the living is in the gift of the Bishop, with a net income of £150. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan and other Methodists. A charity school for boys was established in 1705, and a school-house erected in 1722; a similar institution for girls was founded in 1709, and a house built in 1723: the former has an annual income of £100, and the latter one of £160, arising from rents and personal estates; and they are further supported by subscription.

On the north side of Old-street road are the *Weavers'* almshouses, containing rooms for twelve widows of freemen belonging to the Weavers' Company. Adjoining these are *Walters'* almshouses for eight widows of freemen of the Drapers' Company, who place in them two widows, the remaining six being appointed by the parish. Next to these are eight rooms built by Mr. Porter, and given to the parish for aged widows. On the south side of Old-street road are houses founded by Judge Fuller, in 1591, and endowed by him with £50 per annum for twelve widows. In Kingsland-road are the *Drapers'* almshouses, containing twelve rooms, of which six are occupied by freemen of that company or freemen's widows, and six by aged widows chosen by the parish. Further on are the *Ironmongers'* almshouses, founded in 1703, by Sir Robert Geffery, for freemen of that company or freemen's widows: the buildings form three sides of a quadrangle, the area of which is laid down in turf, and comprise fourteen houses of four rooms each, with a neat chapel in the centre of the principal range; the chaplain resides in one of the houses, and another is

occupied by the matron. Beyond these, on the same road, are the almshouses of the company of *Framework-Knitters*, consisting of twelve tenements for freemen of that company or freemen's widows. In Gloucester-street are houses founded by Mrs. Fuller, for sixteen aged widows. There are also some houses established by *Egbert Guede*, of Overijssel, for four men belonging to the Dutch church in Austin-friars. The Refuge for the Destitute, a spacious establishment in the parish, consists of two separate buildings; one for males, situated in Hoxton Old Town, and the other for females, in the Hackney-road.

**SHOREHAM** (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of SEVEN-OAKS, hundred of Codsheath, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.) from Seven-Oaks; containing 1021 inhabitants. The parish comprises 5506 acres, of which 1199 are in wood. The soil is chalk, interspersed with small portions of clay; the surface on the east and west sides is hilly, and between them is a pleasing valley, through which flows the river Darent in its course to the Thames at Dartford. A very elegant Palladian villa was commenced about the beginning of the last century, but being left unfinished, became infected with the dry-rot, which induced the present Lord Ashburton to take it down and replace it by a mansion in the Elizabethan style. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 6. 8.; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The rectory of Shoreham, with the curacy of Otford, is valued in the king's books at £34. 9.  $9\frac{1}{2}$ ., and is an appropriation belonging to the Dean and Chapter, who allow a certain stipend to the curate of Otford. The great tithes of the parish have been commuted for £800, and the small for £450; the Dean and Chapter's glebe consists of 60 acres, and the vicar's of ten acres. The church is an ancient structure, containing several elegant monuments. Castle farm-house was built with the remains, and upon the site, of Shoreham Castle.

*Corporation Seal of New Shoreham.*



*Obverse.*

*Reverse.*

**SHOREHAM, NEW** (*ST. MARY*), a borough, market-town, sea-port, and parish, in the union of STEYNING, hundred of FISHERGATE, rape of BRAMBER, W. division of SUSSEX, 23 miles (E.) from Chichester, and 56 (S. by W.) from London; the parish containing 1998 inhabitants. This place is indebted for its origin to the decay of Old Shoreham, formerly a town of importance; and is remarkable for having been built on the spot where Ælla the Saxon landed with supplies from Germany, in aid of his countrymen Hengist and Horsa. It is situated



on the road between Brighton and Worthing, and about one mile from the English Channel, on the river Adur. Across this river is a suspension-bridge, at the western entrance into the town, built at the expense of the Duke of Norfolk, and by which the distance between Shoreham and Worthing has been reduced two miles. About six acres of land have been laid out by Mr. Balley as a public promenade, which is much frequented by visitors from Brighton and Worthing; a Swiss cottage has been erected, containing an assembly and concert room and a theatre, and in the grounds is a sheet of water, on which is a small steamer. Shoreham is noted for its ship-building, in which above 100 men are generally employed; and several vessels of more than 500 tons, remarkable for swiftness of sailing, have been launched here. The trade of the port has of late rapidly increased, and its revenue, within the last 20 years, has been quintupled. The harbour, which is very commodious, in spring tides has about nineteen feet of water, and in common ones about fourteen, with not more than three feet at ebb; it was constructed in 1816, by subscription on shares, and has proved a profitable undertaking. The river runs by the side of the town, parallel to the sea, with which it communicates on the east, thus forming the harbour. The imports consist principally of timber, deals, merchandise from France, wine, spirits, coal, cheese and butter from Holland, &c.: much oak-timber is exported. Shoreham has been approved as a warehousing port for West India, Mediterranean, and other produce, for the reception of which large warehouses have been built. The custom-house, erected in 1830, under the direction of Mr. Sydney Smirke, is an elegant building in the Grecian style, situated in the centre of the town. A branch of the London and Brighton railway to this place was completed at an expense of £150,000, and opened to the public in May, 1840. An extension to Worthing, Arundel, and Chichester was opened in June 1846; it passes over the streets of the town by four bridges, and over the river Adur by a viaduct 550 yards long. Cement manufactories have been established. A market for corn is held every fortnight, and a fair on July 25th.

Shoreham is a borough by prescription, and is governed by a high constable appointed by the lord of the manor. It has sent two members to parliament since the first of Edward I.; the right of election is in the inhabitants paying scot and lot, and the freeholders of the rape of Bramber, and the high constable is returning officer. At the election in 1791, a majority of the voters having formed themselves into a society called the Christian Club, the real object of which was to sell their votes to the best bidder, an act of parliament was passed disfranchising every member of the association, and extending the votes to the whole rape of Bramber. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to that of Old Shoreham, and valued in the king's books at £6. 1. 8. The church is an extremely interesting specimen of Norman architecture, with a tower rising from the intersection of the transepts and nave, and contains numerous ancient monuments, among which are some to the Hooper family; it was new pewed in 1829, when 589 additional sittings were obtained, of which 465 are free. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. There were anciently a priory for Carmelites, or White friars, founded by Sir John Mowbray, Knt., and an hospital dedicated to St. James.

SHOREHAM, OLD (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of STEYNING, hundred of FISHERGATE, rape of BRAMBER, W. division of SUSSEX,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile (N. W. by N.) from New Shoreham; containing 224 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Adur, over which is an old bridge of wood. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of New Shoreham annexed, valued in the king's books at £7. 18. 6.; net income, £185; patrons and impropiators, the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford. The church is a very ancient cruciform structure, chiefly in the Norman style, with a central tower supported on massive Norman arches; the whole has been lately restored. Here was an hospital dedicated to St. James, which was valued, in the reign of Elizabeth, at £1. 6. 8. per annum.

SHORESWOOD, a township, in the parish of NORHAM, union of BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by S.) from Berwick; containing 315 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the adjacent coal-mines. The township has a straggling village, situated on the road between West Allerton and Norham; and belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Durham, whose tithes here have been commuted for a rent-charge of £162.

SHORNCOTT (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CIRENCESTER, hundred of HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE, Cricklade and N. divisions of WILTS, 4 miles (S.) from Cirencester; containing 33 inhabitants. It comprises 485 acres, of which 52 are common or waste land. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 7. 6., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £92, and the glebe comprises 38 acres.

SHORNE (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of NORTH AYLESFORD, hundred of SHAMWELL, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E.) from Gravesend; containing 878 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3051 acres, of which 744 are woodland, and 31 common or waste. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 1. 8.; net income, £358; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church contains a fine monument to the memory of Sir Henry de Cobham. A national school is supported principally by the dividends on £1000 three per cent. consols., the bequest of the Rev. R. G. Ayerst in 1812.—See MERSTON.

SHORTFLATT, a township, in the parish of BOLAM, union of CASTLE ward, N. E. division of TISDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $10\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. S. W.) from Morpeth; containing 33 inhabitants. The township comprises about 512 acres. The manor-house of Shortflatt, the seat of Mr. Dent, is situated on a hill-ground, on the south side of a reedy brook called Howburn. It is in the style of Queen Elizabeth's time, is covered with grey freestone slate, and built against an old tower of strong masonry, which is mentioned in a list of border fortresses in the beginning of the 14th century, and was then the residence of the Rayne family. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £11. 5., and the vicarial for £10. 12. 6.

SHORTHAMPTON, a chapelry, in the parish of CHARLBURY, union of CHIPPING-NORTON, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD, 5 miles (S. by E.) from Chipping-Norton, containing 187 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to All Saints.



SHORWELL (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the liberty of WEST MEDINA, Isle of Wight division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from Newport; containing 714 inhabitants. This place was anciently an appendage of the priory of Carisbrooke, from which it was separated in the reign of Edward III., and made a distinct parish. The land, though partly consisting of down, is rich; and the scenery truly picturesque. The village is pleasant: near it is the handsome mansion of Northcourt, erected in the reign of James I., and beautifully situated in a well-wooded demesne, in which is a spring of pure water, whence the parish takes its name. The living comprises a sinecure rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 0. 2½., and in the patronage of Lady Mildmay; and a discharged vicarage, united to the rectory of Mottiston, and valued at £17. 16. 0½. The tithes of Shorwell have been commuted for £192 payable to the vicar, £468 payable to the sinecure rector, and £288 to certain impropiators; the vicar has a glebe of two acres, and the rector one of three acres. The church, erected in 1526, is a neat structure, and contains some monuments to the Leigh family and others.

SHOSTON, or SHORESTON, a township, in the parish of BAMBROUGH, union of BELFORD, N. division of BAMBROUGH ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, 8 miles (E. by S.) from Belford; containing 82 inhabitants. It is situated about a mile north-west from Sunderland, which is on the sea-coast; and is the property of Lord Crewe's trustees. Shoston House is a venerable building of three stories, having at a distance a very imposing appearance: New Shoston is a handsome house of modern erection.

SHOTESHAM (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HENSTEAD, E. division of NORFOLK, 6 miles (S.) from Norwich; containing 557 inhabitants. There were originally four distinct parishes of the name of Shotesham, but the churches of St. Martin and St. Botolph being in ruins, those places have been ecclesiastically consolidated with the parishes of All Saints and St. Mary; and from the difficulty of ascertaining the exact boundaries, the whole has been measured as one district. It comprises 3405 acres, of which 2196 are arable, 936 pasture, and 273 woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the vicarages of St. Mary and St. Botolph and the rectory of St. Martin, and is valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; patron, Robert Fellowes, Esq. The impropriate tithes of the whole district have been commuted for £432, and the incumbent's for £556; the glebe comprises 74½ acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains some ancient monuments and a curiously-sculptured font.

SHOTESHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HENSTEAD, E. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (S.) from Norwich; containing, with Shotesham St. Botolph and St. Martin, 408 inhabitants. The parish is bordered on the west by the river Taas, and abounds with pleasing scenery. Shotesham Park, the seat of Robert Fellowes, Esq., is a handsome mansion, erected by the late Mr. Fellowes, near the site of the ancient Hall, which was surrounded with a moat. The living is a discharged vicarage, consolidated with the vicarage of Shotesham All Saints, and valued in the king's books at £5. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with a square embattled tower; in the chancel are the

effigies in brass of Edward White and his lady, in good preservation.

SHOTFORD, a hamlet, and formerly a chapelry, in the parish of MENDHAM, hundred of EARSHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 1 mile (S. E.) from Harleston. The chapel has been converted into a malt-house.

SHOT-HAUGH, with THRISTON.—See THRISTON.

SHOTLEY (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of HEXHAM, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing 1245 inhabitants, of whom 713 are in the township of Shotley Low Quarter, 12 miles (S. E.) from Hexham, and 14 (S. W. by W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Derwent, dividing it from the county of Durham; and is intersected from north to south by the Corbridge and West Auckland road, and from east to west by the road between Newcastle and Stanhope. The surface is undulated, its altitude varying from 300 to 800 feet above the level of the sea; and the scenery is interspersed with fine plantations. Shotley Low Quarter comprises nearly 7000 acres, of which about 1000 are woodland. The geological formation consists of the lower part of the coal, and the upper part of the lead, measures; the soil is chiefly a sandy clay, to which may in a great degree be attributed the luxuriance of the oak-tree here. A coal-mine is in operation; and by the enterprise of Messrs. Teasdale and Co., a quantity of lead and silver has been annually produced at Silver-tongue for some years past. The parish also contains iron; and from the numerous heaps of the refuse of smelting in various places, the remains of furnaces near Allensford, the ruins of the Hammer mill upon Shotley burn, and the forge near the Derwent, it would appear that iron was at one time wrought to some extent.

Shotley Hall is said to have been built by Dr. Andrews, physician to the first royal Duke of Cumberland, and was subsequently occupied, among other residents, by Thomas Walker, Esq., who much improved the estate. It is a substantial and elegant mansion, situated near the confluence of the Shotley burn and the Derwent; the house is approached by a large avenue of trees, and gardens and pleasure-grounds have been formed by the present owner, Thomas Wilson, Esq.: the beautiful park now extends into the adjoining wood. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Bishop Crewe's Trustees, with a net income of £139. The church is on an eminence, about a mile and a half north-west from the village of Shotley-Field; in the cemetery are, an elegant mausoleum of the Hopper family, and three head-stones, early specimens of the workmanship of Lough, who was born at Greenhead, in the parish. An additional church, dedicated to St. John, a neat edifice with a campanile tower, was erected in 1835; and the trustees of Bishop Crewe give the minister £60 per annum for performing the duty. At Blanchland (*which see*) is a third incumbency; and at Shotley-Field is a place of worship for Baptists.

SHOTLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of SAMFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 8¼ miles (S. E. by S.) from Ipswich; containing 464 inhabitants. The parish is situated at the confluence of the navigable rivers Orwell and Stour, opposite to the town of Harwich, and comprises 2051a. 3r. 17p. of land, chiefly arable, with some pastures near the Orwell: the soil is various, and the surface undulated. Communica-



tion is maintained with Harwich by a ferry. Shotley was the seat of the Filney family, of whom Frederick was knighted by Richard Cœur de Lion at the siege of Acre. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the gift of the Marquess of Bristol: the tithes have been commuted for £570, and the glebe comprises 54 acres. The church is remarkable for its elegance, which it owes to a former incumbent, the Hon. Hervey Aston, D.D., who completely pewed and beautified it in 1745.

**SHOTLEY-BRIDGE**, a small town, in the township of **BENFIELD** SIDE, chapelry of **MEDOMSLEY**, parish of **LANCHESTER**, W. division of **CHESTER** ward, N. division of the county of **DURHAM**, about 14 miles (S. W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. This place is on the road from Durham, by Lanchester, to Hexham, and is situated in the romantic vale of the Derwent, over which here is a stone bridge of one arch, uniting the county with Northumberland. It is surrounded by ranges of hills between 700 and 900 feet in height; and the views in the neighbourhood, especially that from the bridge, are very beautiful: the road to Newcastle extends for a distance of 12 miles along the banks of the river, and embraces many charming prospects. Shotley-Bridge was formerly celebrated for a manufactory of swords, the art of working steel having been brought from Germany by a colony of sword-cutlers, whose descendants may yet be traced here, and continue to make a few knife-blades and other articles. It has rapidly increased in size within these few years, and has now a convenient hotel, several neat villas, and a number of good houses and shops, having grown into some repute from the salubrity of the air, and the discovery of saline and chalybeate springs. The spring anciently called "Hally Well," now Shotley Spa, was at a distant period noted for its efficacy in the cure of scrofulous complaints; it fell, however, into disuse, and for a long time no benefit was derived from it, till a prevailing tradition lately induced Jonathan Richardson, Esq., to commence a search upon the spot where it was supposed to exist. The search was successful. Appropriate buildings, a well-room, baths, &c., have been erected in the rustic style; and Mr. Richardson has opened carriage-drives and promenades upon his estate. There are two paper-mills in operation: a market for corn is held weekly, and a fair for cattle every half year. The powers of the county debt-court of Shotley-Bridge, established in 1847, extend over the parishes of Shotley and Edmondbyers, and part of those of Lanchester, and Bywell St. Peter. A church has been erected under the auspices of the Bishop of Durham.

**SHOTOVER**, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of **HEADINGTON**, hundred of **BULLINGDON**, county of **OXFORD**, 4½ miles (E. by N.) from Oxford; containing 177 inhabitants, and consisting of 900 acres of land.

**SHOTTESBROOK** (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of **COOKHAM**, hundred of **BEYNHURST**, county of **BERKS**, 5 miles (S. W.) from Maidenhead; containing 137 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the Great Western railway, and bounded on the south by a small stream which flows westward into the river Loddon. It comprises 1181*a.* 2*r.* 27*p.* of land, chiefly arable, with about 120 acres of meadow, and 110 woodland; the soil is fertile, in some parts a rich mould resting on chalk, and in others consisting of clay.

The living is a vicarage not in charge, endowed with nearly the whole of the rectorial tithes, with the vicarage of White-Waltham united in 1744; net income, £513. patron, and impropiator of the remaining portion of the rectorial tithes of Shottesbrook, A. Vansittart, Esq. The incumbent's tithes in Shottesbrook have been commuted for £300, and Mr. Vansittart's for £8. 15. The church, though small, is an elegant cruciform structure, principally in the decorated style, with a tower and spire rising from the intersection; it was erected in 1337. In the chancel lie the remains of the learned Henry Dodwell, first Camden professor of history at Oxford. A chantry or college for a warden, five priests, and two clerks, was founded here in 1337 by Sir William Trussell, Knt., the revenue of which at the Dissolution was estimated at £42. 2. 8.

**SHOTTISHAM** (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of **WOODBIDGE**, hundred of **WILFORD**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, 5¼ miles (S. E.) from Woodbridge; containing 283 inhabitants. It comprises about 1000 acres, of which 40 are marsh; the soil of the remainder is chiefly light and sandy. The surface is generally flat, and the river Deben flows past the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 16. 0½., and in the patronage of Mrs. Elizabeth Darby and Miss Mary Kett: the tithes have been commuted for £226, and the glebe comprises 24 acres. Crag or shell pits, supposed to be diluvial remains, abound here.

**SHOTTLE**, with **POSTERN**, a township, in the parish of **DUFFIELD**, union of **BELPER**, hundred of **APPLETREE**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**, 2¼ miles (W. by S.) from Belper; containing 503 inhabitants. These places form an extensive township, in some parts four miles across, and comprising 3712*a.* 39*p.*, whereof 1220 acres are arable, 2322 pasture, 105 wood, and 55 in roads; the soil is various. Shottle is a district of scattered houses, forming the south side of the township: Shottle-Gate is a village on the Ashbourn road, and Postern a small village on the road between Derby and Wirksworth.

**SHOTTON**, with **LANGLEY-DALE**, a township, in the parish of **STAINDROP**, union of **TIESDALE**, S. W. division of **DARLINGTON** ward, S. division of the county of **DURHAM**, 5½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Barnard Castle; containing 185 inhabitants. Shotton was one of the places given by Canute to the church of Durham, and, with Woodland and Langley, was parcel of the estate of the earls of Westmoreland. It is now the property of the Duke of Cleveland, and is included in Raby Park, his grace's seat.—See **LANGLEY-DALE**.

**SHOTTON**, a township, in the parish and union of **EASINGTON**, S. division of **EASINGTON** ward, N. division of the county of **DURHAM**, 9 miles (E. by S.) from Durham; containing 603 inhabitants. This place, anciently *Ceaton* and *Setton*, occurs in Boldon Book under the latter designation. A considerable portion of the land within the vill is held by copy of court roll under the manor of Easington. There was a division of common in 1673. The family of Thompson held property here, chiefly by copy of court roll, at least as early as the reign of Elizabeth; and from them the estate came by marriage, in the middle of the last century, to the Brandings. About a mile and a half north-west of Shotton is the populous colliery village of Shotton Grange; the



pit is wrought by the Haswell Coal Company. A free school was founded in 1768, in pursuance of the will of Edward Walton; it has an income of about £30.

SHOTTON, with FOXTON, a township, in the parish and union of SEDGEFIELD, N. E. division of STOCKTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W.) from Stockton; containing 44 inhabitants. The Setons and Carrowes held property here, attached to their manor of "Foxden," in the 14th and 15th centuries: a moiety of the general estates of the Setons descended to the Sayer family; and among others who have had possessions in the place, occur the families of Hebborne and Salvin. The hamlet of Shotton lies to the east of Foxton.—See FOXTON.

SHOTTON, with PLESSEY, a township, in the parish of STANNINGTON, union, and W. division, of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. by E.) from Morpeth; containing 387 inhabitants. The historical notices respecting the property are of considerable interest. The canons of Brinkburne, the monks of Newminster, and the nuns of Newcastle, all had possessions here; and among other owners of land occur the families of Shotton, Plessey, Fitz-Roger, and Paris; one of whom, Sir John de Plessey, in 1269 or 1270, founded a chapel, which had a considerable endowment, but of which nothing is now known, the last mention of it occurring in 1491. The place stands on a bold sandstone eminence overlooking the winding course of the Blyth, and having in sight Simonside, the Cheviot hills, and a broad expanse of the German Ocean.—See PLESSEY.

SHOTTSWELL (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of BANBURY, Burton-Dasset division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Banbury; containing 366 inhabitants. The parish is surrounded on all sides, except the north, by the county of Oxford: it consists of 1235 acres; and is intersected by the road between Warwick and Banbury. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Baroness North; net income, £157. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1793. The church, which is of great antiquity, is partly in the Norman and partly in the early English style, and is remarkable for its beautifully-carved oak seats; its fine pulpit, also of carved oak, has been lately restored by the incumbent, and a desk of corresponding character erected. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school supported by Lady North.

SHOTWICK (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Higher division of the hundred of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER; containing, with the townships of Cappenhurst, Great and Little Saughall, and Woodbank, 868 inhabitants, of whom 112 are in Shotwick township, 6 miles (N. W.) from Chester. The parish comprises about 4280 acres, of which one-third is arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the soil is a stiff clay, and the surface generally level. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chester. The tithes of Shotwick township have been commuted for £61. The church has a curious Norman door, and some portions in the later English style.

SHOTWICK-PARK, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Higher division of the

hundred of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W.) from Chester; containing 16 inhabitants. This was the site of a castle belonging to the crown, where Henry II. is said to have lodged on his journey to and from Ireland, and which Edward I. occupied in 1278. It was standing in Leland's time, and there were some remains in 1622. The liberty comprises 970 acres, the soil of which is clay.

SHOULDEN (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of EASTRY, hundred of CORNILO, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (W.) from Deal; containing 465 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Sandwich to Deal, comprises by measurement 1891 acres, whereof 321 are common or waste, and 10 woodland. Sandon Castle, built by Henry VIII. for the defence of the coast, is in the parish. The living is a vicarage, annexed to Northbourne. A gallery has been lately erected in the church. Fragments of Roman urns, with several coins, chiefly of the Emperor Gallienus, were found in 1832, on removing some land near Sandon Castle.

SHOULDHAM (*All SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of DOWNHAM, hundred of CLACKCLOSE, W. division of NORFOLK,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E.) from Downham; containing 683 inhabitants. A Gilbertine priory in honour of the Holy Cross and the Blessed Virgin, was founded in the time of Richard I., by Jeffrey Fitz-Piers, Earl of Essex, for canons and nuns, under the government of a prior; and at the Dissolution it possessed a revenue of £171. 6. 8. When removing some of the ruins, in 1831, a painted window, two stone coffins, and a vessel containing a human head, were found. The parish comprises about 3500 acres, of which 600 are occupied by a rabbit-warren, and 100 form a fen belonging to the poor; the soil varies, but the greater portion is fertile, intermixed with light heath. The village is pleasantly situated, and consists of many neat houses, built round a green watered by a small rivulet. It appears from ancient documents to have had a market; and large fairs for horses, sheep, and cattle, are still held on the 19th of September, and 11th of October. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Shouldham-Thorpe united; net income, £121; patron and impropriator, Sir Thomas Hare, Bart., whose tithes have been commuted for £245. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and a small chapel on the south side; the chancel was rebuilt in 1839. A second church, dedicated to St. Margaret, was standing in 1512, but after the dissolution of monasteries it was suffered to go into decay. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. On Mr. Catton's estate is a chalybeate spring called the Silver Well, and near it another spring, both possessing properties similar to those of the waters at Tonbridge-Wells.

SHOULDHAM-THORPE (*The VIRGIN MARY*), a parish, in the union of DOWNHAM, hundred of CLACKCLOSE, W. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (N. E.) from Downham; containing 314 inhabitants. This parish, anciently called Garbois-Thorpe, comprises about 1350 acres, of which 900 are arable, 350 pasture and meadow, 40 woodland, and 60 common. The soil in some parts is light and heathy, but in general well adapted for grain; the surface is elevated, though not hilly. The living is a perpetual curacy, united to that of Shouldham. The church is in the early and decorated English styles,



with a richly-ornamented Norman doorway on the north: the tower fell down in 1724, and has not been rebuilt. At the inclosure in 1794, an allotment of 60 acres was made to the poor for fuel. About a mile north of the village, on the road from Lynn to Stoke-Ferry, is the manor of Fodderston, or Foston-Gap, anciently a separate parish, and which had a church.

SHOULTON, a hamlet, in the parish of HALLOW, union of MARTLEY, Lower division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER; containing 50 inhabitants.

SHOWELL, a chapelry, in the parish of SWERFORD, union of CHIPPING-NORTON, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. N. E.) from Chipping-Norton; comprising about 773 acres of land.

SHRAWARDINE, a township, in the parish of ABBEBURY, hundred of FORD, union of ATCHAM, S. division of SALOP,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W.) from Shrewsbury.

SHRAWARDINE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of ATCHAM, hundred of PIMHILL, N. division of SALOP,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. N. W.) from Shrewsbury; containing 196 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 12. 6.; net income, £380; patron, the Earl of Powis. Shrawardine Castle was built by Alan, a follower of the Conqueror's, and ancestor of the celebrated Fitz-Alans, which family held it under the crown for many ages to check the invasions of the Welsh. After having been the scene of many remarkable events, it was purchased in the reign of Elizabeth by Lord Chancellor Bromley: the site and remains, together with other estates in the parish, are now the property of the Earl of Powis.

SHRAWLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of MARTLEY, Lower division of the hundred of DODDINGTREE, Hundred House and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 9 miles (N. N. W.) from Worcester, on the road to Bewdley; containing 569 inhabitants. This place belonged to Ralph de Toden, who was standard-bearer to William at the battle of Hastings, and whose family held the lands till the time of Edward II., when they passed to the family of Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. After passing through other families, the manor was sold to the Vernon family, of Hanbury Hall, in 1720. The parish comprises 1830a. 3r. 10p., of which 853 acres are arable, 529 pasture, and 447 woodland: the soil is gravelly, alternated with sand, and some strong clay; the surface is hilly, the woods luxuriant, and here is one of the best fox covers in the county. The river Severn passes by the parish on the east. There are quarries of good stone. Immediately below Shrawley Court, now a farmhouse, are some artificial mounds known by the name of the Court Hills, or Oliver's Mound; they were raised to command a ford over the river, and probably were occupied by a detachment of Cromwell's army immediately previous to the battle of Worcester. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 17. 1., and in the patronage of Thomas Bowater Vernon, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £355, and the glebe comprises 63 acres, with a house. The church is rather an ancient structure with a tower. A school is partly supported by the rector. Thomas Vernon, by will dated in 1711, bequeathed the interest of £1000 to provide clothing and fuel for the poor of Hanbury and Shrawley, the portion belonging to this parish was invested in 1768 or 1770 in the

purchase of an estate near Worcester, consisting of about 80 acres, now let for £100 per annum.

SHREWLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of HATTON, union of WARWICK, Snitterfield division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Warwick; containing 322 inhabitants. It is situated near the road from Warwick to Solihull; and comprises 1191a. 2r. 11p., whereof 816 acres are arable, 300 meadow and pasture, 46 woodland, and 28 in homesteads and gardens.

SHREWSBURY, a borough and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the liberties of SHREWSBURY, N. division of SALOP, of which it is the chief town, 154 miles (N. W.) from London; containing 18,285 inhabitants. This ancient borough is said to have arisen from the ruins of *Uriconium*, now Wroxeter, a celebrated Roman station on the



Arms.

line of the Watling-street, which road, passing through the present town in a direction from east to west, divides it into two nearly equal parts. On account of its situation on two hills, richly covered with shrubs and trees, it obtained from the Britons the appellations of *Penguerne* and *Smuithuc* or *Y Myrthag*, and was by the Saxons called *Scrobbes-byrig*, from which its present name is derived. How it obtained the appellation of *Salopesberie*, as mentioned in some records, has not been satisfactorily ascertained. During the heptarchy, it was the capital of Powysland, which comprised a portion of the Saxon and British frontier territories, and the princes of Powys resided here till, in 778, Offa, King of Mercia, expelled them from their possessions, and, to secure his conquest, raised that stupendous barrier still called Offa's Dyke. In the reign of Alfred the Great, this place was numbered among the principal cities of Britain. It had a mint, which it retained till the reign of Henry III.; and there are still extant some of the coins struck in the reigns of Athelstan, Edgar, Ethelred, Canute, Edward the Confessor, and Harold II., besides several between the years 1066 and 1272.

When Canute was pursuing his conquests through the northern parts of the country, the inhabitants of Shrewsbury revolted in his favour and surrendered up the town, which Edmund Ironside, in 1016, a short time previously to the partition of the kingdom, recovered from the Danes, inflicting signal vengeance on the townsmen for their treachery. At the time of the Conquest, nearly the whole of the shire was bestowed by William on his kinsman, Roger de Montgomery, whom he created Earl of Shrewsbury, Gloucester, and Arundel, and who built here a formidable castle for his baronial residence. In 1069, the town was besieged by Edric Sylvaticus, and Owain Gwynedd, Prince of Wales, but was relieved by King William, who advanced from York, and defeated the assailants with great slaughter. In 1102, Robert de Belesme, son of Earl Roger, espoused the cause of Robert, Duke of Normandy, and commenced measures for raising him to the throne of England, in opposition to his brother Henry I. The king accordingly marched against the town with an army of 60,000



men ; and the earl, although he had previously fortified it with a wall on each side of the castle, across the isthmus formed by the river Severn, at once submitted, acknowledged his treasonable conduct, and was banished to Normandy. His estates were forfeited, and the castle became a royal fortress.

The importance of Shrewsbury as a frontier town has rendered it the scene of many and various transactions of historical interest. In the year 1116, the nobles of the realm are said to have assembled here to do homage, and take the oaths of allegiance, to William, son of the Empress Matilda ; but some historians state that this meeting took place at Salisbury. Stephen, in 1138, laid siege to the castle, while Fitz-Alan, the governor, was absent in forwarding the claims of the empress ; and having taken it by storm, he hanged several of the garrison. The frequent inroads of the Welsh induced John to assemble a council here, in order to concert measures for preventing them. In 1215, Llewelyn, who had married Joan, natural daughter of that monarch, appeared before Shrewsbury with a numerous army, and seized the town and castle. Henry III. soon dispossessed him of his capture, and drove him back to his own territory ; but in the war with the barons, Richard, Earl of Pembroke, retired into Wales, and, being assisted by Llewelyn, laid waste the intermediate district, and plundered and burnt the town after having put many of the inhabitants to the sword. Simon de Montfort, whilst prosecuting the war against Henry III., took the town, which he held for a short time. In 1267, the same monarch assembled an army here for the invasion of Wales, but was diverted from his purpose by the submission of Llewelyn, with whom he subsequently concluded a treaty of peace. About this time the king recommended the inhabitants to complete the fortifications of the place, of which only one side was defended ; but, notwithstanding the aid of royal bounty, the work was not accomplished in less than thirty years.

The continued incursions of the Welsh upon the English frontier induced Edward I., in 1277, to fix his residence in Shrewsbury, to which he removed the courts of king's bench and exchequer. In 1283 he assembled the parliament here : the king and his court were accommodated at Acton-Burnell, the seat of Bishop Burnell, the lord high chancellor ; the lords held their sittings in the castle, and the commons, who for the first time had any voice in the national councils, met in a building near the castle. This monarch having sent a force against the Welsh without success, took the field in person, at the head of a numerous army, and an engagement occurred at the foot of Snowdon, in which they were completely routed, Llewelyn slain, and his brother Davydd, who had instigated him to the insurrection, taken prisoner, and, after a short confinement in Rhuddlan Castle, in Flintshire, brought to Shrewsbury. Here, being tried by the parliament, he was executed as a traitor, with a degree of degradation and severity previously unknown in this country, and which, till a very late period, furnished a precedent for the punishment of treason. Edward II. was received in the town with the greatest pomp in 1322, and in the same year he celebrated a grand tournament, which was attended by a numerous assemblage of knights and noblemen. In 1397, Richard II. adjourned the parliament from Westmorland to Shrewsbury, gave a splendid entertainment to the lords and

commons, and created several peers, who at this time first assumed their seats in parliament. This assembly, from the number of noblemen and others who attended it, and from the importance of the state affairs transacted at it, was called the Great Parliament ; but the measures enacted, though ratified by the pope's bull, were repealed during the following reign.

In 1403, a battle was fought in the immediate vicinity, between the forces of Henry IV. and those of the Earl of Northumberland, who had rebelled against the king, assisted by a considerable body of Scottish troops under the command of Earl Douglas. After a severe and protracted conflict, the victory was decided in favour of Henry : 2300 knights and gentlemen, among whom was Hotspur, son of Earl Percy, and 6000 common soldiers, were slain in the engagement. The dead were interred on the spot, which has since been called Battlefield ; and a church was afterwards erected there by the king, in memory of his victory. Owain Glyndwr, who had raised an army to co-operate with the insurgents, marched with his advanced guard to Shelton, two miles from Shrewsbury, and on perceiving the battle terminated, retreated into Wales.

During the contest between the houses of York and Lancaster, the inhabitants embraced the cause of the former ; and on the defeat of Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, at the battle of Wakefield, in which he was slain, his son Edward, Earl of March, afterwards Edward IV., levied in this town a powerful army, with which he avenged the death of his father at the battle of Mortimer's Cross. Edward, on his elevation to the throne, selected Shrewsbury as an asylum for his consort during the agitation of the times ; and in the convent of the Dominican friars, in which the queen resided, the princes Richard and George were born. The latter of these died in childhood ; the former, with his elder brother, Prince Edward, was inhumanly murdered in the Tower of London, by their uncle, the Protector, afterwards Richard III. The Earl of Richmond, on landing at Milford Haven, proceeded to this town, where he was proclaimed king ; and having strengthened his army with considerable reinforcements raised in the neighbourhood, he advanced into Leicestershire, where he gained the battle of Bosworth-Field, which terminated in the death of Richard III., and his own elevation to the throne under the title of Henry VII. This monarch subsequently visited the town, with his queen and Prince Arthur ; and after celebrating the festival of St. George in the church of St. Chad, granted the inhabitants several privileges, in acknowledgment of the alacrity with which they had supported his claims to the crown.

On the breaking out of the parliamentary war, Charles I. came to Shrewsbury, and was received with every demonstration of loyalty by the inhabitants. He was soon afterwards joined by Prince Rupert, Prince Charles, the Duke of York, and several noblemen and gentlemen. The king kept his court in an ancient building called the Council-house ; and on his establishing a mint for the supply of his exigencies, the inhabitants liberally presented their plate to be melted, and coined into money : a considerable part of the funds thus raised was expended in strengthening the fortifications of the town. Colonel Mytton made two attempts to obtain possession of the town and castle for the parliament, and was repulsed in both ; but having received a



reinforcement he made a third effort, in which he carried the place by storm. In 1651, Charles II. summoned it to surrender: on the refusal of the governor, he marched to Worcester; and after the disastrous battle there, took refuge in the Royal Oak at Boscobel, on the confines of this county. During that monarch's retirement on the continent, a plan was formed by a party of royalists to besiege the castle; but their scheme was frustrated, and several of them were punished. James II. visited the town in 1687, and, attended by the nobility and gentry of the county, kept his court for several days at the council-house. In this reign the castle was dismantled, and all its ammunition and military stores removed.

The CASTLE was originally of such extent and formidable strength, that to make room for its erection, Earl Roger pulled down nearly one-fifth of the town. It was a fortress of great importance till the final subjugation of Wales, after which it was entrusted to a constable, generally the sheriff, who made it the county prison. The castle was repaired during the civil war as a garrison for the king; and after it came into the possession of the parliament, Cromwell erected an additional fort, called Roushill, which is among the most entire of the remaining portions. The remains are situated at the northern entrance into the town, on the summit of a bold eminence overlooking the Severn, by which they are nearly surrounded. They are composed principally of the keep, a spacious modernised structure of red stone, consisting of two round embattled towers connected by a quadrangular building 100 feet in length; the walls of the inner court; and the great arch of the interior gateway. These include a grassy area, in which, though now private property, the knights of the shire, according to immemorial usage, are girt with their swords, on their election to serve in parliament. On the south side of the court is a lofty mount rising abruptly from the river: the summit is surrounded with a wall, and in one angle of the inclosure was a barbican, which has been converted into a summer-house, called Laura Tower, after the name of Miss Pulteney, for whose use it was so perfected; it commands an extensive, varied, and picturesque view of the surrounding country. The ramparts that environed the town, together with the towers by which they were defended, have, with the exception of one of the towers on the south side of the town, been demolished. Adjoining the castle precinct, and formerly within its walls, are the remains of the ancient council-house, where the courts for the marches of Wales were occasionally held, and which afforded a temporary residence to several of the English monarchs.

The town is pleasantly situated on two eminences rising gently from the river Severn, which, by its windings, forms a peninsula. It consists of several streets irregularly built, and, with some exceptions, inconveniently narrow; but various improvements have been made under the provisions of an act obtained in 1821, and others are in progress, for removing obstructions arising from the style of building, and for widening the approaches. The town is well paved, lighted with gas by a company established in 1820, and supplied with water from a remarkably fine spring called Bradwell, about two miles distant, and also from the river Severn, by a company formed in 1827. Over the river are two bridges of stone. One of these, called the English

bridge, is a handsome structure of Grinshill freestone, of seven circular arches, crowned with a balustrade; it was built in 1774, at an expense of £16,000 defrayed by public subscription, and connects the suburb of Abbey Foregate with the town. The other, termed the Welsh bridge, is a neat plain structure of five spacious arches, erected in 1795, at a cost of more than £8000, and affording a passage into Wales. Near the Abbey Foregate is a brick edifice erected in 1806, from a design by Wyatt, at an expense of £10,000; it was discontinued as a military dépôt several years since, and the armoury removed to Chester Castle: the building now belongs to Lord Berwick. At the entrance into the town from London is a lofty column of the Grecian-Doric style, rising from a base ornamented at the angles with lions couchant, to the height of 132 feet, and supporting a well-executed statue of the late Lieut.-Gen. Rowland, Lord Hill, in honour of whose achievements in the continental war it was erected in 1814. There is a public subscription library near St. John's Hill, containing more than 5000 volumes in various departments of literature; and attached to it is a news-room. A mechanics' institute was formed in 1825; and a museum a few years subsequently. The ancient theatre was part of the palace of the princes of Powysland, of which it retained some vestiges, though materially altered by its appropriation to dramatic uses: a new theatre has been lately built, with a neat front occupied by shops. Assemblies are held monthly, during the season, in a suite of rooms well fitted up; and races in September, for three days, on a course adjoining Abbey Foregate. The Severn, in addition to the salmon for which it is celebrated, and with which it formerly abounded to a much greater extent, produces trout, pike, perch, carp, eels, shad, flounders, lampreys, &c. On the southwestern side of the town is a beautiful promenade called the Quarry, comprising about twenty acres, and extending along the winding margin of the river for 500 yards: it has a noble avenue of full-grown lime-trees, from which diverge three other walks leading to the town. In the vicinity also are numerous pleasant rides, through a country abounding with picturesque scenery.

The TRADE, which was formerly of considerable importance, has been diminished by the growth of other places; but the town has, notwithstanding, always maintained a good share of internal commerce. Its traffic in Welsh cloths and flannel was the principal source of its opulence, and at present, though not restricted to the Drapers' Company as before, produces no inconsiderable profit: the greater portion of the cloths and flannel made in the counties of Montgomery and Merioneth, and part of Denbighshire, is brought to Shrewsbury. A manufactory for thread, linen yarn, and canvas, situated near the castle, adjoining the suburb of Castle Foregate, affords employment to a large number of persons; and on the banks of the river, in Coleham, are iron-foundries, in which the immense chains that support the stupendous bridge over the Menai straits, and the iron work in many similar erections, were cast. The town is also noted for its brawn, and for a particular kind of sweet cakes named after the place. The river affords a convenient transit for goods of every description, to Worcester, Gloucester, Bristol, and other towns; and considerable quantities of grain in which the trade is extensive, and of lighter



manufactured articles, are forwarded by a junction canal, opened some years since. The Shrewsbury canal, which is the great medium of supplying the town with coal, terminates near the Castle Foregate, where are commodious wharfs for the use of persons connected with the coal-works on the line of the canal: it was constructed under an act obtained in 1793. An act was passed in 1845 for a railway to Oswestry and Chester; and in 1846 acts were obtained for railways to Stafford, to Hereford, and to Wolverhampton, respectively. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, the latter for grain: the general market is held in a stone edifice, built in 1819; and that for corn in the area under a spacious building erected in 1595.



*Corporation Seal.*

The town received a succession of charters of INCORPORATION, from the time of William the Conqueror to the reign of James II.; the earliest preserved in the archives of the borough, is dated November 11th, 1st of Richard I. The corporation now consists of a mayor, ten aldermen, and thirty councillors, under the act 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, and the number of magistrates is eight; the borough is divided into five wards, and the municipal boundaries are co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes. The freedom is acquired by birth, or obtained by apprenticeship to a member of one of the Incorporated Companies, which were once sixteen in number, the Drapers' being the principal. The borough has exercised the elective franchise from the 23rd of Edward I., regularly returning two members to parliament: the right of election was extended by the act 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, comprising an area of 3080 acres: the mayor is returning officer. The recorder presides at quarterly courts of session, for all offences not capital, on the Monday previous to the county quarter-sessions; and the mayor, assisted by some of the other magistrates, holds a session every week, for the determination of petty causes: the recorder, also, has a court of record every Tuesday, for the recovery of debts to any amount. A court leet occurs in May and October, at the latter of which constables and other officers for the town are appointed; and the assizes and general quarter-sessions for the county are held here. The powers of the county debt-court of Shrewsbury, established in 1847, extend over the registration-districts of Shrewsbury and Atcham, and part of those of Church-Stretton and Ellesmere. The old town and shire hall, a handsome building of stone, erected in 1785, has been taken down, and a new edifice built from a design by Mr. Smirke. The town and county gaol, and house of correction, situated on the bank of the Severn, were erected in 1793, at an expense of £30,000; the entrance is through a freestone gateway, over which is a bust of the celebrated Howard.

Shrewsbury comprises the PARISHES of *St. Alkmund*, containing 1642; *St. Chad*, 7625; *Holy Cross*, 1742; *St. Julian*, 3252; and part of *St. Mary*, with 6684 inhabitants. The living of *St. ALKMUND'S* is a vicarage,

valued in the king's books at £6, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £219. The church was made collegiate by King Edgar, who endowed it for the support of ten canons, one of whom acted as dean; but the society was dissolved on the establishment of Lilleshall Abbey, to which its revenue was appropriated. The edifice, with the exception of the tower and spire, which are 184 feet in height, was taken down, from an apprehension of insecurity, and rebuilt in 1795; the east window is embellished with a painting by Eginton, in stained glass, emblematical of Faith.

The living of *ST. CHAD'S* is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £350. The church, erected in 1792, at an expense of nearly £20,000, in lieu of an edifice which fell down in 1788 while undergoing repair, is a handsome circular building in the Grecian style, with a square rustic tower, above which is an octagonal belfry, surmounted by a dome resting on eight Corinthian pillars. The body of the church forms a rotunda 100 feet in diameter, surrounded by a range of duplicated Ionic pillars between the lofty arched windows, these pillars rising from the basement, and supporting a cornice surmounted by a balustrade. The entrance is through a stately portico of four Doric columns with a pediment. The interior has a rich and pleasing effect: the galleries are upheld by Ionic pillars, from which rise Corinthian pillars sustaining the roof; the chancel is adorned with a painting of the Resurrection, in stained glass, by Eginton, from a design by West, removed from Lichfield cathedral. A mural monument was placed in the vestibule, in 1847, in commemoration of the brave men belonging to the 53rd or Shropshire regiment, who fell during the late war in India. The monument is about eight feet high, and is of white marble set on a black ground, decorated with military accoutrements, and bearing an appropriate inscription, which records the names of all the officers and men who fell at Aliwal, at Sobraon, and at the relief of Lodiana, on the Sutlej. The cost of this memorial was defrayed by the surviving officers of the corps. The remains of the ancient church, originally collegiate, consist only of the south aisle of the chancel, containing portions in the Norman, early English, and decorated styles; it was fitted up for the performance of the funeral service, and is at present appropriated to a charity school.

The living of the parish of *HOLY CROSS* is a vicarage, with the chapel of *St. Giles*, valued in the king's books at £8; patron and impropiator, Lord Berwick: the great tithes have been commuted for £110, and the vicarial for £355. The church, occupying a low site in the eastern suburb to which it gives name, and surrounded on the south and west by the river Rea, commonly called Meole brook, is part of the church of a splendid ABBEY founded for Benedictine monks, by Roger de Montgomery, in 1083. This abbey was dedicated to *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, and stood on the site of a religious institution established prior to the Conquest, with the revenue of which it was partly endowed. It was a mitred abbey, and the abbots exercised episcopal authority in their house, being in some respects exempt from the jurisdiction of the diocesan; at the Dissolution, in 1513, its revenue was estimated at £615. 4. 3. The king intended to make Shrewsbury the seat of a diocese, and to raise the abbey church into a cathedral,



Dr. Bouchier, the last abbot of Leicester, being actually nominated bishop; but pecuniary exigencies compelled him to abandon the design. The abbey was distinguished by the resort of many pilgrims to the shrine of St. Winifred, whose remains had been removed hither from Gwytherin, in Denbighshire. The walls of this establishment included an area of ten acres, and the buildings, chiefly in the Norman style, were as magnificent as they were extensive; the remains are the western tower, the north porch, and the nave and aisles of the church, with some small portions of the conventual buildings. The church retains several features of ancient grandeur, though many alterations have been made, particularly the introduction of a large window of seven lights, in the later English style, of elegant tracery, and emblazoned with armorial bearings in stained glass, over the west doorway. The interior has a solemn effect; the roof is finely vaulted, and supported on circular arches and massive piers, while in other parts the slender clustered column and the pointed arch prevail. The east window is enriched with armorial bearings, including those of Lord Berwick, by whom it was presented; and in the central compartment are paintings of St. Peter and St. Paul, in stained glass, by Mr. D. Evans, of Shrewsbury. There are various altar-tombs and monuments, and within an arch, which formerly led to the south aisle of the transept, is an ancient figure in armour, conjectured to be that of Earl Roger, who died and was buried at Shrewsbury. Among the ruins of the conventual buildings, is a fragment thought to be part of the refectory, on which is an exquisitely beautiful octagonal structure of stone, resting partly on a corbel, and supposed to have been the oratory or pulpit from which one of the monks, according to their custom, read to his brethren while at dinner. This fragment is an unrivalled specimen of the decorated English style, ornamented with lofty and finely-pointed windows, which are divided by enriched mullions rising from the corbel, and are crowned with trefoiled arches deeply moulded. The spaces between the three northern arches are filled up to the height of four feet with stone panels, in which are enshrined figures; and the exterior is surmounted by an obtuse dome almost concealed by the ivy which has overspread the building. The interior is six feet in diameter; the roof is elaborately groined, and adorned in the centre, where the ribs unite, with an alto-relievo of the Crucifixion. The chapel of *St. Giles*, which was attached to the hospital belonging to the abbey church, stands at the eastern extremity of the Abbey Foregate: divine service is still performed in it. The building is small, with a diminutive turret, and an elegant eastern window of stained glass; and has been repewed and fitted up at the expense of the Rev. Richard Scott.

The living of *St. Julian's* is a perpetual curacy; net income, £159; patron and impropiator, the Earl of Tankerville. The church, with the exception of the tower, which is in the Norman style, was rebuilt of brick in 1750; the interior is neatly arranged, and decorated with some relics of the old structure. In the east wall of the chancel is a small female figure enshrined in rich tabernacle-work, probably representing St. Juliana, the patroness; and in the ceiling is preserved a considerable portion of the ancient fret-work. The east window is embellished with a painting of St. James, in stained glass, brought from Rouen during the

French revolution of 1792, above which are some armorial bearings; and among the monuments is a slab of coarse alabaster, inscribed with Longobardic characters. The edifice was greatly improved in 1846-7, at the expense of the Rev. Richard Scott.

The living of *St. Mary's* is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Corporation, conjointly with the Bishop of Lichfield and others; net income, £312: the impropriation belongs to the free grammar school. The church is an ancient cruciform structure, partly Norman, and partly in the early English style, with a western tower surmounted by a lofty spire of beautiful proportions; the lower part of the tower, and the south porch, are Norman. The interior, from its frequent enlargement and alteration, comprises specimens of various styles; the east window is embellished with stained glass formerly in the old church of *St. Chad*, representing the Genealogy of Christ from the root of Jesse, and containing in each of the numerous oval compartments a king, or patriarch.

A chapel dedicated to *St. Michael* has been built near the Castle Foregate, in *St. Mary's* parish, by subscription, aided by a grant of £500 from the Incorporated Society: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £59; patron, the Incumbent of *St. Mary's*. A district church, called *St. George's*, has been erected in Frankwell: the living is a perpetual curacy: net income, £150; patron, the Vicar of *St. Chad's*. The church in the suburb of Coleham, called *Trinity* church, was consecrated August 25th, 1837, having been built by subscription, aided by grants from the Diocesan and Incorporated Societies. The patronage is in the Incumbent of *St. Julian's*, who also presents to the perpetual curacy of the district church of *Christ-Church*, Bayston Hall. At Astley, Little Berwick, Bickton, and Clive, are other incumbencies. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, Welsh Methodists, Sandemanians, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics.

The *Royal Free Grammar School* was founded by Edward VI., in 1553. Its endowment, augmented by Queen Elizabeth, produces an annual income of £2740; and it is under the superintendence of the Bishop of Lichfield, as visitor, and thirteen trustees, the mayor of Shrewsbury, who presides at the several meetings, being one. The establishment has for many years maintained a distinguished rank among the public schools of the country; and is conducted by a head-master appointed by *St. John's* College, Cambridge, a second master, an usher, and a writing-master, besides assistants who are paid by the chief master. Belonging to it are four exhibitions of £70 per annum each, and four of £15 per annum each, to *St. John's* College, Cambridge; four of £60 a year each, to *Christ-Church* College, Oxford; and two of £25 a year each, and one of £13 per annum, to either of the universities; four scholarships of £63 a year each, and two of £40 each, in *Magdalen* College, Cambridge; a by-fellowship in the same college, of £126 per annum; and three contingent exhibitions. The premises, in the later English style, occupy two sides of a quadrangle, with a square turret crowned with pinnacles in the angles, and comprise spacious schoolrooms, with residences for the masters contiguous, and a chapel, over which is a fine library, rebuilt in 1816, at an expense of £1860. The library contains an extensive and



valuable collection of books and manuscripts, to which is annexed a museum of antiquities from Wroxeter, and of fossils peculiar to this part of the country. Among the eminent persons who have received the rudiments of their education in this school are, Sir Philip Sidney; Sir Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke; Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Salisbury; Dr. John Taylor, a learned critic and philologist; Dr. Waring, Lucasian professor of mathematics in the university of Cambridge; William Wycherley and Ambrose Philips, poets; and William Clarke, a learned divine and antiquary.

*John Allat*, who had been chamberlain of the borough, in 1792 bequeathed property amounting to upwards of £13,000, a portion of it to be applied in clothing, instructing, and apprenticing children, and the remainder in an annual distribution of coats and gowns among aged men and women. Of the dividends on this property, amounting to £393 per annum, about one-third is allotted to the supply of clothing to the adults, and two-thirds to the purposes of a school. A handsome freestone building was erected for the charity in 1800, at an expense of £2000. *St. Chad's almshouses* were founded in 1409, by Bennet Tupton, with a small endowment; there were originally thirteen, but for want of funds two have fallen into decay. *St. Mary's almshouses*, sixteen in number, were founded in 1460 by Degory Watur, draper; the old houses were taken down in 1823, and a new building, consisting of 16 tenements, each containing two rooms, was erected opposite *St. Mary's church*. *St. Giles's almshouses*, four in number, are inhabited by aged persons nominated by the Earl of Tankerville. The building now forming the *House of Industry*, situated on an eminence adjoining Kingsland, on the south bank of the Severn, was erected in 1765, at an expense of £12,000, by the Governors of the Foundling Hospital in London, as a branch establishment. That design, however, was relinquished, and the building was afterwards opened as a woollen manufactory for the employment of the children of the poor. It was subsequently rented by government for the confinement of prisoners during the American war; and on the incorporation of the parishes of Shrewsbury for the maintenance of their poor, in 1784, it was purchased by the guardians and appropriated to its present use. The *General Infirmary*, established in 1745, was the second institution of the kind formed in the kingdom, that of Winchester being the first. The premises, constructed of brick, being found too small for the increased population of the town and neighbourhood, were taken down in 1827, and handsomely rebuilt of stone, upon a much more extensive scale, at an expense of £18,735, of which £13,044 were raised by subscription. In 1734, *James Millington* bequeathed property now let for £1227 per annum, for the erection and endowment of an hospital in the suburb of Frankwell. The institution comprises schools for twenty-five boys and twenty-five girls, natives of Frankwell; and provision for twelve resident, and ten out, hospitallers, chosen from decayed housekeepers of Frankwell, or that part of the parish of *St. Chad* which is contiguous: the latter, on vacancies occurring, have the preference of appointment to a residence. There is a chaplain on the establishment, with a stipend of £50 per annum. Two exhibitions of £40 per annum each to Magdalen College, Cambridge, were given by the founder, to which boys educated in the

hospital have the first claim, and which, in default of such, lapse to boys born in Frankwell, and educated in the free grammar school. Shrewsbury is one of the towns entitled to a share of the charities of *Sir Thomas White* and *Henry Smith*; and a considerable sum, the produce of various other bequests, is annually distributed in coal and clothing, and in other relief.

Among the *Monastic institutions* anciently existing here, were, a convent of Grey friars, founded in the reign of Henry III., by Hawise, wife of John de Charlton, Lord of Powys, of which there are still some remains; a convent of Dominican friars, instituted by Lady Genevile, of which not a vestige is to be seen, the foundations having been lately dug up; and a convent of Augustine friars, established by one of the family of Stafford, of which some small portions are remaining. Of the numerous chapels, the only one of which there are any remains is that of *St. Nicholas*, situated near the old Council-house, and now converted into a stable.

The eminent *Natives* of the town have been, Ralph of Shrewsbury, Bishop of Bath and Wells; Robert, Bishop of Bangor; Thomas Bower, and John Thomas, bishops of Salisbury; Edward Wooley, Bishop of Clonfert; Sneyd Davies; Lord Chief Justice Jones; Richard Onslow, speaker of the house of commons; the Rev. Job Orton; George Costard, a distinguished mathematician; Churchyard, the poet; Vice-Admiral Benbow; Dr. John Taylor, already mentioned; Hugh Farmer, an eminent divine; and Dr. Charles Burney, the musician. Ordericus Vitalis, one of the best early English historians, born at Atcham in 1074, was educated in the abbey. Shrewsbury gives the title of Earl to the family of Talbot.

SHREWTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of AMESBURY, hundred of BRANCH and DOLE, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. N. W.) from Amesbury; containing 571 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the gift of the Bishop of Salisbury: the inappropriate tithes were exchanged for land in 1798, and the vicarial have been recently commuted for £215; the glebe comprises 28 acres. There are two places of worship for Baptists. Ann Estcourt, of Newnton, in 1704 bequeathed a rent-charge now amounting to £34. 9. 8., for apprenticing boys; and at the inclosure in 1798, 10 acres, producing £15 per annum, were allotted for the repair of the church.

SHRIGLEY, POTT.—See POTT-SHRIGLEY.

SHRIPNEY, a tything, in the parish of SOUTH BERSTED, hundred of ALDWICK, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX; containing 90 inhabitants.

SHRIPPLE, a tything, in the parish of IDMISTON, union of AMESBURY, hundred of ALDERBURY, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, 7 miles (E. by N.) from Salisbury; containing 39 inhabitants.

SHRIVENHAM (*St. Andrew*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of FARRINGDON, hundred of SHRIVENHAM, county of BERKS, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from Farringdon; containing, with the tythings of Beckett and Bourton, the hamlet of Fernham, the chapelry of Longcott, and the township of Watchfield, 2353 inhabitants, of whom 814 are in the town or village. The parish comprises 7205*a.* 3*r.* 13*p.* The Wilts and Berks canal and the Great Western railway pass through it. William de Valence obtained a



charter, in 1257, for a market on Thursday, and a fair on the festival of St. Mary Magdalene, which were confirmed by another charter in 1383, but both which have been long disused. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £676; impropiator, Viscount Barrington. A tithe rent-charge of £129 is paid to the impropiator, and one of £224 to the vicar; the impropiate glebe consists of 170 acres, and the vicarial of 29 acres. The church is a very large structure, principally in the Norman style, with a tower rising from the centre, and contains a monument to Admiral Barrington, by Flaxman. There is a separate incumbency at Longcott. Eight almshouses were founded in 1642 by Sir Henry Marten, with an endowment, including an augmentation by Mrs. Elizabeth Sadler, amounting to about £80 per annum. A chantry was founded here in 1336, by John de Burghon and Agnes, his wife.

SHROPHAM (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of WAYLAND, hundred of SHROPHAM, W. division of NORFOLK, 10 miles (E. N. E.) from Thetford; containing 513 inhabitants. This parish, which gave name to the hundred, and anciently included a town of some importance, comprises, with 485*a.* 2*r.* 14*p.* tithe-free in the merged parish of Little Breccles, 2678*a.* 1*r.* 38*p.*, of which 1641 acres are arable, 817 pasture and meadow, 120 wood, and a portion fen and common. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 13. 9.; patrons and impropiators, Trustees appointed under the Municipal act. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £270, and the glebe consists of 45 acres: in lieu of the impropiate tithes, a certain estate has been allotted. The church is chiefly in the later English style, and comprises a nave, chancel, and north aisle, with a square embattled tower. The hamlets of Broadear and Little Breccles had formerly distinct parish churches. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. At the inclosure, 59 acres were awarded to the poor for fuel.

SHROPSHIRE, an inland county, bounded on the north by Cheshire and a detached portion of the Welsh county of Flint, on the east by Staffordshire, on the south-east by Worcestershire, on the south by Herefordshire, and on the south-west, west, and north-west, respectively, by the counties of Radnor, Montgomery, and Denbigh, in Wales. It extends from 52° 20' to 53° 4' (N. Lat.) and from 2° 17' to 3° 14' (W. Lon.), and comprises an area of upwards of 1341 square miles, or about 858,240 statute acres. Within its limits are 47,208 houses inhabited, 2086 uninhabited, and 293 in course of erection; and the population amounts to 239,048, of which number 119,355 are males.

The name has been corrupted from the Saxon *Scrobscire*, a contraction of *Scrobbes byrigscyre*, meaning the shire of *Scrobbes byrig*, the Saxon appellation for Shrewsbury. The aboriginal inhabitants of this district were of the tribes called the Cornavii and the Ordovices, the former occupying the country on the north-eastern side of the Severn, the latter the opposite shores of that river, and the south-western tracts. Little is known of the Cornavii; but the Ordovices joined with the Silures, under Caractacus, in defending their territories against the Roman invaders: and it is thought by some that the battle in which the Britons under that leader were finally defeated, by Ostorius Scapula, was fought within

the limits of this county. Gough supposes it to have been at the hill called *Caer Caradoc*, or the *Gaer*, near the junction of the small rivers Clun and Teme, on the point of which are the remains of a very large and strongly-fortified camp. The annals of Tacitus place the camp of Caractacus at the *Breyddin Chain*, where in all probability that celebrated leader had his last fatal conflict with the Romans. Shropshire was now included in the division called *Flavia Casaricensis*.

After the Romans had abandoned Britain, the county was the theatre of numerous sanguinary contests between the Britons and the Saxons, the former of whom held it as part of the kingdom of Powysland, of which Shrewsbury, called by them *Sengwerne*, was the capital. The British princes long disputed the possession of this territory, but they were ultimately obliged to retreat; in 777 their seat of royalty was transferred to Mathrafael, among the mountains of Powys, and Shropshire became part of the kingdom of Mercia. They still, however, made frequent inroads; and the warlike Saxon monarch, Offa, partly to avert the evils attendant upon these hostilities, caused a deep dyke and rampart to be made, which extended 100 miles along the mountainous border of Wales, from the Clwyddian hills to the mouth of the Wye, crossing the westernmost parts of Shropshire. In the ninth century, when the Danes invaded the island, this part of Mercia, although it suffered less than some others, experienced much calamity, and its chief city, *Uiconium*, was destroyed. Shrewsbury then sprang up; and Alfred, having subdued the Danish ravagers, ranked it among his principal cities, and gave its name to the shire. In 1016, Shrewsbury was taken by Edmund Ironside, who severely punished the inhabitants for having taken part with Canute, in opposition to his father Ethelred. The Welsh continued their incursions both before and after this event with great fierceness, particularly in the time of Edward the Confessor, under their prince Gruffydd. Harold, afterwards king of England, undertook an expedition against this prince, both by land and sea, and harassed the Welsh so much, that they sent him the head of their chief in token of subjection. He subsequently endeavoured to secure the advantages thus gained, by a decree forbidding any Welshman to appear on the eastern side of Offa's dyke, on pain of losing his right hand.

At the period of the Norman Conquest, nearly the whole of Shropshire, together with extensive possessions in other parts of England, was bestowed on Roger de Montgomery, a relation of William's, and one of his chief captains. But the hostilities of the Welsh disturbed this warrior in the enjoyment of his good fortune; and in 1067, Owain Gwynedd, their prince, in alliance with Edric Sylvaticus, or Edric the Forester, the Saxon earl of Shrewsbury, laid siege to that town, with a force so formidable as to require the presence of the Conqueror, who repulsed the assailants with great slaughter, and bestowed the title of earl of Shrewsbury upon Roger de Montgomery.

The county was frequently the scene of contest, or of preparation for military enterprise, so long as the ancient inhabitants of Wales maintained their independence. William the Conqueror, and his more immediate successors, for the purpose of subduing these resolute Britons, issued grants to certain noblemen of all the lands they should be able to wrest from them, and hence



originated the seignories and jurisdictions of the lords marchers. The precise extent of the territory designated as the Marches it is difficult to determine, the word meaning, in a general sense, the borders between the Welsh and the English: but the western border of Shropshire certainly formed a principal portion. The tenure by which the lords marchers held under the king was, in case of war, to serve with a certain number of vassals, to furnish their castles with strong garrisons and with sufficient military implements and stores for defence, and to keep the king's enemies in subjection. To enable them to perform this, they were allowed in their respective territories to exercise absolute power. For their better security they fortified old castles and built new ones, garrisoning them with their own retainers; and thus it was that the greater part of the numerous castles on the Welsh border were erected. They had particular laws in their baronies, by which all suits between them and their tenants were commenced and determined; but if a question arose concerning the barony and its title, it was referred to the king's courts. There was also a lord-warden of the marches, whose jurisdiction resembled that of a lord-lieutenant.

Shropshire is at present included in the several dioceses of Hereford, Lichfield, and St. Asaph, in the province of Canterbury. It comprises the deaneries of Burford, Clun, Ludlow, Marchia, Newport, Pontesbury, Salop, Stottesden, and Wenlock; and the number of parishes is 214. For purposes of civil government, it is divided into fifteen hundreds or districts, *viz.*, the hundreds of North Bradford, comprising the Drayton and Whitchurch divisions; South Bradford, comprising the Newport and Wellington divisions; and Brimstree, comprising the Hales-Owen and Shiffnall divisions; the hundreds of Cherbury, Condover, Ford, Munslow, Oswestry, Overs, Pimhill, Purslow (with which that of Clun has been incorporated), and Stottesden; the liberty of Shrewsbury; and the franchise of Wenlock. It contains the borough and market towns of Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, Ludlow, and Wenlock; and the market-towns of Bishop's-Castle, Broseley, Cleobury-Mortimer, Clun, Drayton-in-Hales, Ellesmere, Newport, Oswestry, Shiffnall, Church-Stretton, Wellington, Wem, and Whitchurch. By the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the county was divided into the Northern and Southern divisions, each sending two members to parliament; and two representatives are returned for each of the boroughs. Shropshire is included in the Oxford circuit, and the assizes and general quarter-sessions are held at Shrewsbury.

The form of the county is an irregular parallelogram. The surface presents almost every variety of fine scenery; bold and lofty mountains; woody and secluded valleys; fertile and widely-cultivated plains; a majestic river which divides it into two nearly equal portions; and sequestered lakes. Though no part is absolutely flat, yet the north-eastern districts are comparatively so, as contrasted with the hills on the southern and western borders, approaching the Welsh mountains. These districts form an important part of the immense plain, or vale, which includes Cheshire and the southern part of Lancashire, and is bounded on the east by the hills of Staffordshire, Derbyshire, and the western borders of Yorkshire; and on the west by the mountains of North Wales, and by the sea. The plain of Salop is about 30

miles long from north to south, or from Whitchurch to Church-Stretton, and 28 miles broad, from Oswestry to Colebrook-dale; and is divided into two very unequal portions by the Severn. The Wrekin mountain, celebrated for its magnificent prospects, rises singly out of the plain, to the height of nearly 1200 feet above the level of the Severn, near which it is situated: north of it are excrescences of rock, and partial swells. To the south-west of the plain the hills are frequent; and on the western and south-western borders of the county is a striking succession of mountainous elevations, divided by beautiful valleys. Some of the highest ground in the county is considered to be the summits of the hills in the vicinity of Oswestry.

To the east of the Wrekin, and near the eastern border of the county, is the coal-district of Colebrook-dale, which extends from north-east to south-west, about six miles in length, and two in breadth, and which is considerably above the level of the plain of Shropshire. South-west of the Severn, a limestone ridge of hills, which commences at Lincoln Hill in Colebrook-dale, proceeds past Wenlock towards Church-Stretton, near which place it turns southward from the hills around Hope-Bowdler, and descends almost in a direct line to Ludlow, on the southern border of the county. Westward is a vale about two miles broad, and nearly fifteen in length, from Colebrook-dale to the Stretton valley. Its western side is bounded by a line of low hills ranging, without any intermediate valley, along the base of a much more elevated ridge, of which the Wrekin forms the northern extremity: this elevated chain is continued on the south-western side of the Severn, in a line with the Wrekin, and constitutes the Acton-Burnell hills, the Frodesley hills, the Lawley, Caer Caradoc, and the Hope-Bowdler hills; all which have craggy summits, ascend abruptly from the plain at an angle of about 60°, and command remarkably fine prospects. The vale in which Church-Stretton is situated separates from these the singular mass of hills called the Longmynd, which ascends gradually from the plain to a height much superior to that of the Wrekin, and then stretches, with a level and unvaried summit for several miles, towards Bishop's-Castle.

Following the mountainous line that forms the boundary of the plain of Salop, a high and rocky district occurs between the high road from Shrewsbury to Bishop's-Castle, and the vale of Montgomery. The most elevated peak of this assemblage of lofty hills is called the Stiperstones, its summit being extremely craggy, and overspread with enormous loose blocks of quartz, which at a distance look like the ruins of some great fortress. This hill is somewhat higher than the Wrekin, and forms the abrupt termination of a line of mountains that hence extends south-westward into Radnorshire. From the Stiperstones a range of low hills stretches in a north-eastern direction as far as Shrewsbury, under the names of Lyth Hill, Baystone Hill, and the Sharpstones. In the southern parts of the county, the Clee hills, like the Wrekin, have their bases projecting towards the low lands which accompany the course of the Severn: the Brown Clee Hill, and the Titterston Clee Hill, are amongst the highest in Shropshire; they have flat tops, but very irregular sides, and are marked with vestiges of ancient fortifications. Of the Berwyn mountains only a small portion, the slate mountain of Selattyn, is within



the boundary of Salop. The views obtained from many of the heights are remarkably grand and beautiful. The lakes, though neither numerous nor of great extent, form a variety in the landscape rarely met with in the midland counties; that adjoining Ellesmere covers 116 acres, and there are several others in the neighbourhood, but of smaller extent.

The variations of **SOIL** are as great as those of surface; and the different kinds are so intermingled as to render it difficult to define the limits of each. There is nearly an equal quantity of wheat and turnip land, the former somewhat preponderating; the other crops most common are barley, oats, and peas. In the southern part of the county, bordering on Worcestershire, are about 250 acres of hop plantations. The principal artificial grasses are the broad-leaved clover, Dutch clover (both red and white), trefoil, and rye-grass. In the vales of the south-western parts, the grass-lands are very good: the pasture lands are not, however, on the whole, of the richest kind. The county has been cleared at different times of much of its timber, great supplies having been sent to Bristol, for ship-building; but it still retains more fine woods of oak than most other counties, there being sufficient for the home consumption, and a considerable surplus for exportation. The coppice-woods are extensive, and consist chiefly of oak. The county has many modern plantations, generally of various kinds of fir and pine, intermingled with different deciduous trees: indeed, there are few trees which do not flourish in the soil. Exclusively of the heathy mountainous tracts, which are chiefly sheep-walks, are some flat open heaths in the north-eastern part of the county, and in the parishes of Worfield and North Cleobury, in the vicinity of Bridgnorth. Clun Forest contains above 12,000 acres, and is a fine sheep-walk of smooth turf, with every variation of swelling banks and retired dingles. A part of the Longmynd has been inclosed. There are several large mosses, and a great number of smaller ones: the most extensive district of swampy moorland surrounds the village of Kinnersley.

The **MINERAL PRODUCTIONS** are various and considerable; the principal are coal, iron, lead, and stone of different kinds. The coal-district of Colebrook-dale commences on the south-western side of the Severn, in the parishes of Barrow and Much Wenlock, and runs across that river through Broseley, Madeley, Little Wenlock, Wellington, Dawley, Malins-Lea, Shiftnall, Lilleshall, and some other places. From the combination of coal and iron-ore in the district, and from the advantages of water-carriage, Colebrook-dale contains some of the most extensive iron-works in the kingdom, which consume by far the greater part of the coal raised there. In the Clee hills, from 20 to 30 miles southward, are other coal-works, where the strata consist also of both coal and ironstone, and dip towards the centre of the hills. There are coal-fields at Billingsley, two or three miles north-eastward of these, where a stratum of spathose iron-ore has been found, and valuable coal-works lie southward of the Clee hills, some of which produce cannel coal: coal is also found in most other parts of the hundred of Stottesden. Some miles westward of the first-mentioned coal-district, pits have been sunk with success; indeed, out of the fifteen civil divisions of the county, ten are known to produce this valuable mineral: it is chiefly the south-western districts

that are deficient of it. Nearly parallel with the Welsh border is a bank of coal strata, extending from the Dee to the Severn, the coal having the caking quality of the Newcastle coal, and yielding a powerful heat; the principal works are near Chirk bridge.

There are mines of lead-ore of a good quality adjoining the Stiperstones, and in their vicinity, in the western part of the county. The veins are in argillaceous schistus, and produce sulphuret of lead, both galena and steel-ore (which latter contains silver), carbonate of lead crystallized, red lead-ore, and blende or black-jack (sulphuret of zinc). The Bog mine has been worked to the depth of 150 yards, and a ton of the ore raised here yields 15 cwt. of pure lead: the ore of the White grit-mine does not yield so much. At Snailbach is a vein in some parts four yards in width, which has been worked to the depth of 180 yards: calamine (carbonate of zinc) is here met with. Ancient tools, judged to be Roman, have been found in these mines. The lead-ore is reduced at Minsterley and other places near the mines, whence it is sent by land-carriage to Shrewsbury, to be shipped, together with the raw calamine, in barges, for Bristol. There are appearances both of lead and copper in different other parts of the county. The various beds of stone are exceedingly numerous, and the county affords throughout a singularly rich field of inquiry for the mineralogist.

The stores of iron and lead ores, coal, and stone: the increasing manufactures; and the agricultural improvements of the district, have raised Shropshire to a high position in the scale of national importance; while its inland navigation has rendered it the emporium of the trade between England and Wales. The chief **MANUFACTURE** is that of iron, and the number of blast-furnaces for this metal between Ketley and Willey, in the great eastern coal-district, in a space of about seven miles, exceeds the number in any other tract of equal extent in the kingdom. The quantity of coal annually raised is nearly 300,000 tons: in Colebrook-dale, coked coal was first employed, on an extensive scale, as a substitute for charcoal, in the manufacture of iron. Various branches of the flannel manufacture are pursued near Shrewsbury; and there are mills at different places for dyeing woollen-cloth. A considerable manufacture of gloves is carried on at Ludlow, chiefly for the London market; paper is also made there. Near Coalport, on the Severn, coloured china of all sorts is made, of exquisite taste and beauty; and at the same newly formed town is a manufacture of earthenware in imitation of that made at Etruria, commonly called Wedgwood ware. Glass is made at Dunnington; earthenware, pipes, bricks and tiles, and nails, at Broseley. At Coalport are manufactures of ropes and chains for the mines. There is a manufacture of carpets at Bridgnorth; paper, and horse-hair-sewing, are made at Drayton; and at nearly all the towns in the county the malting business is carried on to a very considerable extent. The staple trade of Shrewsbury is in fine flannels and Welsh wools, but it has very much declined.

The **SEVERN**, which, among British rivers, is next in magnitude and importance to the Thames, runs nearly through the centre of the county, in an irregular bending course of between 60 and 70 miles, and in a general direction of from north-west to south-east. During the whole of its course through Shropshire, it is navigable



for barges of from 20 to 80 tons' burthen, which are towed up to it; and in the lower part of its course, for vessels called trows, which are larger. By far the greater number of the barges are employed in exporting the produce of the mines near Colebrook-dale. Wines, groceries, &c., are brought up the Severn, for the consumption of this county, the county of Montgomery, and others; and besides the exports of coal and iron by means of it, are those of lime, lead, flannel, grain, and cheese, with some others of minor importance. The fish found in the river, within the limits of Shropshire, are salmon, flounders, a few pike, trout, graylings, perch, eels, shad, bleak, gudgeons, chub, roach, and dace (in great abundance), carp, a few lampreys, and ruff. The fishermen commonly use a kind of canoe, a very short wide boat, made of osiers covered with hides, and worked with a paddle, answering exactly to the description of the boats of the Britons in the time of Cæsar, and called a coracle: this bark is so light that the fisherman, on quitting the river, carries it upon his back, one end being pulled over his head, in the manner of a large basket. By the statute 30th of Charles II., cap. 9, the conservancy of the Severn within the county is vested in the county magistrates, with power to appoint one or more under-conservators. The smaller streams are numerous, and the waters of almost all of them finally reach the Severn; its most important tributaries are, the Camlet, the Vyrnwy, the Tern, the Clun, the Ony, and the Teme.

The want of a navigable CANAL for conveying the produce of the more remote coal and iron mines of the eastern districts to the river Severn was long experienced, owing to the peculiar unevenness of the surface over which it must pass, and the impossibility of obtaining a sufficient quantity of water for lockage. At length, the remedy for these obstacles was supplied by a canal from the neighbourhood of the Oaken gates to the iron-works at Ketley, a distance of about a mile and a half, with a fall of 73 feet, in which, instead of lockage, an inclined plane was formed. An act of parliament was then obtained for the *Shropshire canal*, which was finished in 1792. Immediately after the completion of this, the *Shrewsbury canal* was projected, for supplying that town with coal, which was previously conveyed thither by an expensive land-carriage of about fourteen miles. The *Ellesmere canal*, or rather system of canals, which unites the Severn, the Dee, and the Mersey, crosses the river Ceiriog into the north-western parts of Shropshire, by an aqueduct 200 yards in length and 65 in height. At Frankton Common, a branch strikes off eastward, which, after passing close by the town of Ellesmere, proceeds by Welsh-Hampton to Fensmoss, where it divides, one branch leading to the town of Whitchurch, the other terminating at Prees Heath, near the village of Prees. At Hordley also is a branch from the Ellesmere canal in a south-western direction, joining the Montgomeryshire line. The canal formed by the late *Duke of Sutherland* commences at Donnington-Wood, and proceeds on a level to Pavé-lane, near Newport, a distance of seven miles; there is a branch from this to his grace's lime-works at Lilleshall. Iron tramways, to convey heavy articles, have been adopted to a considerable extent in the county; the whole of Colebrook-dale is intersected by tramways leading from the coal-works to the different foundries and wharfs.

The RELICS of ANTIQUITY are numerous and diversified. Remains of encampments, supposed by antiquaries to be of early British formation, are to be seen in Brocard's Castle, near Church-Stretton; Bury Ditches, on Tongley Hill, near the village of Basford; on the Clee hills; on the hills called Caer Caradoc, two miles and a half from Church-Stretton, and the Caer Caradoc, or Gear, near Clun; at Old Port, near Oswestry; and on the Wrekin. The principal Roman stations were, *Uriconium* or *Viroconium*, now Wroxeter, which was a chief city of the Cornavii, fortified by the Romans; and *Rutunium*, fixed by some at Rowton: there were also *Bravinium* at Rushbury; *Sariconium*, at Bury Hill; and *Usacona*, at Sheriff-Hales. *Mediolanum* is by some placed near Drayton, but by others with more probability at Meivod, in Wales. Vestiges of Roman encampments and fortifications are found in the Bury Walls, near Hawkstone; the Walls, near Chesterton; and in the vicinity of Wroxeter. A great Roman road enters Shropshire on the east between Crackley Bank and Weston, and passes through it in a bending line, near Church-Stretton (which derives its name from it), to Leintwardine, in Herefordshire, on the southern border of the county. Part of *Offa's Dyke* may be traced in the south-west of Shropshire, which it enters from Knighton in Radnorshire, and quits for Montgomeryshire between Bishop's-Castle and Newton. It is again visible in this county near Llanymynech, on the western border, whence it proceeds across the race-course near Oswestry, and descends to the river Ceiriog, the north-western boundary of the county, near Chirk, where it again enters Wales. There are remains of a Danish camp near Cleobury-Mortimer. A singular cave, containing human bones, was discovered in 1809, in digging at the bottom of a rock, at Burncote, near Worfield: Kynaston's Cave, in the almost perpendicular side of Nesscliffe Rock, and the traditions connected with it are also worthy of notice.

The number of *Religious Houses*, including collegiate establishments and hospitals, was about 47. The remains of some of them are interesting either for beauty or antiquity; the principal are those of the abbeys of Buildwas, Haughmond, Lilleshall, Wenlock, Shrewsbury, and White Abbey near Alberbury; and of the priories of Bromfield, Chirbury, and White Ladies. Of the ancient *Castles*, the great number of which has already been accounted for, some of the most remarkable that still remain, wholly or in part, are those of Acton-Burnell; Alberbury; Bridgnorth, which was founded so far back as the year 912, by Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great; Caus; Clun; Hopton; Ludlow, so long the seat of the lords president of the Marshes; Middle; Moreton-Corbet; Oswestry; Red Castle; Shrewsbury; Sibdon; Stoke; Wattlesborough; and Whittington. Among the ancient *Mansions* are Boscobel, where Charles II. was concealed after the battle of Worcester; White Hall; and Bellstone House: Shrewsbury Council-house is also remarkable for its antiquity. The more modern residences of the gentry number considerably more than a hundred.

Shropshire contains numerous medicinal springs of various properties. At Kingley Wick, about two miles to the west of Lilleshall Hill, is a strong spring of impure brine, from which salt was formerly made. There are medicinal springs of different qualities at Smeith-



more and Moreton-Say, in the hundred of North Bradford; at Broseley; and at Admaston, near Wellington; besides others near Ludlow, between Welbatch and Pulley Common, in the vicinity of Wenlock, and on Prolley Moor. That best known, however, is Sutton Spa, about two miles to the south of Shrewsbury, and close to the village of Sutton, the waters of which are saline and chalybeate, and somewhat resemble those of Cheltenham. Near Colebrook-dale is a bituminous spring of fossil tar. Numerous fossils are found among the strata of the county, particularly in the Colebrook-dale district. The *reseda luteola*, or dyers' weed, which affords a beautiful yellow dye, grows wild in many parts; and the *berberis vulgaris*, or common barberry, is occasionally found in a similar uncultivated state.

SHROTON, in the hundred of REDLANE, and county of DORSET.—See IWERNE-COURTNEY.

SHUCKBURGH, LOWER (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHAM, Burton-Dassett division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 5 miles (E.) from Southam; containing 154 inhabitants. The parish comprises 959 acres, and is intersected by the Oxford canal and the road from Warwick to Daventry. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed, with that of Priors'-Marston, to the vicarage of Priors'-Hardwick: the tithes were commuted for land in 1778.

SHUCKBURGH, UPPER (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHAM, Southam division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 5 miles (S.) from Rugby; containing 46 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1167 acres, and is bounded on the east and south by the river Leam, which separates it from Northamptonshire. The surface is generally elevated, and on the western boundary is Beacon Hill, commanding fine views of the surrounding country, and in clear weather of the Wrekin mountain and the Malvern Hills. Here is Shuckburgh Park, the seat of the ancient family of Shuckburgh. Dugdale supposes that William de Shuckburgh, in the time of King John, was the first who assumed the name; in subsequent reigns several of the family held offices of great trust and authority in the county, and in 1660 the title of baronet was bestowed upon John de Shuckburgh by Charles II. The mansion is a spacious and elegant structure, in an extensive park, abounding in deer, but whose woodland recesses do not possess their former beauty, much of the timber having been felled. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £30; patron, Sir F. Shuckburgh, Bart. The church contains some finely-executed monuments to the Shuckburgh family; the chancel window is embellished with a figure of St. John, painted by Mr. Eginton, of Birmingham.

SHUDY-CAMPS (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of LINTON, hundred of CHILFORD, county of CAMBRIDGE, 4½ miles (E. S. E.) from Linton; containing 402 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 2200 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9; patrons and impropiators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The great tithes have been commuted for £295. 8., and the vicarial for £175. 12.; there are 5 acres of impropriate glebe, and 3 belonging to the vicar. The church is an ancient structure. A national school is supported.

SHUGBOROUGH, a township, in the parish of COLWICH, S. division of the hundred of PIREHILL, union, and N. division of the county, of STAFFORD; containing 53 inhabitants. Shugborough, the beautiful seat and demesne of the Earl of Lichfield, is situated at the conflux of the rivers Trent and Sow, and four miles (N. W. by W.) from Rugeley. The family of Anson have been seated in the county for many generations. William Anson having purchased the manor in the reign of James I., made it his principal seat; and here, in 1697, was born the distinguished admiral and circumnavigator, George, Lord Anson, who was raised to the peerage, by the title of Lord Anson, in 1747. The eminent architect, James Stuart, known as Athenian Stuart from his being the author of a *History of Athens*, enlarged and beautified the mansion of Shugborough, and ornamented the grounds with buildings and statues. Many improvements have since taken place. The principal front presents a noble centre with two semicircular wings; the demesne is a rich plain of several hundred acres, finely wooded, and the gardens and shrubberies are laid out in exquisite taste. The vale of Shugborough owes many of its beauties to the late Viscount Anson, father of the present peer, who was elevated to the rank of Earl of Lichfield in September 1831.

SHURDINGTON, GREAT (*St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of CHELTENHAM, Upper division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3 miles (S. W.) from Cheltenham; containing 198 inhabitants. It comprises about 500 acres; the soil is gravelly, alternated with loam, the surface flat, and generally in pasture. The village is situated on the new road from Cheltenham, through Painswick and the vale of Rodborough, to Bath, and the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Badgeworth: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £509. 10., and the vicarial for £339. 13.; the glebe comprises 30 acres. The church has a very handsome steeple, and a north aisle called the Hatherly aisle. On opening a large tumulus here, a stone coffin was found at the depth of sixteen feet; it contained the body of a man, with a helmet almost consumed by rust.

SHURDINGTON, LITTLE, a hamlet, in the parish of BADGEWORTH, poor-law union of CHELTENHAM, Upper division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, Eastern division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 247 inhabitants.

SHURFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of WILTON, union of TAUNTON, hundred of TAUNTON and TAUNTON-DEAN, W. division of the county of SOMERSET; containing 149 inhabitants.

SHURLACH, a township, in the parish of DAVENHAM, union and hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of CHESHIRE, 1¼ mile (E. S. E.) from Northwich; containing 159 inhabitants. It comprises 298 acres, of a clayey soil. The Grand Trunk canal passes in the vicinity of Shurlach, and immediately on the west flows the river Dane.

SHURTON, a tything, in the parish of STOOBURY, union of WILLITON, hundred of CANNINGTON, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 131 inhabitants.

SHUSTOCK (*St. Cuthbert*), a parish, in the union of MERIDEN, Atherstone division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK.



2 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles (E. N. E.) from Coleshill; containing, with the chapelry of Bentley, 644 inhabitants, of whom 378 are in the township of Shustock with Blyth. The parish is nearly nine miles in length, and comprises by measurement 3788 acres of rich land, in equal portions of arable and pasture; in the township are about 2000 acres. The Derby railway, the river Blyth, and a stream called the Bourne, intersect the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 7., and in the patronage of the Crown; impropiator, Lord Leigh. The great tithes have been commuted for £408, and the vicarial for £248; the glebe comprises 24 acres, and a new glebe-house has been erected. The church is an ancient structure. Thomas and Charles Huntbach, in 1714, gave certain houses and some land for the endowment of a school, and an almshouse for six persons: in another school, 20 children are instructed at the expense of a lady. Blyth Hall was the residence of the celebrated antiquary, Sir William Dugdale, who purchased that manor of Sir Walter Ashton, in the 1st of Charles I., and here compiled *The Antiquities of Warwickshire*; he died on the 10th of February, 1685, and was buried in the parish church.

SHUTE (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of AXMINSTER, hundred of COLYTON, Honiton and S. divisions of DEVON, 2 miles (N.) from Colyton; containing 683 inhabitants. The living is annexed, with that of Monkton, to the vicarage of Colyton; the tithes have been commuted for £300 payable to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, and £180 to the incumbent. The church contains a memorial of Charles Bickford Templer, Esq., who was lost in the wreck of the *Halsewell* East Indiaman, in 1786.

SHUTFORD, EAST, a chapelry, in the parish of SWALCLIFFE, union and hundred of BANBURY, county of OXFORD, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Banbury; containing 31 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Martin, and is a small structure, principally of early English character, and very unpretending; the walls present extensive remains of early paintings. It forms a chapel of ease to the church at Swalcliffe.

SHUTFORD, WEST, a township, in the parish of SWALCLIFFE, union and hundred of BANBURY, county of OXFORD, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W.) from Banbury; containing 418 inhabitants. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1765.

SHUTTINGTON, a parish, in the union of TAMWORTH, Tamworth division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 3 miles (E. by N.) from Tamworth; containing 190 inhabitants. It is situated near the northern extremity of the county, bordering on Staffordshire, and comprises 1355 acres of good arable and pasture land in nearly equal portions. The river Anker and the Coventry canal intersect the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £318; patron, the Earl of Essex; impropiators, certain Trustees. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1804; the glebe comprises 144 acres. The church is an ancient structure; the porch forms a beautiful Norman arch in a very perfect state. There are some remains of Alvecote Priory, now converted into a farmhouse, on the left bank of the river.

SHUTTLEHANGER, a chapelry, in the parish of STOKE-BRUEERNE, union of TOWCESTER, hundred of

CLELEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles (E. N. E.) from the town of Towcester; containing 372 inhabitants, and comprising an area of about 1250 acres, of which 72 are common or waste land. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists in the chapelry.

SHUTTLEWORTH, an ecclesiastical parish, in the parish and poor-law union of BURY, hundred of SALFORD, Southern division of LANCASHIRE, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.) from Bury; containing 2360 inhabitants. It lies on the road from Bury to Haslingden and Burnley, and comprises 2689 acres, whereof 200 are arable, 100 woodland, and the remainder pasture. The surface is hilly, rising from the banks of the river Irwell, which bounds the district on the west; the soil is principally a stiff yellow and black clay. On the hills are several coal-pits, whence the factories in the neighbourhood are supplied; and stone, also, abounds in the parish, a hard kind being much used for building, and a blue kind for flagging and gravestones. There are eleven cotton-factories, a large paper-mill, a corn-mill, and some bleach-works, established on the rivulets that run from the mountain side by which the parish is bounded on the east. The East Lancashire railway passes through. Whittle Pike, in the parish, is one of the most lofty eminences in the county, and was a chief station of the Ordnance surveyors. On another high hill is a tower, called Grants' Tower, built about twenty years ago, measuring fifty feet in height from its plinth of hewn stone, and observable at a considerable distance; it contains several rooms, and in the summer season is much visited by parties desirous of viewing the surrounding country from its top, which is capacious enough to accommodate fifty persons. Nearly the whole parish of Shuttleworth belongs to the Earl of Derby.

The district was constituted in August, 1845, under the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37; and on the consecration of the church Feb. 12th, 1848, it became a parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop of Manchester, alternately; net income, £152, with a house. The church is a substantial edifice of hewn stone, in the style of the 14th century, and has 129 sittings in pews, and 284 free seats; it was erected at a cost of £1900, on a site presented by the Earl of Derby, who also gave the sites for a parsonage and some schools. This was one of the first churches consecrated by the bishop of the new diocese. There is a place of worship for Independents, called Park Chapel, with a small endowment and a house for the minister; also a place of worship for Wesleyans, called Patmos Chapel.

SIBBERTOFT (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of MARKET-HARBOROUGH, hundred of ROTHWELL, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3 miles (N. E.) from Welford; containing 437 inhabitants. The parish is on the borders of Leicestershire, and comprises 2021 acres of land: the river Welland rises in the garden of the incumbent. The living is a vicarage, formerly annexed to that of Welford, but now separated and valued in the king's books at £6. 4. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £330, with a glebe of 45 acres; and tithes belonging to the Bishop of Oxford, who is patron of the living, for £155, with 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The church is a plain structure in good repair, and consists of a nave, chancel, north aisle, south porch, and



tower: the elaborate rood-loft, which existed at the close of the last century, has disappeared, with the exception of a small remnant over the priest's door. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A spot called Castleyard is supposed to be the site of an ancient castle.

**SIBBERTSWOLD** (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of DOVOR, hundred of BEWSBOROUGH, lathe of *St. Augustine*, E. division of KENT,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W.) from Dovor; containing 408 inhabitants. It comprises 1836 acres, of which 123 are in wood. The living is a vicarage, with that of Coldred annexed, valued in the king's books at £6; net income, £255; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is principally in the early English style. Three-Barrow Down, in the parish, is so named from three large tumuli or barrows, connected with each other by deep trenches, and occupying the hill between Denhill-terrace and the edge of Barham Downs. To the east of Long-Lane farm are other lines of intrenchment, with similar barrows or tumuli, supposed to be of Roman origin.

**SIBDON-CARWOOD**, a parish, in the union of CHURCH-STRETTON, hundred of PURSLOW, S. division of SALOP, 7 miles (S. E. by E.) from Bishop's-Castle; containing 59 inhabitants. This parish, which is on the road from Ludlow to Bishop's-Castle, is wholly the property of James Baxter, Esq., of Sibdon Castle. The neighbourhood abounds with features of interest. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £50; patron and impropiator, Mr. Baxter. The church was rebuilt in 1741, and is a handsome structure, situated on an eminence commanding a most extensive view.

**SIBFORD-FERRIS**, a hamlet, in the parish of SWALCLIFFE, union of BANBURY, hundred of BLOXHAM, county of OXFORD,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. S. W.) from the town of Banbury; containing 287 inhabitants.

**SIBFORD-GOWER**, a hamlet, in the parish of SWALCLIFFE, union of BANBURY, hundred of BLOXHAM, county of OXFORD,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. by S.) from Banbury; containing 534 inhabitants. The tithes were commuted for land in 1773. A church has been built, containing 500 sittings, 340 of which are free: it is dedicated to the Trinity; and the living is a perpetual curacy in the gift of the Vicar, with an income of £100. One-third of the rent of the poor's estate is paid to a schoolmaster.

**SIBSEY** (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of BOSTON, W. division of the soke of BOLINGBROKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Boston; containing 1431 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 5290 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 11. 3., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £315. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1810; the glebe comprises 146 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the early English style, with portions of Norman architecture. In the parish are two places of worship for Wesleyans; and a parochial school, founded in 1723 by the parishioners, is endowed with land now producing £97 a year. There is also an income of £35 arising from land allotted at the inclosure, for the poor.

**SIBSON**, a hamlet, in the parish of STIBBINGTON, union of STAMFORD, hundred of NORMAN CROSS, county of HUNTINGDON,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (S. E.) from Wansford; containing 123 inhabitants.

**SIBSON**, or **SIBSTONE** (*St. Botolph*), a parish, in the hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Market-Bosworth; containing, with the township of Upton, and the hamlet of Wellesborough with Temple Hall, 504 inhabitants, of whom 280 are in Sibson township. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 18. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; income, £962; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1807.

**SIBTHORPE** (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of BINGHAM, S. division of the wapentake of NEWARK and of the county of NOTTINGHAM,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. S. W.) from Newark; containing 154 inhabitants. This place was anciently of some importance, and was the residence of the Burnell family, of whose spacious mansion, however, no remains now exist. The parish is situated on the Cardike, and comprises by measurement 900 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and 11 acres in woodland. The living is a donative, in the patronage of the Duke of Portland; net income, £20. The church was originally much larger than it is at present; the aisles have been taken down, and the pillars and lofty arches of the nave are now worked into the wall of the building. In the reign of Edward II., Thomas de Sibthorpe founded a chantry in the church, and subsequently erected it into a college for a warden, nine chaplains, three clerks, and four choristers; he also added four chapels, in honour of *St. Anne*, *St. Katharine*, *St. Margaret*, and *St. Mary*. The revenue of the establishment, at the Dissolution, was estimated at £31. 1. 2. Thomas Secker, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born here.

**SIBTON** (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SUFFOLK, 1 mile (N. W. by W.) from Yoxford; containing 564 inhabitants. It is situated in the eastern part of the county, and comprises by admeasurement 2800 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 8. 4., and in the patronage of J. W. Brooke, Esq.; impropiators, the landowners. The great tithes have been commuted for £316. 3. 7., and the vicarial for £132. 12. 6.; there are 9 acres of glebe. Some extensive remains exist of a Cistercian abbey founded in 1149 by William de Cayneto; it was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and at the Dissolution possessed a revenue of £250. 15. 7. At the gate of the abbey was an hospital.

**SICKLESMERE**, a hamlet, in the parishes of GREAT and LITTLE WELNETHAM, union of THINGOL, hundred of THEDWASTRY, W. division of the county of SUFFOLK; containing 273 inhabitants.

**SICKLINGHALL**, a township, in the parish of KIRKBY-OVERBLOWS, Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 3 miles (W.) from Wetherby; containing 226 inhabitants. The township comprises 1405a. 2r. 2p. Woodhall, a handsome mansion here, is pleasantly situated, surrounded by plantations, and commanding beautiful views of Wharfedale. A rent-charge of £86 has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes, and there is a glebe of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

**SIDBURY** (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of HOSTON, hundred of EAST BUDRICH, Woodbury and S. divisions of DEVON,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. S. E.) from Sidmouth; containing 1771 inhabitants. This is a decayed



market-town, and fairs for cattle are still held on the Tuesday before Ascension-day and at Michaelmas. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £28, and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter: the great tithes have been commuted for £300; and the vicarial for £615, with a glebe of 5 acres. There is a place of worship for Independents. On the manor of Sand is an old mansion with the inscription "*Hortus Johannis Capelli*," over the garden door.

SIDBURY (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGNORTH, hundred of STOTTESDEN, S. division of SALOP,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. S. W.) from Bridgnorth; containing 94 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 17. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £227; patron, the Earl of Shrewsbury.

SIDCUP, a hamlet, in the parish of FOOT'S-CRAY, union of BROMLEY, hundred of RUXLEY, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E.) from Eltham. There are several gentlemen's seats in the neighbourhood. St. John's church, Sidcup, was built chiefly at the cost of Lord Bexley, and Henry Berens, Esq., and was consecrated in April 1844: great attention has been paid to the arrangement of the interior, which contains some beautiful carving. The Bishop of Rochester is patron of the benefice.

SIDDINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of PRESTBURY, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Congleton; containing 513 inhabitants, and comprising about 2000 acres, of a sandy soil. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £106; patron and impropiator, E. D. Davenport, Esq. The chapel is partly built of wood and plaster, and partly of brick.

SIDDINGTON (*ST. MARY AND ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of CIRENCESTER, hundred of CROWTHORNE and MINETY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (S. S. E.) from Cirencester; containing 469 inhabitants. This place was celebrated for the manufacture of pottery, which was carried on extensively, but which within the last 40 years has been discontinued: the site of the works is still called the Pottery Court. The parish comprises 2018*a.* 1*r.* 13*p.*; the substratum contains a peculiar stone called Siddington stone, of a blueish colour, and very durable, which is quarried for paving, and sometimes for building. The river Churn and the Thames and Severn canal both intersect the parish, and from the latter a branch diverges at Siddington-lock to Cirencester: the Cheltenham and Great Western railway, and the Cirencester and Wootton-Basset road, also pass through. The living of St. Mary's is a rectory, with the discharged vicarage of St. Peter's united, the former valued in the king's books at £8. 12. 1., and the latter at £5. 12. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £429; patron, the Crown. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1778; the glebe comprises 308 acres. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, combines portions of the various English styles, with some Norman details; the south door, and the arch leading into the chancel, are fine specimens of the Norman style. Dr. George Bull, Bishop of St. David's, was for nearly thirty years incumbent of St. Peter's, and here composed the principal part of his writings.

SIDE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CIRENCESTER, hundred of RAPSGATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 7 miles (E.) from Painswick; contain-

ing 43 inhabitants. It comprises an area of 608 acres, of which the substratum contains stone of good quality for building and other purposes; the ground is hilly, the soil various. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 18. 4., and in the gift of W. Lawrence, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £83. 10., and the glebe comprises 30 acres.

SIDESTRAND (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of NORTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Cromer; containing 161 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the coast, comprises 436 acres of land, chiefly arable; the soil is of moderate quality. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 10., and in the alternate patronage of the duchy of Lancaster, and S. Hoare, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £106; the glebe comprises 4 acres, and the rector receives a rent-charge of £7. 10. out of the tithes of Trimingham. The church is chiefly in the decorated English style: its ancient circular tower fell down in 1841.

SIDLESHAM (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WEST HAMPNETT, hundred of MANHOOD, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, 4 miles (S.) from Chichester; containing 927 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Chichester to Selsey, and bounded on the south by Pagham harbour. Here is a superior tide-mill, which for justness of principle is equal to any in the kingdom; it was erected at a considerable expense, by the late Mr. Woodroffe Drinkwater, under the direction of Benjamin Basle, the inventor of the machinery, which will grind a load of corn in an hour. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with a portion of the great tithes, and valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 10.; net income, £186; patron, the Prebendary of Sidlesham in the Cathedral of Chichester. The church is in the early English style, and consists of a nave, transepts, and aisles, with an embattled tower at the west end. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SIDMONTON, HANTS.—See SYDMONTON.

SIDMOUTH (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a sea-port, market-town, and parish, in the union of HONITON, hundred of EAST BUDLEIGH, Woodbury and S. divisions of DEVON,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. S. E.) from Exeter, and 158 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 3309 inhabitants. The earliest account of this place is in the time of William the Conqueror, who bestowed the manor on the monastery of St. Michael, in Normandy, from which, during the subsequent wars with France, it was alienated to the abbey of Sion. In the reign of Elizabeth the manor was leased to Sir William Perryan, and in that of James I. to Sir Christopher Mainwaring; it was subsequently sold to Sir Edmond Prideaux, with the exception of the great tithes, which were given to Wadham College, and now belong to the Rev. William Jenkins, the incumbent. The manor was purchased from Sir Wilmot Prideaux by Thomas Jenkins, Esq., and is at present the property of Hughes Hughes Ball, Esq. In the reign of Edward III., the town appears to have been governed by a portreeve, and to have furnished that monarch with two vessels and 25 seamen for his attack on Calais. It is said to have been famous for its fishery, and to have traded with Newfoundland: the harbour is supposed, from the discovery of an old anchor and of fragments of vessels, to



have been in the Ham meadow, near the town; it is choked up with sand and pebbles, and only boats and fishing-smacks can now approach the shore. The land to the west once projected much further than at present into the sea, forming a natural bay, within which vessels sought shelter in times of danger. In 1836 an act was passed for making and maintaining a harbour and other works here; but after expending about £12,000 in collecting materials and building a wall to prevent the encroachment of the sea, it was found impracticable to complete the undertaking without a very much larger sum than was anticipated, and the object was therefore abandoned. To the attractions of Sidmouth as a watering-place, may be attributed its present prosperity.

The town is situated at the entrance of a narrow valley, on a small stream called the Sid, from which it derives its name. The surrounding country is remarkably picturesque; the hills on the east and west sides are of great altitude, and extremely precipitous, terminating abruptly on the shore, and affording shelter to the place. Though irregularly built, it is very neat; and derives much beauty from the numerous detached residences and pleasing villas in its immediate vicinity: among these is Woolbrook Glen, which was honoured by the residence of the Duke and Duchess of Kent. Here the duke died, Jan. 23rd, 1820. The climate is mild; and the town being sheltered from all winds but the south, the myrtle, geranium, and other tender plants, thrive in the open air. The inns and boarding-houses are of the best description; every accommodation is provided for sea-bathing, and on the beach is a public walk more than half a mile in length, fronting which are some warm baths, public rooms, a library, &c. Assemblies and concerts take place during the season. The markets, for the regulation of which an act was passed in 1839, are on Tuesday and Saturday, and are well supplied; there are fairs on Easter Monday and Tuesday, and the third Monday in September. Petty-sessions are held on the first Monday in every month; and at a court leet and baron held annually by the lord of the manor, two constables and tything-men are appointed. The parish comprises an area of 1539 acres, of which 128 are common or waste land.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 15. 5., and in the gift of the Rev. W. Jenkins: the inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £200, and the vicarial for £270; the glebe comprises 23 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with a well-built tower; among the monuments is one to the memory of Dr. Currie, the distinguished biographer of Robert Burns. A handsome church containing 800 sittings, and dedicated to All Saints, was consecrated May 7th, 1840; £1500 towards the expense were contributed by the Rev. J. Bradney, and £600 by Sir J. Kennaway, who, with others, holds the patronage. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians. A fraternity of Augustine monks is said to have been settled near the town; and the remains still exist of a building which tradition affirms to have been a chapel of ease at a period when Sidmouth belonged to the parish of Otterton. On the road to the latter place is an ancient stone cross. The head of a Roman standard was lately found on the beach; it consists of a centaur in bronze, and a figure riding behind him, with a panther leaping up in front of the group. The relic is about

eight inches in height, and evidently formed the head of a standard of the second legion under the Emperor Carausius in Britain. Sidmouth gives the title of Viscount to the family of Addington.

SIGGLESTHORNE (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of SKIRLAUGH, N. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of Catfoss, Little Hatfield, Seaton with Wassand, and part of Great Hatfield, 639 inhabitants, of whom 220 are in the township of Sigglesthorpe, 13 miles (N. by E.) from Hull. This place, in the Domesday survey *Siglestone*, was bestowed by the Conqueror, together with its church, upon the collegiate church of Beverley, the provosts of which thus became lords of the manor. In 1314, Provost Melton obtained the grant of a fair from the crown, to be held on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Lawrence; but this is now discontinued. The parish comprises 5513a. 1r. 2p. of arable, pasture, and meadow land under profitable cultivation, and the village, which is well built, is pleasantly situated on the road from Hornsea to Hull. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £31. 1. 3., and in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £685: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1772. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower: an east window of stained glass was inserted in 1831 by the rector, the Hon. and Rev. W. H. E. Bentinck, who also in 1838 presented a service of communion-plate. The churchyard is spacious, and appropriately ornamented; the rectory-house, built in 1767, is a handsome residence, situated near it, in grounds tastefully embellished.

SIGHILL, an ecclesiastical district or parish, in the parish of EARSDON, union of TYNEMOUTH, E. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from the village of Earsdon; containing about 4000 inhabitants, of whom 1672 are in the township of Sighill. The township is on the roads from Newcastle to Bedlington, and from North Shields to Morpeth; and comprises 1403a. 17p., whereof 1124 acres are arable, 276 grass-land, and 3 plantation. The soil is in general a strong red and yellow clay, and in some places of a light gravelly quality; it has been much improved by furrow-drawing, and now grows good wheat, turnips, &c. At Sighill, East Cramlington, and Seaton-Delaval are extensive collieries, from which the coal is conveyed by tramways. There is also a railway, belonging to the Messrs. Carr, for the conveyance of passengers, extending from the river Tyne, through Sighill, to the town of Blyth. The ecclesiastical district was constituted in May 1846, under the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37. The erection of a church, in the early English style, was commenced in 1847; it will accommodate 530 persons, and the cost has been estimated at £1500. The tithes of the township of Sighill have been commuted for £265. 4. 6. There are places of worship for Methodists and Presbyterians.

SIGNET, with UFTON. See UFTON, OXFORD.

SIGSTON, KIRBY (*St. LOCHVESEL*), a parish, in the union of NORTHALLERTON, wapentake of ALLERTON-SHIRE, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of Sowerby-under-Cotcliffe and Whitton, 290 inhabitants, of whom 101 are in the township of Kirby-Sigston, 3½ miles (E. by N.) from Northallerton. The



parish comprises by computation 3510 acres, of which about 1560 are in Kirby-Sigston township. The village is situated a little to the west of the road between Borrowby and Ellerbeck. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 13. 4.

SILCHESTER (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BASINGSTOKE, hundred of HOLDSHOTT, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.) from Basingstoke; containing 403 inhabitants. This place, which is situated near the border of Berkshire, was the *Caer Seiont* or *Segont* of the Britons, and the *Vinconum* of the Romans, being one of the principal stations of the latter in the south of England, and the spot where the usurper Constantine was invested with the purple, in the year 407. About 493, it was destroyed by the Saxon chief, Ælla, on his march to Bath from the coast of Sussex, where he had made his landing. The inclosed area is an irregular octagon, nearly a mile and a half in circumference; the walls are most perfect on the south side, being in some places nearly twenty feet high. About 150 yards from the north-east-angle is a Roman amphitheatre, now covered with trees; and about a mile and a half to the north-west of the station, near a village called the Soak, are some remains of a camp. In 1833, the walls of the Thermæ, or Roman hot-baths, were discovered, while sinking a drain about 200 yards from the church; the foundations of a building eighty feet in length were fully exposed to view, and about 200 coins were found. The parish comprises 1881 acres, of which 174 are common or waste: the soil is partly gravel, and partly clay; the surface is elevated, and enriched with wood, of which oak and elm are the kinds most prevalent. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 6. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of the Duke of Wellington: the tithes have been commuted for £410, and the glebe comprises 56 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the Norman style, with later additions. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. Silchester confers the title of Baron upon the family of Pakenham, earls of Longford.

SILEBY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BARROW-UPON-SOAR, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (E.) from Mountsorrel; containing 1473 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the west by the river Soar, comprises about 2300 acres: the soil is fertile, producing grain of all kinds, and the meadow and pasture lands are rich; the surface is elevated. A station on the Midland railway is fixed here. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 15. 5.; net income, £158; patron and impropiator, W. Pochin, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land in 1759. The church has a highly-enriched tower. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. William Lane, in 1639, bequeathed property now producing £34. 10. per annum, of which one-seventh part is paid to the vicar, and the remainder distributed among the poor. The Rev. William Staveley, in 1702, founded a small free school.

SILFIELD, a township, in the parish of WYMONDHAM, incorporation and hundred of FOREHOE, E. division of NORFOLK,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (S. E.) from Wymondham; containing 592 inhabitants. Stanfield Hall, in this township, the seat of the Rev. George Preston, is a spacious Elizabethan mansion, surrounded with a moat: a

chapel adjoining it, a handsome structure in the later English style, was destroyed by fire in 1826.

SILKSTONE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the wapentake of STAINCROSS, W. riding of YORK; containing, with the town of Barnsley, the chapelry of Cawthorne, the townships of Dodworth, Hoyland-Swaine, Stainbrough, and Thurgoland, and parts of West Bretton and Cumberworth, 19,820 inhabitants, of whom 1076 are in Silkstone township, 4 miles (S. W.) from Barnsley. This parish comprises 14,530 acres; the soil is generally fertile, and a considerable part of the population is agricultural. The coal here is of the best kind, and extensively wrought; there are also quarries of good building-stone. For conveying the produce of the mines and bringing up lime, which is much used in tillage, a railroad two miles in length has been constructed from the collieries to the basin of the Barnsley canal. The village is on the western boundary of a picturesque valley watered by a small rivulet; some of the inhabitants are employed in hand-loom weaving, and in the making of nails. The neighbourhood abounds with pleasing scenery, richly embellished with wood, and the surface is boldly undulated. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17. 13. 4.; net income £340, with an excellent parsonage-house and fine gardens; patron, the Archbishop of York. The tithes of the commons were commuted for land, under an act of inclosure, in 1799. The church is an ancient structure, partly Norman, and partly in the later English style, with an embattled tower strengthened by panelled buttresses and crowned with pinnacles: it contains a splendid monument to Gen. Sir William Wentworth, Bart., of Bretton Park, commander of the forces in Ireland in the reign of Charles I.; and several other monuments to the Wentworths, of Wentworth Castle and Bretton. At Barnsley, West Bretton, Cawthorne, Cumberworth, Dodworth, Stainbrough, and Thurgoland, are other incumbencies.

SILKSWORTH, a township, in the parish of BISHOP-WEARMOUTH, union of HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING, N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from Sunderland; containing 267 inhabitants. Here was a chapel dedicated to St. Leonard, which probably went to decay upon the general dissolution of chantries. The monks of Durham had lands in Silksworth; and Farnton-Hall, a hamlet and estate within its limits, was parcel of the possessions of the monastery of Hexham, to which institution Thorney Close, a farm also situated here, perhaps belonged in addition. The township comprises 2099 acres, of which 1384 are arable, 599 pasture and meadow, 90 woodland, and 25 in roads and waste. The surface is undulated, and interspersed with plantations: the soil is chiefly loam, with a substratum of limestone, of which some quarries are wrought; magnesian limestone shows itself in various places, and coal exists. A manufactory for bricks and tiles is carried on. The village lies near the south-western boundary of the parish. The tithes and Easter dues have been commuted for £299. 12.

SILPHO, with HARWOOD-DALE, a chapelry, in the parish of HACKNESS, union of SCARBOROUGH, liberty of WHITBY-STRAND, N. riding of YORK,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Scarborough; containing 335 inhabitants, of whom 93 are in the hamlet of Silpho. The hamlet comprises 2351 acres, of which 521 are arable, 607 pasture, 683 wood, and 540 waste or moor.



**SILSDEN**, a chapelry, in the parish of **KILDWICK**, union of **KEIGHLEY**, E. division of the wapentake of **STAINCLIFFE** and **EWGROSS**, W. riding of **YORK**, 4 miles (N. by W.) from **Keighley**; containing 2346 inhabitants. This chapelry, anciently *Sighelden*, is situated on the road from **Addingham** to **Burnley**, and bounded on the south by the river **Aire**. It comprises by admeasurement 6908 acres, of which 700 are arable, 242 wood, and 5966 pasture, moorland, &c.: the whole the property, with the exception of 800 acres, of the **Earl of Thanet**, who is lord of the manor. The soil is various; a portion of the moor has been inclosed, and brought into cultivation: coal of inferior quality is found, and there are some quarries of excellent building-stone. The population is partly employed in the woollen and cotton manufactures, which are carried on in the several hamlets; and about 100 persons are engaged in making nails. The village is romantically situated, and the surrounding scenery is beautifully diversified. The **Leeds** and **Liverpool** canal passes through the district. The chapel dedicated to **St. James**, and originally erected in 1711, was rebuilt in 1816 by the **Earl of Thanet** and his tenants, and is a neat structure, with a square tower: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patron, the **Earl**. There are places of worship for **Primitive Methodists** and **Wesleyans**.

**SILSOE**, a chapelry district, in the parish of **FLITTON**, union of **AMPTHILL**, hundred of **FLITT**, county of **BEDFORD**, 10 miles (S. by E.) from **Bedford**; containing 788 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises 2090a. 1r. 37p., of which 662 acres are arable, 1260 pasture and meadow, and 133 woodland. A market and an annual fair were granted to the inhabitants in 1319; the former has been long discontinued, but the fair is still held on the festival of **St. Peter** and **St. James**, and an additional fair takes place on the 21st of **September**. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1809. The chapel, dedicated to **St. James**, was rebuilt in 1830, chiefly at the expense of **Earl de Grey**, and is a handsome structure in the later English style: the living is in his Lordship's gift; income, £150.

**SILTON** (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of **MERE**, hundred of **REDLANE**, Shaston division of **DORSET**, 5 miles (E.) from **Wincanton**; containing 385 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1257 acres, of which 85 are common or waste. The substratum contains stone of good quality for building, of which there are several quarries; and the linen manufacture affords employment to about 100 persons. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 9. 7.; patron and incumbent, the **Rev. H. Martin**: the tithes have been commuted for £330, and the glebe comprises 61 acres. The church is a neat structure, with a low square tower and a south porch, and contains an elegant monument to **Sir Hugh Wyndham**, **Knt.**, chief justice of the court of common pleas in the seventeenth century, who, and his wife and son, are interred in the chancel. Two schools are supported by subscription.

**SILTON**, **NETHER**, a chapelry, in the parish of **LEAKE**, union of **NORTHALLERTON**, wapentake of **BIRDFORTH**, N. riding of **YORK**, 8 miles (N. by E.) from **Thirsk**; containing 188 inhabitants. This chapelry, which includes **Guildable**, comprises by computation an area of 2610 acres. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyans**.

**SILTON**, **OVER** (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **NORTHALLERTON**, wapentake of **BIRDFORTH**, N. riding of **YORK**; containing, with the township of **Kepwick**, 271 inhabitants, of whom 98 are in **Over Silton** township,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by E.) from **Thirsk**. The parish comprises by measurement 1137 acres, of which 178 are arable, 480 meadow and pasture, 99 wood and plantations, and 380 moorland. Excellent stone is quarried for building. From a mountain at the north end of the village is one of the most extensive views perhaps in England, embracing the whole extent of the vale of **Mowbray**, and the more prominent **Westmorland** mountains, which latter, though at some distance, add greatly to the beauty of the prospect. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £69; patrons and improPRIATORS, the **Master** and **Fellows** of **Trinity College**, **Cambridge**, whose tithes have been commuted for £161. 8.: there is an impropriate glebe of 13½ acres. The church, before the **Dissolution**, was under the priory of **Newburgh**, and one of the priests came thence once a month, to officiate here.

**SILVERDALE**, a chapelry, in the parish of **WARTON**, union of **LANCASTER**, hundred of **LONSDALE** south of the **Sands**, N. division of **LANCASHIRE**,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. W.) from **Yealand-Conyers**; containing 252 inhabitants. This chapelry, which is beautifully situated on **Morecambe bay**, comprises 1087 acres, of a good soil, with a limestone substratum. It commands views of the **Lake mountains**, of the district of **Furness**, of **Fleetwood**, and the coast towards **Liverpool**. There are evident indications of copper, and mines have been wrought in the immediate neighbourhood, though not with much success. **Challan Hall**, with 150 acres of land around it, is the property of **Thomas Rodick, Esq.**; and **Hill House** and the adjacent land belong to **Thomas Inman, Esq.** The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the **Vicar** of **Warton**; net income, £80. The chapel, erected in 1679, was rebuilt in 1829, and contains 320 sittings, of which 140 are free. On the common was formerly a large rocking-stone, 37 feet in circumference and 10 feet in height; "but," observes **Mr. King**, "this has been thrown off its equipoise, and moves no longer."

**SILVERLEY** (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **NEWMARKET**, hundred of **CHEVELEY**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E.) from **Newmarket**; containing 20 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, united to the rectory of **Ashley**, and valued in the king's books at £7. 17. 3½.; impropriator, the **Marquess of Bute**.

**SILVERSTONE** (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of **TOWCESTER**, hundred of **GREENS-NORTON**, S. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 3 miles (S. by W.) from **Towcester**; containing 985 inhabitants. Here was anciently a lodge or mansion house, the residence of our kings when they came into this part of the country. **Richard I.** stayed for a time at the place in 1194. The parish is intersected by the road from **Brackley** to **Towcester**, and comprises 1634 acres. The living is annexed, with that of **Whittlebury**, to the rectory of **Greens-Norton**. The church is comparatively modern. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyans**.

**SILVERTON** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **TIVERTON**, hundred of **HAYTING**, **Cullampton** and N. divisions of **DEVON**, 7 miles (S. S. E.) from **Exeter**; containing 1384 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from **Tiverton** to **Exeter**, near the **Great Western rail**.



way. The substratum is partly red-sandstone, and partly of the clay-slate formation. The manor is the joint property of the Countess of Egremont, whose seat is in the parish, and the Earl of Ilchester; the former has seven-twelfths, and the latter five-twelfths. The village is on a commanding eminence: fairs are held in it on February 13th and July 2nd. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £51. 8. 4., and in the patronage of the Countess of Egremont and the Earl of Ilchester, the former having seven turns and the latter five: the tithes have been commuted for £925, and the glebe contains 89½ acres. The church is a handsome specimen of the later English style: adjoining it are some slight remains of an ancient chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A free school was founded in 1724, by John Richards, who gave £1200 for its erection and support; the annual income is £90. On a hill on the eastern side of the parish are the remains of a British encampment. The Rev. William Bolton, rector of the parish in the time of the parliamentary war, was ejected from the living, and deprived of his patrimonial inheritance, for his loyalty.

SILVINGTON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of CLEOBURY-MORTIMER, hundred of OVERS, S. division of SALOP, 6 miles (N. W.) from Cleobury-Mortimer; containing 46 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 6. 8., and in the patronage of Richard Betton, Esq.; net income, £100 per annum.

SIMMONDLEY, a township, in the parish and union of GLOSSOP, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, 8 miles (N. by W.) from Chapel-en-le-Frith; containing 592 inhabitants.

SIMONBURN (*St. Simon*), a parish, in the union of HEXHAM, N. W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing, with the township of Haughton and the chapelry of Humshaugh, 1029 inhabitants, of whom 500 are in the township of Simonburn, 9 miles (N. W. by N.) from Hexham. This parish was formerly the largest in the county, about 33 miles in length and 14 in breadth, diversified with picturesque valleys, and bounded by the Roman wall on the south. In 1814 it was divided, pursuant to an act procured in 1811, into six parishes and rectories, the livings of all which are in the gift of the Governors of Greenwich Hospital, to whom the manor of the ancient parish belongs, and from whose funds the new churches were erected. The present parish comprises 13,372 acres, of which 2967 are arable, 9827 pasture, and 459 wood: the farms are principally for the dairy; the scenery is pleasing, the timber chiefly beech and ash, and the plantations fir. The substratum abounds with coal, and iron-ore was formerly obtained. The North Tyne river separates the parish from Chollerton. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £34. 6. 3. for the ancient parish, and in the gift of the Governors: the tithes have been commuted for £542, and there is a good rectory-house, with about 80 acres of glebe. The church, repaired and beautified in 1821, contains monuments to the families of Allgood and Ridley. At Humshaugh is a separate incumbency. Giles Heron left an estate, now let for £180 per annum, for teaching and apprenticing children, and affording relief to the poor. The castle here was entirely destroyed in expectation of finding some hidden treasure, but part of the west end

was rebuilt in 1766. In 1735, a stone inscribed to Ulpian and Sabinus, Roman lieutenants in Britain, was found in taking down part of the rectory-house.

SIMONSTONE, a township, in the parochial chapelry of PADIHAM, parish of WHALLEY, union of BURNLEY, Higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 4¾ miles (W. by N.) from Burnley; containing 416 inhabitants. By a deed without date, John de Lacy, who died in Henry III.'s reign, granted one-fifth of the vill of Simonstone to John de Thelwall. The manor was afterwards conveyed to Nicholas de Holden, in whose posterity it remained till the 34th of Edward III. The Boswells, Shuttleworths, Braddylls, and Starkies were subsequent proprietors here, as was a family of the local name, though it never possessed the manor. More recently the Whitakers held a considerable portion of the lands. The township comprises 503 acres. The road from Burnley to Blackburn passes through.

SIMONSWOOD, a township, in the parish of WALTON-ON-THE-HILL, union of ORMSKIRK, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 5 miles (S. by E.) from Ormskirk; containing 493 inhabitants. The forest of "Symmondeswode," an appurtenance of Kirkby, was inclosed soon after the coronation of Henry II. In Henry III.'s reign, it belonged to the heirs of Richard Fitz-Roger, and passed by marriage to the family of Gernet, through whom it came to the Molyneuxs. The township comprises 1693 acres, of which 915 are arable, 228 pasture, 50 wood, and 500 waste. The tithes have been commuted for £122.

SIMONWARD.—See BREWARD, *St.*

SIMPSON (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, 1½ mile (N. by E.) from Fenny-Stratford; containing 585 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south-east by a branch of the river Ouse, and intersected by the Grand Junction canal. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 6. 8., and in the gift of Sir John Hanmer, Bart.: the tithes were commuted for land in 1770. The church is a handsome structure in the Norman style, and contains a fine monument to Sir T. Salden Hanmer and his lady. Thomas Pigot, in 1573, bequeathed property now producing a rental of about £50, for the poor.

SINDERBY, a township, in the parish of PICKHILL, union of THIRSK, wapentake of HALLIKELD, N. riding of YORK, 6¼ miles (W.) from Thirsk; containing 103 inhabitants. It comprises an area of 542a. 1r. 20p.: the village is situated near the Leeming-lane, and a short distance from the river Swale, which flows on the east. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £208, payable to Trinity College, Cambridge. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. In a field called Chapel field, adjoining the village, are indications of there having been a chapel.

SINGLEBOROUGH, a hamlet, in the parish of GREAT HORWOOD, poor-law union of WINSLOW, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (N.) from Winslow; containing 113 inhabitants.

SINGLETON, a parish, in the union of WEST HAMPNETT, hundred of WESTBOURN and SINGLETON, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, 6 miles (S.) from Midhurst; containing, with the hamlet of Charlton, 563 inhabitants. The parish comprises about



2200 acres: the village is situated on the road from London to Chichester, by way of Midhurst. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to the vicarage of West Dean, and valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4. The church is in the later English style, with a square tower. Henry Smith, about 1640, left land to the poor, now producing £60 per annum. St. Roche's or Rook's Hill, which rises 702 feet above the sea; skirts the southern boundary of the parish; and near its summit is an ancient encampment known by the name of the Trundle, a corruption of Roundal, indicating its circular form. It includes an area of about five acres, has a deep fosse, and an outer and inner vallum; the inner vallum is raised to the height of about four feet all round the edge of the inclosure. In the centre are remains of a cell, now level with the ground, the walls of which are composed of flints cemented with mortar so hard as to render them almost immovable; its size is 14 feet by 11.

SINGLETON-IN-THE-FYLDE, a chapelry, in the parish of KIRKHAM, union of the FYLDE, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Poulton; consisting of Great and Little Singleton, and containing 391 inhabitants. Singleton is mentioned in the Domesday survey, and was once the property of a family of the local name. Edmund Dudley, who was attainted and executed in 1510, possessed Little Singleton; and in the 13th of Henry VIII., Thomas, Earl of Derby, doubtless by grant of the escheat, held that manor of the king. In the last century, the manor of Great Singleton had come to the Fanshaw family, from whom it passed to that of Cunliffe-Shaw; and was sold by William Cunliffe-Shaw, Esq., to Joseph Hornby, Esq., of Ribby Hall. The chapelry is bounded on the north by the river Wyre, and comprises 2538 acres of land, equally divided between arable and pasture. A fair for sheep is held on September 21st. Bank Field, in Little Singleton, is the property of Mrs. Harrison; and Maines Hall, in the same district, the residence of Captain Harrison, late H. E. I. C. S. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Hugh Hornby, Esq., sole proprietor, and lord of the manor, of Great Singleton; net income, £110. The tithes have been commuted for £43. 5. payable to the vicar of Kirkham, and £353. 11. 6. to the Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, Oxford. The chapel, dedicated to St. Anne, was rebuilt in 1809, by the father of the patron, at a cost of £3000; it is a neat structure with a square tower, and has seven windows of painted glass. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

SINNINGTON, a parish, in the union of PICKERING, partly in PICKERING lythe, and partly in the wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of Little Edstone and Marton, 623 inhabitants, of whom 368 are in Sinnington township,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. N. W.) from Pickering. The parish is situated on the road from Pickering to Helmsley, and on the river Seven. It comprises 2075a. 33p., whereof 1254 acres are arable, 723 pasture, and 96 woodland; the soil is a rich clayey loam, the surface undulated, and the scenery picturesque. The living is a perpetual curacy; income, £84; patron and impropiator, the Master of Helmsworth school; the tithes were commuted for land and annual money payments in 1786. The church was built from the remains of a monastery, and was beautified in 1841. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SINWELL, with BRADLEY, a tything, in the parish of WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, union of DURSLEY, Upper division of the hundred of BERKELEY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; with 2504 inhabitants.

SISLAND (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of LODDON and CLAVERING, hundred of LODDON, E. division of NORFOLK,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (S. W.) from Loddon; containing 64 inhabitants. It comprises 455a. 1r. 6p., of which 340 acres are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 3. 9.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. William Hobson. The tithes have been commuted for £132. 15., and the glebe comprises 17 acres, with a handsome house, built by the present rector. The church is a neat edifice, with a turret; on the north side are the remains of an ancient chapel.

SISTON (*St. Anne*), a parish, in the union of KEYNSHAM, hundred of PUCKLECHURCH, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by N.) from Bristol; containing 1014 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in making pins. The parish comprises 1826 acres, of which 118 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 14.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of the Dickenson family: the tithes have been commuted for £360, and the glebe comprises 14 acres.

SITHNEY (*St. Sithney*), a parish, in the union of HELSTON, hundred of KERRIER, W. division of CORNWALL, 2 miles (N. W.) from Helston; containing 3362 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the south-west by Mount's bay, includes the chief part of Porthleven fishing-cove, and nearly the whole of Loe pool. It comprises 5447 acres, of which 311 are common or waste; the substratum abounds in minerals, and there are mines of lead, copper, and tin, of which the two last are at present in operation. Porthleven harbour is capable of floating vessels of 200 tons; coal and timber are the chief imports. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £19. 11.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter: the impropiator's tithes have been commuted for £542, and those of the vicar for £430; the former has 104, and the latter 19, acres of glebe. The church is an ancient structure, and contains some fine remains of stained glass. A district chapel was consecrated at Porthleven on the 24th of August, 1841, and dedicated to St. Bartholomew; it is a handsome structure in the Norman style, and contains 300 sittings: the living is in the gift of the Vicar, with an income of £120. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. At Truthal are the remains of an ancient chapel; and the parish also contained an hospital dedicated to St. John, of which no vestiges exist. On Longston Downs is a rude pile of stones, one of which was formerly a legan rock, called Men-Amber; it is 11 feet long, 6 wide, and 4 thick. Several stone battle axes were found at Venton Vedna, in 1799.

SITTINGBOURNE (*St. Martin*), a parish, and formerly a corporate and market town, in the union and hundred of MITTON, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAY, E. division of KENT, 10 miles (E. N. E.) from Maidstone; containing 2452 inhabitants. It is an incident worthy of notice in the ancient history of this town, that Henry V. was entertained at the Red Lion here, by John Northwood, a gentleman resident in the



vicinity, at the expense of nine shillings and ninepence. Several other English monarchs have honoured the place with visits. It is situated on the road from Canterbury to London, and consists of one long wide street; in the neighbourhood are a manufactory for oil-cake, and a cement-mill. An act was passed in 1846 for paving the footways, and lighting the town. A weekly market and two annual fairs were bestowed by charter of Elizabeth; the latter are held on Whit-Monday and October 10th, for linen and woollen goods, hardware, &c. There is a great market every three months. By the same grant, the inhabitants were incorporated, under the style of "Guardian and Free Tenants," which was subsequently changed by another charter into that of "Mayor and Jurats;" they had the privilege of sending two members to parliament, but this, it seems, was never exercised. The powers of the county debt-court of Sittingbourne, established in 1847, extend over nearly the whole of the registration-district of Milton.

The parish comprises 977*a.* 3*r.* 27*p.*, of which 592 acres are arable, 84 pasture, 64 woodland, 101 orchard and garden ground, and about 8 hop plantation. The Milton creek, which bounds the parish on the north, is navigable at Crown Quay, and hoys sail thence to London. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10: the appropriate tithes, belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who is patron, have been commuted for £345, and the vicarial tithes for £192, to which his grace has added £40 per annum; the glebe comprises 2 acres. The church, with the exception of the walls, was destroyed by fire in 1762; the present edifice exhibits specimens in the decorated and later English styles, and contains an enriched octagonal font, and some curious monuments. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. In digging for clay within the last few years, several bodies were discovered, which appear to have been buried here after some sanguinary conflict, as swords, javelins, and other weapons were found near them, with urns containing beads and ashes; several fibulæ were also dug up, adorned with precious stones. About a quarter of a mile from the field are the remains of the ancient castle of Bayford, erected for the protection of the adjoining country.

SIX-HILLS (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, E. division of the wapentake of WRAGGOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from Market-Rasen; containing 205 inhabitants. A Gilbertine priory of nuns and canons, in honour of the Blessed Virgin, was founded here by one Grella or Greslei, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £170. 8. 9.; the site was granted to Sir Thomas Heneage. The parish comprises an area of about 1500 acres, of which the soil is partly marl, and partly clay, with sand; the substratum contains limestone, which is quarried for burning into lime, and also for building. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6; net income, £67, with a small glebe and house; patron and impropiator, George F. Heneage, Esq. The church is a neat plain structure.

SIZEWELL, a hamlet, in the parish of LEISTON, union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SUFFOLK, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. by E.) from Aldborough; containing 66 inhabitants. Here was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas. Sizewell Gap, a small bay on the coast, was at one time a notorious place for smuggling.

SKECKLING, YORK.—See BURSTWICK.

SKEEBY, a township, in the parish of EASBY, union of RICHMOND, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. N. E.) from Richmond; containing 175 inhabitants. It comprises 770 acres of land, and is on the road from Richmond to Middleton-Tyas. A school, built in 1839, serves as a chapel of ease.

SKEFFINGTON (*ST. THOMAS à BECKET*), a parish, in the union of BILLESDON, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 10 miles (E. by S.) from Leicester; containing 187 inhabitants. The parish is situated in the eastern part of the county, and intersected by the road from Leicester to Uppingham and Stamford. It comprises by measurement 2127 acres, principally pasture and woodland, the latter consisting chiefly of oak, elm, and ash. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 13. 9.; net income, £446, arising from 236 acres of land; patron, T. R. Davenport, Esq. The church is ancient, and capable of holding many hundred persons.

SKEFFLING (*ST. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of PATRINGTON, S. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Patrington; containing 200 inhabitants. It comprises 1613*a.* 1*r.* 25*p.*, of which 244 acres are meadow and pasture, and the remainder arable land: the soil is of a productive quality; the surface is level and uninteresting. The village is situated about half a mile from the Humber, and three miles from the sea. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £5; income, £53; patron and impropiator, the Rev. H. T. Holme. The church is principally in the later English style. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SKEGBY, a parish, in the union of MANSFIELD, N. division of the wapentake of BROXTOW and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 3 miles (W.) from Mansfield; containing 775 inhabitants. It comprises 1425 acres, of which 50 are plantation, and the remainder arable and pasture. The substratum contains coal, of which some mines are in operation, and limestone, which is quarried for burning into lime. The Skegby lime, recently discovered, is equal to cement for the erection of bridges, constructing pit-works, lining water-cisterns, &c.; it was used for the bridges, tunnels, &c., of the North Midland railway. John Dodsley, Esq., lord of the manor, resides at the Hall, and occasionally holds a court. The village is pleasantly situated on the opposite acclivities of a deep valley, near the source of the river Meden; the inhabitants are partly employed in frame-work knitting. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £78; patron and impropiator, the Duke of Portland, as lessee under the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church is a small stone edifice with a tower, on an eminence some distance from the village; it contains monuments to the Lindley family. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. A Sunday school has been established.

SKEGNESS (*ST. CLEMENT*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, Marsh division of the wapentake of CANDLESHEOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles (E. by S.) from Burgh; containing 316 inhabitants. Here was once a considerable town, having a haven and a castle, and surrounded by walls; it was swallowed up by the sea. From its situation on an advantageous part of the coast, the place is resorted to by visitors for sea-bathing, and is also a coast-guard



station, of which the head-quarters are at Grimsby. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 6. 8.; income, £103; patron, the Earl of Scarborough.

**SKELBROOKE**, a chapelry, in the parish of **SOUTH KIRBY**, Upper division of the wapentake of **OSGOLD-CROSS**, W. riding of **YORK**,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from **Doncaster**; containing 104 inhabitants. This place is memorable for a meeting in 1541, between Henry VIII. and the clergy of York headed by their archbishop, who presented that monarch with the sum of £600. The chapelry includes part of the ancient forest of **Barnsdale**, the celebrated haunt of Robin Hood; and comprises by computation 1200 acres of land, the property of John P. Nevile, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The village is situated on the north bank of the small river **Skell**, from which it takes its name; and the surrounding scenery is pleasing. The chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small ancient structure, repaired a few years since: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £60; patron and impropriator, Mr. Nevile.

**SKELDING**, a township, in the parish of **RIPON**, Lower division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, W. riding of **YORK**,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by S.) from **Ripon**; containing 48 inhabitants. The township comprises 963 acres, including 180 waste land or common. The village is situated on the north bank of the small river **Skell**.

**SKELLINGTHORPE** (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the Lower division of the wapentake of **BOOTHBY-GRAFFO**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, union and county of **LINCOLN**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W.) from **Lincoln**; containing 533 inhabitants. The parish comprises 5462*a.* 1*r.* 8*p.* of land, chiefly the property of Christ's Hospital, London. The Fosse Dyke navigation, connecting the rivers **Trent** and **Witham**, passes within a quarter of a mile of the village. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 18. 9.; net income, £31; patron and impropriator, the Master of Spital Hospital: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1804. The church is an ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

**SKELLOW**, a township, in the parish of **OWSTON**, union of **DONCASTER**, Upper division of the wapentake of **OSGOLD-CROSS**, W. riding of **YORK**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. W.) from **Doncaster**; containing 206 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 1000 acres. The tithes were commuted for land in 1801.

**SKELMANTHORPE**, a hamlet, in the township of **CUMBERWORTH**, parishes of **HIGH HOYLAND** and **EMLEY**, union of **HUDDERSFIELD**, wapentake of **STAIN-CROSS** and **AGBRIGG**, W. riding of **YORK**, 7 miles (S. E. by E.) from **Huddersfield**; containing 1420 inhabitants. It comprises about 1430 acres of profitable land; the substratum contains freestone of excellent quality, and some coal. The inhabitants are partly employed in the manufacture of worsted and silk goods, for which there are several mills, and in the weaving of fancy waist-coatings. A fair for cattle and pigs is held at Michaelmas. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. On the inclosure of **Cumberworth** common, seven acres were allotted to this hamlet, now producing £10. 10. per annum, of which £6 are paid to a schoolmaster, and the remainder distributed among the poor.

**SKELMERSDALE**, a chapelry, in the parish and union of **ORMSKIRK**, hundred of **WEST DERBY**, S. divi-

sion of **LANCASHIRE**, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from **Ormskirk**, on the road to **Wigan**; containing 691 inhabitants. At the time of the Domesday survey, this place was held by **Uctred**; and **William Dacre** subsequently held the manor under **Thomas, Earl of Lancaster**. In the reign of **Henry VIII.**, **Skelmersdale** had become the property of the **Gerards of Brynne**. **Sir Thomas Bootle**, in 1751, purchased the estate and manor of **Henry Ashurst, Esq.**; and the place now gives the title of Baron to the family of **Bootle-Wilbraham**. The chapelry comprises 1774 acres, whereof 108 are common. Coal is abundant, and there is a quarry of stone. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of **Ormskirk**; net income, £142. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £220. The chapel, dedicated to St. Paul, was built in 1776, and enlarged in 1822, and is a neat structure with a campanile tower. A parochial school has an income of £45, arising partly from an endowment by **Evan Swift, Esq.**, in 1720.

**SKELSMERGH**, a township, in the parish, union, and ward of **KENDAL**, county of **WESTMORLAND**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by E.) from **Kendal**; containing 293 inhabitants. It is bounded by the small rivers **Kent**, **Mint**, and **Sprint**, upon which are some corn, worsted, bobbin, and dye-wood mills. Here are the remains of a chapel dedicated to St. John the Baptist; and at **Doddington-Green** is a chapel for Roman Catholics.

**SKELTON** (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **PENRITH**, **LEATH** ward, E. division of **CUMBERLAND**; containing, with the townships of **Lamonby** and **Unthank**, 788 inhabitants, of whom 314 are in **Skelton** township,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from **Penrith**. Free-stone and limestone are obtained here. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £43. 3. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £294; patrons, the President and Fellows of **Corpus Christi College, Oxford**. The tithes of **Skelton** township have been commuted for £110, and the glebe consists of 33 acres. The church is an ancient structure, thoroughly repaired in 1794: it formerly contained a richly-endowed chantry. A free school, erected in 1750 by **Isaac Milner**, was endowed in 1817 by the Rev. **Joseph Nelson** with £1000, now producing upwards of £32 a year.

**SKELTON**, a township, in the parish and union of **HOWDEN**, wapentake of **HOWDENSHIRE**, E. riding of **YORK**, 2 miles (S. E. by S.) from **Howden**; containing 212 inhabitants. The township is situated on the left bank of the river **Ouse**, which almost surrounds it, and sometimes overflows the lower parts. It consists of about 1560 acres of land, nearly flat, and a large portion growing wheat and potatoes; the soil is various. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1809. There is a Wesleyan meeting-house.

**SKELTON** (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the wapentake of **BULMER**, N. riding of **YORK**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from **York**, on the road to **Kasingwold**; containing 89 inhabitants. The parish is bounded by the river **Ouse** on the south and west, on which sides it is also skirted by the **York and Newcastle railway**. It comprises 2406 acres, the surface is level, the soil a strong clay, and the lands well wooded. The township of **Skelton** is partly in this parish, but chiefly in that of **Overton**, and contains 367 inhabitants: it is celebrated for its rural beauty, and is the residence of many gentry families. **Skelton Hall** was the site of a monastery.



attached to St. Mary's Abbey at York; it has a park of 100 acres. The living is a rectory; net income, £116; patron, Joshua Hepworth, Esq. The church is a small but very handsome edifice, a curious model of the early English style, with decorated portions; it is sometimes called Little St. Peter, having been built with the stone that remained after the erection of the south transept of York Minster. Two gold coins of Edward I. were lately found near the surface of the land; and a Roman urn, containing ashes, was discovered in 1841.

SKELTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of GUISBOROUGH, E. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the township of Moorsholm with Girrick, and that of Stanghoe, 1053 inhabitants, of whom 628 are in Skelton township, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Guisborough. This place was given at the Conquest to Robert de Brus, a Norman baron who came over with William, and who erected a castle here, of which scarcely any vestiges remain, the whole having been modernised in 1794. From this baron descended some of the kings of Scotland, and the present family of Bruce, marquesses of Ailesbury. A market, originally held on Sunday, but subsequently altered to Saturday, and a fair at Whitsuntide, have been both discontinued. The parish forms part of the district of Cleveland, and comprises by measurement 11,460 acres, of which about two-thirds are arable, and one-third pasture; the soil on the high lands is light, and in the low grounds a strong clay. The loftier parts command a fine view of the ocean, by which the parish is bounded on the north. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Brotton annexed; net income, £137; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of York, whose tithes in Skelton have been commuted for £505: the incumbent has a glebe of 32 acres. The church is an ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SKELTON, a hamlet, in the parish of MARSK, union of RICHMOND, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK; containing 70 inhabitants. This village stands about a mile west of that of Marsk, a little to the north of the road between Richmond and Reeth, and upon the south-western bank of a tributary of the Swale. It has a mansion of considerable antiquity, formerly owned successively by the families of Williams, Bathurst, Turner, and Stapleton.

SKELTON, a chapelry, in the parish and liberty of RIFON, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from Ripon; containing 403 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises by computation 1200 acres of land, a large portion of which is the property of Earl de Grey: the village is seated on the river Ure, about two miles and a half west-north-west of Boroughbridge. The chapel, a handsome building in the early English style, was erected in 1811 by Earl de Grey and the inhabitants, jointly: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Ripon, and has a net income of £87. The tithes have been commuted for £135 per annum.

SKELWITH.—See CONISTON, MONK.

SKENDLEBY (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, Wold division of the wapentake of CANDLESHOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Spilsby; containing 289 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 0. 5.; net income, £155; patron and im-

propriator, Lord Willoughby de Eresby. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SKENFRETH, or SKENFRITH (*ST. BRIDGET*), in the division and hundred of SKENFRETH, union and county of MONMOUTH,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Monmouth; containing 610 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 4650 acres; the soil in the low grounds is a stiff loam, but on the elevated lands is light. The views are beautiful, especially from the Graig Hill, whence ten counties may be seen. The river Monnow intersects a small portion of the parish opposite the village, and is crossed by a bridge erected in 1824, at the expense of £1000, defrayed by the county: by the construction of this bridge, the road from Ross to Abergavenny was shortened six miles. There are quarries of good flagstone, and of stone for making roads. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 16. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., in the patronage of Mrs. S. Pugh, and endowed with a portion of the impropriate tithes: the incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £115, and the glebe consists of 17 acres. The church consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a low square tower; the pulpit is of stone, and in the north aisle is an altar-tomb to John Morgan and Anne his wife, with the date 1564. Of the ancient castle here, standing on the west bank of the Monnow, and apparently of a date anterior to the Conquest, nothing remains but the keep and outer wall; it was defended by six towers, and by a moat supplied from the river.

SKERNE, a parish, in the union of DRIFFIELD, Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. E. by S.) from Great Driffeld; containing 213 inhabitants. It comprises about 2600 acres: the village is pleasantly situated, and the Driffeld canal bounds the parish on the east. There is a large mill for grinding bones for manure. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £71; patrons and impropiators, the family of Arkwright. The church has been completely restored at the expense of the patrons; the roof is entirely new, and the fittings up now present an exceedingly chaste appearance. The Wesleyans have a meeting-house.

SKERTON, a township, in the parish of LANCASTER, hundred of LONSDALE south of the Sands, N. division of LANCASHIRE,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile (N.) from Lancaster; containing 1665 inhabitants. This place, in the Domesday survey "*Schertune*," was held by the Saxon Earl Tosti; and is named among the possessions of the crown in the 6th of Henry III., when it gave name to a family who held it by reeveship. Skerton was accounted a manor among the estates of John of Gaunt in 1361, and in the 16th of Henry VII. was held as a manor by Sir James Laurence; but in subsequent inquisitions, it is not styled a manor. The township, which is separated from Lancaster by the river Lune, comprises 1177 acres, and commands a beautiful view of the castle and town of Lancaster. The village is large, and chiefly occupied by persons out of trade, and by farmers and their labourers. On the Lune is a considerable salmon-fishery; and there are some marble-works in the township. The railway from Lancaster to Carlisle, after crossing the river, passes through Skerton. Among the mansions and seats are Ryelands, the property of Jonathan Dunn, Esq., and Richmond House, that of John Walmsley, Esq. A church, dedicated to St. Luke,



was built in 1833, at a cost of £1200: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Five Trustees; net income, £100. A free school was built by Jane Jephson, and endowed with £10 a year by Henry Williamson in 1767. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £74.

SKETCHLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of ASTON-FRAMVILLE, union of HINCKLEY, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (S. by W.) from Hinckley; containing 47 inhabitants. Here was formerly a chapel.

SKEWSBY, a hamlet, in the parish of DALBY, union of EASINGWOLD, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK,  $8\frac{3}{4}$  miles (E. by N.) from Easingwold; containing 105 inhabitants. It is situated on a tributary of the Derwent, and about a mile west of Dalby.

SKEYTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of AYLSHAM, hundred of SOUTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by S.) from Aylsham; containing 351 inhabitants. It comprises 1264*a.* 1*r.* 8*p.*, of which about 1000 acres are arable, 197 pasture, and 57 woodland; the surface is varied, and one of the tributary streams of the river Bure runs on the south-west. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Oxnead and the vicarage of Buxton annexed, valued in the king's books at £9. 10.; net income, £646; patron, S. Bignold, Esq. The tithes of the parish have been commuted for £343. The church is a small structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and is situated on an eminence.

SKIDBROOK (*ST. BOTOLPH*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Marsh division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 9 miles (N. E. by E.) from Louth; containing 351 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the sea-coast, and comprises 2165*a.* 2*r.* 10*p.*, of which 189 acres are arable, 1270 pasture, 226 meadow, and 400 salt-marsh and common. The surface is flat, but well drained, and abundant crops are produced, the soil being generally a rich clay, with a substratum of black earth, in which marine shells are thickly imbedded. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 3. 6.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. J. M. Phillips. The impropriate tithes, belonging to Lot Ward, Esq., have been commuted for £116, and the vicarial tithes for £377; the glebe comprises 4 acres, and a good parsonage-house has been erected. The church, standing in the fields to the west of Saltfleet-Haven, is an ancient and fine structure, with a square tower; it is well pewed, and has a pulpit of solid oak bearing the date 1628. There is a strong chalybeate spring.—See SALTFLEET-HAVEN.

SKIDBY, a parish, in the union of BEVERLEY, Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Beverley; containing 361 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1497*a.* 1*r.* 22*p.*, of which by far the greater portion is arable: the village is long and scattered, lying on the eastern edge of the Wolds. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Cottingham: the church is dedicated to St. Michael. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Baptists.

SKILGATE (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of DULVERTON, hundred of WILLITON and FREEMANNERS, W. division of SOMERSET, 5 miles (E.) from Dulverton; containing 271 inhabitants. The liv-

ing is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 9.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ .; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Richard Bere: the tithes have been commuted for £205, and the glebe consists of 63 acres.

SKILLINGTON (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of WINNIBRIGGS and THREE, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from Colsterworth; containing 432 inhabitants, and consisting of 1214 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 19.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £126; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1794; the glebe comprises 28 acres. The church is an ancient structure, partly in the early and decorated English styles. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SKINBURNESS, a village, in the parish of HOLME-CULTRAM, union of WIGTON, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Wigton. This place had anciently a market and a fair, granted to the abbot of Holme-Cultram; and was of considerable importance as a depôt from which the army employed against the Scots was supplied with stores. About 1303, the town was washed away by an irruption of the sea; and the abbot having obtained licence to erect a church at Arlosh, a new town was built there, called Newton-Arlosh. Skinburness is now a pleasant village and respectable bathing-place, commanding a view over the Solway Firth and of the Scottish mountains beyond. A very productive herring-fishery is carried on.

SKINNAND, a parish, in the Higher division of the wapentake of BOOTHBY-GRAFFO, parts of KESTIVEN, union and county of LINCOLN,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W.) from Sleaford; containing 26 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by the river Brant, and comprises 636 acres, of which 40 are arable, and the remainder old pasture and meadow; the soil is generally clay. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 13.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £55; patron, S. Nicholls, Esq. The church is in ruins.

SKINNINGROVE, a township, in the parochial chapelry of BROTON, union of GUISBOROUGH, E. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, 8 miles (N. E.) from Guisborough; containing 63 inhabitants. This ancient manor belonged to the Bruces, lords of Skelton, and came by marriage to the Thwengs, of Kilton. The principal families that have since been connected with the spot in respect of property, are those of Fanacourt, Routh, Everingham, and Dundas. The township is in the district of Cleveland, and comprises about 250 acres of land; it has a small fishing-village, situated on a creek of the sea, and almost secluded from view by the lofty heights that closely environ it on every side. Anciently here was a fishing town of some importance, "which thrrove," says Camden, "by the great variety of fish it took."

SKIPLAM, a township, in the parish of KIRKDALE, union of HELMSLEY, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from Helmsley; containing 84 inhabitants. It is situated on the west side of Kirkdale, and comprises about 1740 acres of land, chiefly the property of Lord Faversham.

SKIPSEA (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, chiefly in the union of BRIDLINGTON, but partly in that of SKIRBY.



N. division of the wapentake of **HOLDERNESS**, E. riding of **YORK**; containing, with the township of Bonwick, that of Dringhoe with Upton and Brough, and the chapelry of Ulrome, 797 inhabitants, of whom 358 are in Skipsea township, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Hornsea. The manor is one of those which have continued members of the seignior of Holderness to the present day. In the 12th of Edward III., the king granted a market to the place, to be held on Thursday in every week, and two fairs to be held annually, one on All Saints' day, and the other on the day of the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr. The parish is bounded on the east by the sea, and comprises by measurement 5050 acres, of which about one-third is pasture, and the remainder arable: the village is agreeably situated on slightly rising ground, and is neatly built. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 16.; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of York; net income, £90. 16., with a glebe of 5½ acres. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1764. The church is principally in the later English style, and is a neat edifice with a tower; the chancel was rebuilt in 1824, and the nave new-roofed in 1827. The Independents and Wesleyans have places of worship.

**SKIPTON**, a township, in the parish of **TOPCLIFFE**, union of **THIRSK**, wapentake of **BIRDFORTH**, N. riding of **YORK**, 5 miles (S. W. by W.) from Thirsk; containing 128 inhabitants. It comprises about 820 acres of land, and is situated on the road between Thirsk and Ripon, which here crosses the Swale by a neat bridge of eight arches. A church was consecrated in Nov. 1842; the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Misses Elsley, with a net income of £91. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £27. 17. 6.; and the appropriate for £175, payable to the Dean and Chapter of York.

**SKIPTON** (*HOLY TRINITY*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, chiefly in the E. division of the wapentake of **STAINCLIFFE** and **EWROSS**, but partly in the Upper division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, W. riding of **YORK**, 44 miles (W.) from York, and 211 miles (N. N. W.) from London; containing, with the townships of Barden, Bolton-Abbey, Draughton, Embsay with Eastby, East Halton, Hazlewood with Storiths, and part of Beamsley, 6870 inhabitants, of whom 4842 are in the town. This place is the head of the richly-fertile grazing district of Craven, and of the honour of Skipton and liberty of Clifford's Fee. It derives, its name, in the Domesday survey *Scepton* and *Sceptune*, and signifying "the town of sheep," from the numerous sheep-walks with which it was anciently surrounded, and which afterwards, being stocked with deer, formed the spacious forest of Skipton, extending from the river Wharfe on the east, to the river Aire on the west, and including an area of 15,360 acres. This forest was under the superintendence of several keepers, who resided in strongly-built lodges, one of which, at Barden, was subsequently enlarged and fitted up as an occasional residence of the Clifford family, and is still remaining. At the time of the Conquest, the manor of Bolton, which included Skipton, belonged to the Saxon earl Edwin, brother of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, and was one of the last estates of which the Saxon lords were deprived. On its being at length wrested from Edwin, it was granted by the Conqueror to Robert de Romille, who, abandon-

ing the seat of the ancient lords, fixed his residence at Skipton, where he built a strong castle on the summit of a lofty rock rising precipitously on the north side, and accessible only on the south, by a somewhat less arduous ascent. The district, however, again became the property of its original Saxon lords, by the marriage of William de Meschines, the descendant of Edwin, with Cecilia, daughter and heiress of Robert de Romille; and after passing by marriage into the Albemarle family, it reverted to the crown, and was bestowed by Edward II. on his favourite, Piers de Gaveston.

Upon the death of Gaveston, the barony of Skipton was granted by Edward II. to Robert, Lord Clifford, whose descendant John de Clifford, taking part with the Lancastrians in the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, suffered an attainder in the reign of Edward IV., who conferred the barony on Sir Wm. Stanley. This attainder, however, was reversed on the accession of Henry VII., when Henry de Clifford, who for nearly twenty-five years had lived in concealment among the fells in Cumberland, was reinstated in his possessions, and created Earl of Cumberland. He held a principal command in the English army at the battle of Flodden-Field; and was succeeded after his death by his son Henry, who, for his signal services in suppressing the rebellion called the Pilgrimage of Grace, received from Henry VIII. a grant of the extensive revenues of Bolton Abbey. The barony continued in the Clifford family till the death of George, the seventeenth baron of Clifford, and third earl of Cumberland, who died in 1605, and by marriage with whose daughter and heiress Anne, it passed to the ancestors of the Earl of Thanet, the present lord. The ancient castle, for many generations the residence of the Cliffords, is a spacious quadrangular structure, defended at the angles and on the sides by massive circular towers, with an octangular tower at the extremity of the eastern side, built by the first Earl of Cumberland. It sustained several sieges during the wars of the houses of York and Lancaster; and in the reign of Charles I., it was garrisoned for the king, and held out against the parliamentarians for three years, when it was ultimately surrendered on terms, and was partly demolished. The damage it sustained was repaired by Lady Clifford, Countess Dowager of Pembroke, and the building was again rendered habitable, in 1649; it still contains several stately apartments, with numerous family portraits, and is now occupied by the steward of the Earl of Thanet.

The town is situated in a valley of luxuriant fertility and picturesque beauty, near the river Aire, and consists of two spacious and long streets, one of which crosses the extremity of the other nearly at right angles. The houses are well built, chiefly of stone obtained in the neighbourhood. The streets are partially paved, and are lighted with gas from works erected in 1836 by a body of £10 shareholders; the inhabitants are supplied with water conveyed by pipes from a spring on Rumbles Moor. A subscription library is supported, and a news-room has been opened in the town-hall. The environs abound with richly-diversified scenery, and from the higher parts are obtained fine views. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cotton manufacture, which is carried on extensively; there is also an ale and porter brewery. The Leeds and Liverpool canal, which skirts the town on the south-west, affords every facility of



conveyance, and contributes greatly to the increase of trade. The Leeds and Bradford Extension railway, for which an act was procured in 1845, also runs by the town. An act was passed in 1846 for the construction of a line from near Skipton to Milnthorpe, with a branch to Lancaster; and another act was obtained in the same year for a railway from Skipton to the Leeds and Thirsk line at Arthington. The market, which is abundantly supplied with corn, is on Saturday; and a large market for cattle and sheep is held every alternate Monday. Fairs take place on the 25th of March, the Saturdays before Palm and Easter Sundays, the first and third Tuesdays after Easter, on Whitsun-Eve, Aug. 5th, and Nov. 23rd, chiefly for sheep and cattle, and on Sept. 23rd, for horses. The powers of the county debt-court of Skipton, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Skipton. A constable is appointed at the court leet of the manor; and the general quarter-sessions for the riding are held here at Midsummer.

The parish comprises by computation 29,790 acres, including several manors, of which the Duke of Devonshire and the Earl of Thanet are lords. The surface was anciently well stocked with timber, which from neglect has become scarce, and is found only in plantations of comparatively recent growth. The lands are chiefly in pasture; the substrata in many parts abound with minerals, and there are numerous quarries of valuable freestone and limestone. In the township are 3748 acres, of which 566 are common or waste. A mineral spring near the town is strongly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen and carbonic acid gases, carbonate of iron, sulphate of magnesia, muriate of soda and lime, and also with iodine: a spa-room with convenient baths was built some time since by Dr. Dodgson, who allows the gratuitous use of them to the poor.

The LIVING is a rectory and a discharged vicarage, the former valued in the king's books at £4. 0. 10., and the latter at £10. 12. 6.; net income of the vicar, £185, with a house; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford, whose tithes in the township of Skipton have been commuted for £34. The church, which is situated near the castle, is an ancient structure of various periods, but chiefly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, which was repaired by the Countess Dowager of Pembroke, in 1655. Four sedilia of stone in the south wall of the nave are almost the only remains of the original edifice; the ancient screen is richly decorated, and the font curiously sculptured. In the church are numerous monuments to the Cliffords, whose place of interment it became after the dissolution of Bolton-Abbey, and continued to be till the death of the last Earl of Cumberland. A church dedicated to Christ was erected in 1838, at an expense, including its endowment, of £5000, of which £3500 were given by Christopher Sidgwick, Esq., and £350 by the Incorporated Society; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar, with a net income of £120. At Bolton-Abbey is another incumbency. There are places of worship for Friends, Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans.

The free grammar school was founded in 1548, by the Rev. William Ermystead, who endowed it with lands now producing more than £600 per annum, in addition

to which, the master, who is appointed by the vicar and churchwardens, has an annuity of £3. 15. 10. from the crown, with a house and garden. It is open to all boys without distinction of place. The scholars are eligible to the exhibitions founded by Lady Hastings, in Queen's College, Oxford; and there are two exhibitions belonging to the school, founded by William Petyt, Esq., who gave £200 for that purpose. Sylvester Petyt, Esq., principal of Barnard's Inn, London, and a native of this parish, bequeathed a library for the use of the parishioners, which is now preserved in the church. He also left £24,048. 11. South Sea annuities for various charitable purposes, of the proceeds of which, £20 per annum are paid to Christ's College, Cambridge, for the augmentation of the two exhibitions from the free school, with £2. 10. per annum to purchase books for the use of the exhibitioners; £5 to the keeper of the library above-mentioned; and £400 to the poor, without distinction of residence. There is likewise a poor's estate for the parish, amounting to £98. 10. per annum, bequeathed by Mr. Ermystead; and the poor of the township have £75 per annum from land left by the Earl of Cumberland in 1643, Lord Craven in 1647, and other benefactors. The union of Skipton comprises 42 parishes or places, and contains a population of 28,736. George Holmes, an eminent antiquary, who republished the first 17 vols. of *Rymer's Fadera*, was a native of the place.

SKIPWITH (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of SELBY, wapentake of OUSE and DERWENT, E. riding of YORK, 5½ miles (N. N. E.) from Selby; containing, with the township of North Duffield, 601 inhabitants, of whom 251 are in the township of Skipwith. This parish is situated near the rivers Ouse and Derwent, and comprises about 5645 acres, whereof 2569 are in the township; nearly one-half of the land is open moor and common. Skipwith Hall is a handsome mansion. The village is on the York and Howden road, and consists chiefly of scattered houses, irregularly built. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 11. 3., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £300. The great tithes of Skipwith township have been commuted for £113, and the small for £150. The church is an ancient structure, with a massive square tower, and contains numerous mural tablets, of which many of the inscriptions are obliterated; also some fine open screen-work, and good monuments to the Parker and Toulson families. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A bequest now producing £20 per annum, was left in 1714, by Mrs. Dorothy Wilson, of York, for the education of children of the parish; and the Rev. Joseph Nelson, in 1813, bequeathed £400, which sum, after deducting the legacy duty, was invested in the purchase of £451. 2. 8. consolidated three per cent Bank annuities, producing £13. 10. towards the support of a parochial school.

SKIRBECK (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Boston, partly in the wapentake of KIRTON, but chiefly in that of SKIRBECK, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, 1 mile (S. E. by S.) from Boston; containing 1931 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £34. 17. 8½; income, £757; patron, the Rev. Dr. Roy. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under acts of inclosure in 1771 and 1818. An hospital for ten persons, founded here



in honour of St. Leonard, was given in 1230 by Sir Thomas Multon, Knt., to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, who dedicated it anew to St. John the Baptist. In the time of Edward II., its revenue was sufficient for the maintenance of four priests, of twenty people in the infirmary, and for the daily relief of forty more at the gate. At present, the buildings contain tenements for ten men with gardens attached.

SKIRBECK-QUARTER, a hamlet, in the parish of SKIRBECK, poor-law union of BOSTON, wapentake of KIRTON, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN; containing 416 inhabitants.

SKIRCOAT, a township, in the parish and union of HALIFAX, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile (S. S. W.) from Halifax; containing 5237 inhabitants. This township, which extends from the confines of Halifax to the junction of the rivers Calder and Hebble, comprises about 1340 acres. The surface is boldly undulated; Skircoat Moor, a verdant heath of 150 acres, occupies an elevated site commanding views of Halifax, and of the surrounding country, which is beautifully diversified. The township comprises the village of Salter-Hebble; part of King-Cross, consisting of detached houses; and various scattered hamlets. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the woollen and worsted manufactures, which are carried on extensively; there are several dyeing establishments and flour-mills, and great quantities of building-stone are quarried. Facilities of conveyance are afforded by the Calder and Hebble navigation, on the banks of which are spacious wharfs and warehouses, and by the Manchester and Leeds railway, which passes by the township. At King-Cross is a church, noticed under the head of Halifax. An episcopal proprietary chapel on the Moor, erected in 1826, a neat building with a spire, which was never consecrated, now belongs to the Wesleyans; who have another place of worship at Salter-Hebble. There is also a meeting-house for Independents.

SKIRLAUGH, NORTH, a township, in the parish of SWINE, union of SKIRLAUGH, N. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 9 miles (N. N. E.) from Hull; containing, with the hamlet of Rowton, 183 inhabitants. The township comprises, with Rowton and part of Arnold, about 1100 acres. The village, which is small, and adjoins that of South Skirlaugh, is situated on the north side of the Lamwith stream. Rowton, called *Rugheton* in Domesday book, is also situated on the north bank of the Lamwith: it anciently belonged to the abbey of Meaux, with which establishment it continued till the Dissolution. On an eminence in Rowton is the workhouse of the Skirlaugh union.

SKIRLAUGH, SOUTH, a chapelry, in the parish of SWINE, union of SKIRLAUGH, Middle division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK,  $8\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Hull; containing 286 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1190 acres: the village is pleasantly situated on the southern declivity of the vale of the Lamwith stream, opposite to North Skirlaugh. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £4. 4. The chapel, dedicated to St. Augustine, was built on the site of a smaller edifice, by Bishop Skirlaw, and consists of a nave, a small north chapel, and a chancel, with an elegant tower at the west end; surmounted by a battlement and pinnacles: it was repaired in 1819. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship.

SKIRLINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish of ATWICK, union of SKIRLAUGH, N. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. S. E.) from Driffeld; containing 16 inhabitants. This place is returned in Domesday book as one of the five sokes belonging to the manor of Hornsea, and about a century afterwards was granted to the priory of Bridlington by the family of Skirlington, who took their name from the spot. The hospital of St. Leonard, York, the priories of Swine and Newburgh, and the abbey of Meaux, also had lands here. The hamlet is bounded on the east by the sea, and consists of High and Low Skirlington, both which estates are tithe-free when occupied by their respective owners. It is situated two miles north of the village of Atwick.

SKIRPENBECK, a parish, in the union of POCKLINGTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. N. E.) from York; containing 222 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the navigable river Derwent, and on the south by the road from York to Bridlington; and comprises by admeasurement 1615 acres, of which about one-third is meadow and pasture, and the remainder arable. The surface is undulated, and the hedge-rows are thickly set with ash and oak. The soil is chiefly strong clay, with a bed of rich loam along the course of the Beck, a stream which runs through the lands from east to west into the Derwent, and turns a corn-mill at the south-eastern extremity of the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 7.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £214. The tithes have been commuted for land and a money payment; the glebe altogether contains 135 acres. The church is an ancient edifice; the chancel has a monument with a curious inscription to a member of the Paget family.

SKIRWITH, a township, in the parish of KIRKLAND, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. N. E.) from Penrith; containing 293 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A mansion here is supposed to occupy the site of a preceptory of Knights Templars.

SKUTTERSKEFFE, a township, in the parish of RUDBY-IN CLEVELAND, union of STOKESLEY, W. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, 2 miles (W. by S.) from Stokesley; containing 33 inhabitants. This place, called in Domesday book *Godreschelf*, is situated on the northern bank of the river Leven; and within the limits of the township is Thoraldby, anciently written *Toroldesbi*, which in the time of the Conqueror was demesne of the crown. Among the early proprietors of land, occur the families of Linley and Bathurst. Near the village is an excellent landmark called Folly Hill, which is sometimes discernible for 20 leagues at sea. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £144. 1.

SLACKSTEAD, a tything, in the parish of FARLEY-CHAMBERLAYNE, union of HURSLEY, hundred of KING'S-SOMBOURN, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 37 inhabitants.

SLAD, or SLADE, a hamlet, partly in the parish of PAINSWICK, and partly in that of STROUD, union of STROUD, hundred of BISLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2 miles (N. E. by E.) from Stroud. This hamlet, which is on the road to Cheltenham, is divided by a stream of water (that separates the parishes



of Painswick and Stroud) into two parts, called respectively Painswick Slad and Stroud Slad. The scenery is agreeably diversified: in the vale are several clothing manufactories, one of them, in Stroud Slad, being among the largest in the west of England. An elegant district chapel was erected in 1831, through the exertions of Mrs. Rucker, on a site given by the lord of the manor.

SLADE-GREEN, a hamlet, in the parish of CRAYFORD, union of DARTFORD, hundred of LESSNESS, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of the county of KENT; containing 66 inhabitants.

SLAIDBURN (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of CLITHEROE, W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of High Bowland Forest, Easington, and Newton, 1792 inhabitants, of whom 741 are in Slaidburn township, 8 miles (N. by W.) from Clitheroe. The parish comprises by computation 35,570 acres, of which 5617, including 1200 common or waste, are in the township. The lands are chiefly in pasture, and great numbers of cattle are reared in this extensive mountainous and moorland district. The village is situated in a valley, on the river Hodder, and the scenery around it is very beautiful: large cattle-fairs are held here on the Wednesday before Easter, on Whit-Monday, and the 4th of November. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £32; net income, £336; patron, Thomas Wiglesworth, Esq. The tithes of the township of Slaidburn have been commuted for £112, and the glebe consists of 11 acres. The church was built in the 13th or 14th century. There is a place of worship for Methodists at Slaidburn, one for Presbyterians at Newton, and the parish contains one, with a burial-ground, for the Society of Friends. A free grammar school was established in 1717, by John Brennand, who bequeathed an estate in trust, £200 of the proceeds being for the erection of a school-house, £50 a year for a master, and £30 for an usher. A chantry was founded in 1332, by Stephen de Hamerton, in the chapel of St. Mary then existing on his manor of Hamerton, for a secular chaplain to celebrate mass for the repose of the souls of himself, his father, and his mother.

SLAITHWAITE, a chapelry, in the parishes of HUDDERSFIELD and ALMONDBURY, union of HUDDERSFIELD, Upper division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK; containing, with the township of Lingarths, 3726 inhabitants, of whom 2925 are in Slaithwaite township, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Huddersfield. This chapelry comprises 3073a. 3r. 3p.: the lands are in meadow and pasture, with a small portion of arable; the scenery is bold and romantic. In the quarries of the district are found vegetable fossils, especially firs and other mountain trees. The village is beautifully seated in the valley of the river Colne; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the woollen manufacture, in the spinning of cotton and silk, and in silk-weaving. Slaithwaite Hall, an ancient mansion, situated on a hill which has indications of having been a fortified station, is now divided into cottages: the old manor-house near the chapel is still used for holding the courts leet of the manor of Slaithwaite *cum* Lingarths, of which the Earl of Dartmouth is lord. About the year 1820, a spring strongly impregnated with sulphur was discovered, and also a chalybeate spring, in their properties closely resembling the waters of Harrogate. Mr. Richard Varley

has since erected baths with every requisite accommodation for the use of the waters, has built several cottages for visitors, and laid out gardens and pleasure-grounds, which are tastefully embellished. On an analysis by Mr. West, of Leeds, an imperial gallon of the sulphureous spa was found to contain, 0·7 grains of chloride of calcium, 0·4 of chloride of magnesia, 2·5 of chloride of sodium, and 20·4 of carbonate of soda: the gases are sulphuretted hydrogen, 0·75 of a cubic inch; carbonic acid 1·25, and carburetted hydrogen, 4·75. An inflammable gas rises from the surface of the water. The chalybeate spring was found to contain in an imperial gallon 3·4 grains of sulphate, 4·0 of carbonate of lime, 2·4 of carbonate of magnesia, and 3·3 of oxide of iron. There are several reservoirs in the district, one of which, comprising 17 acres, is for the supply of the Huddersfield canal. The road from Leeds to Manchester intersects the village, and is nearly parallel, on the south side, with the river Colne and the canal. Fairs for cattle are held on the Friday before May-day, and the last Friday in October.

The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £192; patron, the Vicar of Huddersfield. The ancient chapel, repaired in 1593, and rebuilt in 1719, stood near the river, where is now a cemetery. In 1788, the building was taken down, and the present spacious though plain edifice erected on ground given by the Earl of Dartmouth; the tower was added in 1814, and an additional cemetery, on the north side, was consecrated in 1842. The free school was founded and endowed in 1721, by the Rev. Robert Meeke, then incumbent, and has an income amounting, with subsequent benefactions, to £42; the master must be a communicant, but not the incumbent, of Slaithwaite. The school-house, which adjoins the ancient chapelyard, was rebuilt in 1744, and again in 1842. There is also a national school, for which a handsome building was erected in 1840, at an expense of £650: it is endowed with a surplus fund of £150; and a building erected in 1825 for a proprietary grammar school has been taken on lease for the residence of the master and mistress. The Slaigh or Sloe tree, which formerly spread over a great part of the district, gave the original name of Slaithwaite to the township; and from the Ling plant the township of Lingarths derives its name.

SLALEY, a parish, in the union of HEXHAM, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Hexham; containing 547 inhabitants. It comprises about 7430 acres of land, lying south of the Devil's water and Dipton, and west of Heeley burn. Prior to the inclosure of Bulbeck common in 1771, a great portion of the district was moory waste; but nearly the whole is now under cultivation, and the parish has assumed a pleasing appearance, adorned with thriving woods and plantations. Some of the buildings have been much improved of late years, and others have been superseded by modern erections, covered with blue or grey slates, instead of thatch. Here is a valuable stone-quarry. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £103; patron, T. W. Beaumont, Esq., impropiators, R. Trevelyan and H. Witham, Esqrs. The foundation stone of a new church was laid on the 25th of May, 1832; the old church had become a mass of ruins, and totally unfit for the celebration of divine service.



SLAPTON (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union of LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. E.) from Leighton-Buzzard; containing, with part of Horton hamlet, 336 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1170a. 1r., of which about two-thirds are arable, and the remainder pasture; the soil is clay, and the surface generally level. The Grand Junction canal passes through the parish, and the London and Birmingham railway within a mile of the church. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 9. 7.; net income, £172; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SLAPTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of KINGSBRIDGE, hundred of COLERIDGE, Stanborough and Coleridge, and S. divisions of DEVON, 7 miles (S. W.) from Dartmouth; containing 726 inhabitants. This place belonged to Sir Guy de Brien, Knt., standard-bearer to Edward III., whom he attended at the battle of Calais in 1349, on which occasion, having greatly distinguished himself by his intrepidity, he was rewarded with a grant of 200 marks per annum, payable out of the exchequer during his life. Sir Guy founded a chantry in the church for a rector and four priests, and endowed it with £10 per annum in land, and with the advowson of the living. The parish comprises about 3000 acres. The living is a discharged perpetual curacy; net income, £96; patron, William Paige, Esq.; impropiators, the landowners. Thomas Knyghton, in 1629, left an estate now producing about £30 a year, for the repair of the town-houses, and for the poor; and John and Charles Kelland, about 1690, bequeathed the sum of £150, which, with accumulations, now produces about £35 per annum, for purposes of instruction.

SLAPTON (*ST. BOTOLPH*), a parish, in the union of TOWCESTER, hundred of GREENS-NORTON, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. S. W.) from Towcester; containing 208 inhabitants. It comprises about 600 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and the remainder pasture. The soil is chiefly clay, alternated with loam, and in the higher lands consists of gravel and sand; the surface on the south is flat, and a brook bounds the parish on this side, separating it from Abthorpe. Limestone abounds. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 9.  $9\frac{1}{2}$ .; patron, the Rev. Thomas Coleman Welch. The church is an ancient structure with a tower, and a handsome chancel window. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SLAUGHAM (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CUCKFIELD, hundred of BUTTINGHILL, rape of LEWES, E. division of SUSSEX,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by W.) from Crawley; containing 1286 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3088 acres, of which 1136 are common or waste land. It is situated on the road from London, through Crawley, to Brighton; and the river Ouse has its source here, in the grounds of Ashford, forming in its course a lake of about thirty acres at Slaugham mills. The surface is diversified with hill and dale; the soil is sandy, and generally poor. There are considerable remains of the old manor-house of Slaugham Place, the ancient seat of the Covert family; the grand staircase was given by the late Colonel Sergison to the proprietor of the Star inn, Lewes, and was erected in that house. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 19. 2., and in the patronage of Mrs. A. Sergison; net income, £282. The

church was enlarged in 1837, and contains a splendid monument to the Coverts. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

SLAUGHTER, LOWER, a parish, in the union of Stow, Lower division of the hundred of SLAUGHTER, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3 miles (S. W.) from Stow; containing 222 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the rectory of Bourton-on-the-Water.

SLAUGHTER, UPPER (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of Stow, Lower division of the hundred of SLAUGHTER, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Stow; containing 231 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1727 acres of land, chiefly arable, with some good meadow. The surface is hilly, being a portion of the Cotswold range; and the lower grounds are watered by two brooks, which, after flowing through the parish, unite with a third, together forming the river Windrush. The substratum contains stone, which is quarried for building purposes as occasion requires. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 14. 2.; net income, £131; patron and incumbent, the Rev. W. E. Witts. The tithes were commuted for land in 1731; the glebe altogether comprises 227 acres. The church is in the Norman style, with subsequent additions.

SLAUGHTERFORD (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CHIPPENHAM, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of the county of WILTS,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by W.) from Chippenham; containing 156 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Biddestone.

SLAWSTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of UPPINGHAM, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. E. by N.) from Harborough; containing 250 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 5.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £174; patron, the Earl of Cardigan; impropiators, the family of Tailby, and others. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1793.

SLEAFORD, NEW (*ST. DENIS*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the wapentake of FLAXWELL, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 18 miles (S. S. E.) from Lincoln, and 116 (N. by W.) from London; containing, with the hamlet of Holdingham, 3382 inhabitants, of whom 3184 are in the town. The name in ancient records is written *La Ford*, and *Es-laforde*. A castle appears to have been erected here at an early period, but of its history there are few records, and of the building only some trifling remains. The town is situated on the road from London to Lincoln, is of respectable appearance, and gradually improving in buildings and in importance; it is well paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from an adjacent spring, called Bully or Boiling wells. There is a small theatre, erected in 1824. A canal connects the town with Boston, Lincoln, and the Trent navigation, and greatly promotes the trade. The market is on Monday; and fairs take place on Plough-Monday, Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, August 11th, and October 20th, for horses, cattle, sheep, and provisions. The quarter-sessions for the parts of Kesteven are held here, by adjournment from Bourne. The powers of the county debt-court of Sleaford, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Sleaford. The



old town-hall, being greatly dilapidated, has been pulled down, and a handsome edifice in the later English style erected. The parish comprises by measurement 2000 acres; the substratum abounds with stone, of good quality for building, and which is also burnt into lime.

The **LIVING** is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £170; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1794; the glebe comprises about 100 acres. The church exhibits some fine specimens of almost every period of English architecture, and consists of a nave, aisles, a large transept on the north side, and a chancel. At the west end is a tower, erected about 1150, which is by far the most ancient part of the building; it is in the early English style, and surmounted by a spire of later date. In the chancel are three stalls, in the later style, and at the entrance to it are the screen and canopy of the old rood-loft; the edifice also contains several ancient monuments, chiefly to the family of Carr, formerly lords of the manor. There are places of worship for the Connexion of the Countess of Huntingdon, Independents, and Wesleyans. The free grammar school was founded in 1604, by Robert Carr, who endowed it with £20 per annum, subsequently increased to £80, with a handsome dwelling-house: the master is appointed by the Marquess of Bristol, as owner of the "late fair castle of Sleaford," for which he pays to the crown £40 per annum. An hospital for a chaplain and twelve men, was founded and endowed by Sir Robert Carr, Bart., in 1636, and an appropriate chapel was erected in 1823, in which the chaplain officiates twice in the week. A school was endowed with land by William Alvey, in 1729. The poor-law union of Sleaford comprises 56 parishes or places, and contains a population of 23,234. The bishops of Lincoln had anciently a magnificent palace here, in which King John sojourned for one night on his route to Newark; but no part remains except the foundations. A branch of the Ermin-street passes through this parish and that of Old Sleaford.

**SLEAFORD, OLD** (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of FLAXWELL, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 1 mile (S. E.) from the town of New Sleaford; containing 345 inhabitants. The church has been demolished upwards of 200 years, for which period there has been no presentation, the vicarage being supposed to have merged into the impropriation, and the inhabitants attending divine service at Quarrington. The vicarage is valued in the king's books at £4. 10.

**SLEAGILL**, a township, in the parish of MORLAND, West ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 2½ miles (S. W.) from the village of Morland; containing 153 inhabitants. Coal is obtained here. The tithes were commuted for land, under acts of inclosure, in 1779 and 1803. The sum of £6 per annum, the produce of land, is paid to a schoolmaster.

**SLEAP**, a township, partly in the parish of WEM, Whitechurch division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, and partly in the parish of MIDDLE, hundred of PIMHILL, union of WEM, N. division of SALOP, 1¼ mile (W. S. W.) from Wem; with 57 inhabitants.

**SLECKBURN, or SLEEKBURN, EAST**, a township, in the parish and division of BEDLINGTON, union of MORPETH, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 6¼ miles

(E. S. E.) from Morpeth; containing 72 inhabitants. This township, which is the property of the see of Durham, has the ocean at a short distance on the east; and the tide covers a low piece of ground of considerable extent. The Sleek burn rises a little to the west of Tranwell, in the parish of Morpeth, where it is called Catch burn, and pursues its course to the river Blyth; it is for some distance very narrow and sluggish, and throws down much *slake* or mud, from which the township derives its name. There is a small village. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £12. 12.; and the appropriate for £127. 6., payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

**SLECKBURN, WEST**, a township, in the parish and division of BEDLINGTON, union of MORPETH, county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5¾ miles (E. by S.) from Morpeth; containing 225 inhabitants. This place is situated not far from the sea, the spring tides flowing up to it, and near the Sleek burn, which runs across the parish from Morpeth common to the river Blyth. A moiety of the manor was anciently held by William de Dunum, *in capite*, by fealty, and the payment of £4. 10. rent, besides suit at the three courts of Bedlington, and "grinding his corn at the bishop's mill, now known as Bebside mill, at a sixteenth mulcture." The township is at present in great part the property of the see of Durham. The tithes have been commuted for £16. 13. 6. payable to the vicar, and £177. 8. to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

**SLEDDALE, LONG**, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, 8 miles (N. by W.) from Kendal; containing 160 inhabitants. It comprises 5085 acres, nearly half of which consists of pasture and woodland. Here are quarries of fine blue slate, situated amid mountain scenery of the most romantic character. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £50; patron, the Vicar of Kendal. The chapel was rebuilt in 1712.

**SLEDMERE** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of DRIFFIELD, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK, 12 miles (S. E. by E.) from Malton; containing 435 inhabitants. This parish comprises, with the hamlet of Croom, about 6650 acres of land, rising in bold acclivities, on which are numerous plantations of beech, ash, larch, and fir. It is divided between arable and meadow, and sheep-walks, the former of which preponderate. Sledmere House, a spacious mansion of stone, the seat of Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., is seated near the foot of an acclivity, in a beautiful and finely wooded park, south of the village; it was built by Sir Christopher, the second baronet, from his own designs, and was improved and enriched by his son, the late Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, brother of the present baronet. Sledmere Castle, on the east side of the park, is a modern edifice. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Sir Tatton. The church, which stands within the park, is a neat fabric, consisting of a nave, chancel, and square tower, and containing some handsome monuments to the Sykes family.

**SLEEP**, a hamlet, in the parish of ST. PETER, ST. ALBAN'S, poor-law union of ST. ALBAN'S, hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of ST. ALBAN'S, county of HERTFORD; containing 754 inhabitants.

**SLEENINGFORD**, with NORTH STAINLEY, West riding of the county of YORK.—See STAINLEY, NORTH.



**SLIMBRIDGE** (*ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST*), a parish, in the union of DURSLEY, Upper division of the hundred of BERKELEY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Dursley; containing 866 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the Severn, and comprises by measurement 3392 acres, of which the greater part is the property of the Berkeley family. The Gloucester and Berkeley canal and the Gloucester and Bristol railroad intersect it. The manufacture of iron was formerly carried on; the site of the works is now occupied by a saw-mill. Fairs are held on the 3rd of April and the first Tuesday in October. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £28. 2. 11.; net income, £601; patrons, the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1801 and 1813. The church is a handsome structure in the decorated English style, with a lofty and well-proportioned spire: it was lately restored, at a cost of nearly £1000. There is a place of worship for Independents.

**SLINDON**, a township, in the parish of ECCLESHALL, union of STONE, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD; containing 115 inhabitants. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £70. 1., payable to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, and the vicarial tithes for 18s. 1d.

**SLINDON** (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the hundred of ALDWICK, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. by N.) from Arundel; containing 544 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2504a. 2r. 6p., of which 777 acres are arable, 475 meadow and pasture, 968 woodland, and 237 common: the surface is varied. Slindon House, the seat of the Countess Dowager of Newburgh, was originally built by one of the archbishops of Canterbury, and was for some time the residence of the celebrated Archbishop Langton, who died here in the reign of Henry III.; the present mansion, erected by Sir George Kemp in the reign of Elizabeth, is a handsome structure, on a bold eminence. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 13.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Countess: the tithes have been commuted for £270, and the glebe comprises 43 acres. The church is in the later English style. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

**SLINFOLD** (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of HORSHAM, partly in the hundred of EAST EASWRITH, rape of BRAMBER, but chiefly in the hundred of WEST EASWRITH, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Horsham; containing 691 inhabitants. It is intersected by the road from Horsham to Guildford, and comprises about 3550 acres. The soil in some parts is light and fertile, but is generally a deep stiff clay; the surface is hilly, and the substratum contains good building-stone, which is quarried in blocks of large dimensions. Two branches of the river Arun unite in the parish. The living comprises a sinecure rectory and a vicarage united, valued jointly in the king's books at £12. 14. 2.; net income, £472; patron, the Bishop of Chichester. The church is an ancient edifice, with a low tower. The Roman road from Regnum to London passed for about two miles through the parish; and Roman swords and ornaments of brass have been found. The Rev. James Dallaway, author of the *Topography of the Rape of Arundel*, was rector of Slinfold.

**SLINGLEY**.—See SEATON, DURHAM.

**SLINGSBY** (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MALTON, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK, 6 miles (N.) from Whitewell, and 6 (W. N. W.) from Malton; containing 609 inhabitants. This place, at the time of the Conquest, belonged to the Lacy family; and afterwards to the Mowbrays, who had a castle here. The Wyville family, the Knights Templars, and others, held lands under the Mowbrays; and the castle subsequently became the property of the noble family of Hastings, who are supposed to have rebuilt it. William, the great Lord Hastings, was beheaded by Richard III., and was succeeded here by his son Edward, who by will in 1497 directed Slingsby to be sold. The castle and manor were purchased, some time previously to 1619, by Sir Charles Cavendish, whose son took down the castle, and in 1643 erected on its site a large and elegant mansion of quadrangular form, with towers on the eastern and western sides, in the style of Inigo Jones. This mansion afterwards became the property of the poet, Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham. Not being inhabited, however, it fell into decay; and after the death of the duke, was purchased, along with the estate, in 1735, by an ancestor of the Earl of Carlisle, the present proprietor, by whom the dilapidated remains are carefully preserved.

The parish comprises by measurement 2300 acres, of which 1850 are arable, 400 pasture, and 50 wood. The southern portion is chiefly a moorland valley in the bosom of the Howardian hills; advancing northward, the surface abruptly rises to an elevated natural terrace, forming a portion of the boundary of those fine hills, flanked on the east and west with ancient woods of stately oak. Towards the south, the terrace commands a view of Castle-Howard, with its princely domain; towards the north, a view of the whole range of the eastern moors from Whitestone cliff to Seamer Beacon, with the richly-cultivated vale of the river Rye in the foreground. The soil in the middle part of the parish is a rich hazel loam, producing turnips, oats, and barley; and in the northern portions, which are marshy, a strong clay, well adapted for wheat. The hills are of the oolite limestone formation, and in the lower grounds are extensive beds of fine blue clay: the stone is quarried for building, for burning into lime, and for the roads; and some kilns have been established for the manufacture of bricks and tiles from the clay. The village is spacious and well built, pleasantly situated at the base, and partly on the acclivity, of the northern ridge of the Howardian hills, and watered by the Wathbeck rivulet. It is one of three villages in Yorkshire that retain their rustic maypole. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 1.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Earl of Carlisle, with a net income of £548: there are 100 acres of glebe. The church is a neat structure, partly Norman, and partly in the later English style; it contains several ancient monuments, including one of a templar in the full costume of a Norman knight, recorded by Dods-worth to be a member of the Wyville family. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

**SLIPTON** (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of THRAPSTON, hundred of HUXLOE, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. by N.) from Thrapston; containing 159 inhabitants. It comprises 768a. 2r. 35p., including roads, cottage-gardens,



and the glebe farm : the substratum contains limestone, which is quarried for road-making, and for building tenements and walls. The river Nene is about 3 miles eastward of the place ; at Thrapston is a station on the Blisworth and Peterborough railway, and the Northampton road is about a mile distant. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 12. 3½.; net income, £104 : the patronage and impropriation belong to Mrs. William Stopford. The tithes were commuted for land in 1771 ; the glebe comprises about 112 acres, with a glebe-house, which is let with the farm. The church is an ancient structure. A school of industry for girls, and a Sunday school for both sexes, are supported by Mr. and Mrs. William Stopford.

**SLOLEY** (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the **TUNSTEAD** and **HAPPING** incorporation, hundred of **TUNSTEAD**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 1 mile (E.) from **Scotow** ; containing 291 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 719 acres, of which 640 are arable, 20 meadow and pasture, and 50 wood : the lands are chiefly the property of the Rev. B. Cubitt. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Rev. B. Cubitt : the tithes have been commuted for £240. 10., and the glebe comprises 24 acres. The church is in the Norman style, with later additions, and a square embattled tower ; it was thoroughly repaired in 1841.

**SLOOTHBY**, a hamlet, in the parish of **WILLOUGHBY**, union of **SPILSBY**, Wold division of the hundred of **CALCEWORTH**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN** ; containing 242 inhabitants.

**SLOUGH**, a village, partly in the parish of **STOKE-POGES**, and partly in that of **UPTON**, union of **ETON**, hundred of **STOKE**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, 21 miles (W.) from London ; containing 1189 inhabitants. A cattle-market is held on Tuesday. Here is a station of the Great Western railway, much frequented by visitors to Windsor Palace and Eton College : a handsome hotel has been erected. Sir William Herschell, the astronomer, resided at this place, where he constructed his powerful telescope.

**SLYNE**, with **Hest**, a township, in the parish of **BOLTON-LE-SANDS**, hundred of **LONSDALE** south of the Sands, N. division of **LANCASHIRE**, 3 miles (N. W.) from Lancaster ; containing 316 inhabitants. Slyne with Hest forming one manor, has always appertained to the duchy of Lancaster. From the reign of Henry VII. to that of Mary, Slyne was held by the Singletons of Brockholes, and there is little doubt that it included Hest : the manor was afterwards held by a family named Gervise. The late John Fenton Cawthorne, Esq., sold the property to the Greene family about the year 1817. The township comprises 1105*a.* 3*r.* 39*p.*, whereof 723 acres are meadow and pasture, 341 arable, and the remainder woodland and waste. The views comprise the Lake mountains, Morecambe bay, and the district of Furness. A breakwater was constructed at Hest Bank in 1820, alongside of which Liverpool and Glasgow vessels load and unload their cargoes ; and by means of a canal extending to within a short distance of the shore, a considerable trade is carried on with Kendal and other inland towns. Hest has become a place of resort for sea-bathing, being delightfully situated on the east side of Morecambe bay : from this point

travellers commence crossing the sands to Ulverston, a guide being always in attendance at the channel of the river Kent. The Lancaster and Carlisle railway runs through the township, near the shore ; and the great road to Kendal, Carlisle, and Glasgow passes through the village of Slyne. Courts leet and baron are held. The great tithes, amounting to £200, are payable to the lessees of the Bishop of Chester. There are traces of salt-works in the neighbourhood.

**SMALESMOUTH**, a township, in the parish of **GREYSTED**, union of **BELLINGHAM**, N. W. division of **TINDALE** ward, S. division of the county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 8 miles (W. by N.) from Bellingham ; containing 159 inhabitants. It is situated on the Smales burn, near its junction with the river Tyne ; and includes the hamlets of Greystead and Holt. Dalby Castle is also in the township.

**SMALLBRIDGE**, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish and union of **ROCHDALE**, hundred of **SALFORD**, S. division of **LANCASHIRE**, 2 miles (N. E.) from Rochdale, on the road to Halifax ; containing 5875 inhabitants. This district comprises the greater part of the township of **Wuerdale** with **Wardle** : the soil is generally clay, the surface undulated, and the scenery wild and romantic. There are coal-mines and good stone-quarries, which, with two woollen-mills and three cotton-mills, chiefly employ the population. Great Howarth, the property of J. S. Entwisle, Esq., stands on a fine eminence, and commands an extensive view. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Rochdale ; net income, £150, partly derived from the interest of £2000 left in 1840 by Jonathan Fildes, Esq., of Quarry Hill. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was erected in 1833, at a cost of £3071, and is in the later English style, with a campanile turret ; the eastern window is of painted glass. There are excellent national schools.

**SMALLBURGH** (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the **TUNSTEAD** and **HAPPING** incorporation, hundred of **TUNSTEAD**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 5½ miles (N. E. by E.) from **Coltishall** ; containing 634 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the **Cromer** and **Yarmouth** road, and bounded on the north-east by the navigable river **Ant**. It comprises 1247*a.* 32*p.*, of which 922 acres are arable, 197 meadow and pasture, and 127 fen and marsh. Petty-sessions are held here at the house of industry for the incorporated hundreds of **Happing** and **Tunstead**. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 4., and in the gift of the Bishop of **Norwich** : the tithes have been commuted for £410, and the glebe comprises 28 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the later English style ; the tower fell down in 1677, and has not been rebuilt. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

**SMALLEY**, a chapelry, in the parish of **MORLEY**, union of **BEIJER**, hundred of **MORLESTON** and **LITCUTCH**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**, 7 miles (N. E.) from Derby ; containing 826 inhabitants. The area is 1570*a.* 2*r.* 38*p.* Here is a small colliery, and some extensive collieries in the neighbourhood afford employment to many of the population. The village is well built, and has been lately much improved. Petty-sessions are held every Monday. The tithes have been commuted for £343. 4., and there are 27½ acres of glebe in the township. The chapel, dedicated to St. John the



Baptist, is a modern building, consisting of a nave and transepts. The Anabaptists have a place of worship in the village. John and Samuel Richardson, in 1712, conveyed property of which the annual income is £88, for the support of a school, and the relief of decayed colliers; 28 boys receive a gratuitous education, with a small pension during the period they attend school, and 16 colliers have a quarterly allowance.

SMALLFORD, a ward, partly in the parish of ST. STEPHEN, and partly in the parish of ST. PETER, ST. ALBAN'S, hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of ST. ALBAN'S, union of ST. ALBAN'S, county of HERTFORD; containing 245 inhabitants.

SMALL-HYTHE, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and hundred of TENTERDEN, Lower division of the lathe of SCRAY, W. division of KENT, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Tenterden. The living is a donative, in the patronage of the Householders of Dumborne; net income, £107. The chapel is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

SMALLRIDGE, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of AXMINSTER, Honiton and S. divisions of DEVON; containing 207 inhabitants.

SMALLWOOD, a township, in the parish of ASTBURY, union of CONGLETON, hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, three miles (E. by S.) from Sandbach; containing 606 inhabitants. The manor was successively in the families of Mainwaring, Audley, Hawkestone, Egerton, and Willoughby; it was sold by the last to Sir William Brereton, and afterwards came by purchase to the Powis family. Thomas Jelf Powis, Esq., sold it to the late Mr. Holland Ackers, of Manchester. The township lies on the road from Knutsford to Newcastle-under-Lyme, and comprises an area of 1955 acres, of which the soil is partly clay, and partly sand. A church was erected in 1845, at a cost of £1500, on a site given by R. B. Levitt, Esq.; it is a small edifice in the early English style, with a bell-turret, and will accommodate 300 persons. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector of Astbury, who has endowed it with £25 per annum: there is a parsonage-house, built by subscription, on half an acre of land. The rents of an estate called Pinfold House, situated near Brookhouse-Green, within the township, left by William Furnival, of Sandbach, in 1760, are for the most part distributed among indigent housekeepers and other poor inhabitants; a portion of them is expended in apprenticing children.

SMANNELL, or SWANHILL, a hamlet, in the parish, poor-law union, and hundred of ANDOVER, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 65 inhabitants.

SMARDALE, a township, in the parish of KIRKBY-STEPHEN, EAST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. S. W.) from Kirkby-Stephen; containing 35 inhabitants. It comprises 1735 acres, of which 643 are common or waste land. Smardale Hall, an ancient manor-house formerly belonging to the Warrop and Dalston families, proprietors of the township, is now a farmhouse.

SMARDEN (*St. Michael*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of WEST ASHFORD, hundred of CALEHILL, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, 9 miles (N. E. by E.) from Cranbrooke, containing 1141 inhabitants, and comprising 5379a. 3r. 15p., of which 1240 acres are in wood. The old market-

house is yet remaining; and a fair, chiefly for pleasure, is held on the 10th of October. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 2. 6.; net income, £501; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; also a free school founded in 1716, by Stephen Dadson, who endowed it with property now producing upwards of £65 a year.

SMEATON, GREAT, a parish, in the union of NORTHALLERTON, partly in the wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE, and partly in GILLING-EAST, N. riding of YORK,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by W.) from Northallerton; containing, with the township of Hornby, 517 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the Tees, and comprises 3219 acres, of which 1828 are arable, 1333 grass, and 58 woodland: the soil is a strong stiff clay. The surface is varied; the lower grounds on the south are watered by the river Wisk, the scenery is open, and of pleasing character. Part of the township of Great Smeaton is in the parish of Croft. The great north road passes through the village. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Appleton-upon-Wisk annexed, valued in the king's books at £13. 13. 4.; net income, £472; patron, Robert Barry, Esq. The church is an ancient edifice.

SMEATON, KIRK (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the Upper division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, W. riding of YORK,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E.) from Pontefract; containing 326 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1800 acres. The soil is light but fertile, and the substratum generally limestone, well adapted for building, though not for agricultural purposes. There are also quarries of freestone, some of which was sent to London; but the quality varied so greatly that the quarries were abandoned, and a tramroad that had been laid down for the conveyance of the stone to Heckbridge was taken up, and the ground it occupied restored to a state of cultivation. A considerable quantity of teasel is grown. The great north road intersects the parish, and the new Doncaster and Leeds road skirts it. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 1. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and has annexed to it 333 acres of land, for which the tithes were commuted in 1808, and which is worth from 21s. to 22s. per acre; patron, Earl Fitzwilliam. The church is a small neat structure in the early English style.

SMEATON, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of BIRKBY, union of NORTHALLERTON, wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE, N. riding of YORK,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by W.) from Northallerton; containing 71 inhabitants. This is a township of scattered houses, situated on the south side of the river Wisk, opposite Great Smeaton, and comprising about 1000 acres of land. The manor belongs to the Hewgill family.

SMEATON, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of WOMERSLEY, Lower division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, W. riding of YORK,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Pontefract; containing 233 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 1100 acres of land, chiefly the property of Lincoln College, Oxford, and of which the soil is a rich loam. The river Went passes on the south, in a direction nearly from east to west, and is sometimes swollen so as to flood the pastures. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1786.



**SMEDLEY**, a hamlet, in the township of **CHEETHAM**, parish and union of **MANCHESTER**, hundred of **SALFORD**, S. division of **LANCASHIRE**, 2 miles (N.) from Manchester. On the river **Irk**, at this place, are some dye-works and a paper-mill. Smedley Hall is the property of **Edward Loyd, Esq.**, banker, of Manchester.

**SMEETH** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **EAST ASHFORD**, franchise and barony of **BIRCHOLT**, lathe of **SHEPWAY**, E. division of **KENT**, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Ashford; containing 489 inhabitants. This was formerly a market-town; and fairs are still held on May 12th and Michaelmas-day, for toys and pedlery. The living is annexed to the rectory of **Aldington**. The church is principally in the Norman style of architecture. **Timothy Bedingfield**, in the year 1691, bequeathed an estate now producing £111. 10. per annum, for education.

**SMEETON-WESTERBY**, a township, in the parish of **KIBWORTH-BEAUCHAMP**, union of **HARBOROUGH**, hundred of **GARTREE**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W.) from the town of **Harborough**; containing 567 inhabitants.

**SMERRILL**, **DERBYSHIRE**.—See **MIDDLETON**.

**SMETHCOTT** (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of **CHURCH-STRETTON**, hundred of **CONDOVER**, S. division of **SALOP**,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by W.) from **Shrewsbury**; containing, with the townships of **Betchcott** and **Picklescott**, and the hamlet of **Walk-Mills**, 371 inhabitants, and an area of about 1500 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 9.; net income, £276; patrons, the Trustees of **Hulme's** charity, Manchester. The church is ancient.

**SMETHWICK**, **CHESHIRE**.—See **BRERETON**.

**SMETHWICK**, a hamlet and manufacturing district, in the parish of **HARBORNE**, union of **KING'S-NORTON**, S. division of the hundred of **OFFLOW** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, 3 miles (W. by N.) from **Birmingham**; containing 5020 inhabitants. This hamlet is situated on the road from **Birmingham**, through **Oldbury**, to **Dudley**; and comprises by measurement 1830 acres of arable, pasture, and meadow land. The substratum in the northern part appears to contain a good supply of coal. **J. W. Unett, Esq.**, a proprietor of land in the parish, after boring to the depth of 220 yards, at an expense of £1200, has found coal-measures corresponding with those of a pit sunk by **Joshua Horton, Esq.**, about a mile from the spot, and also with the measures of one belonging to **Lord Dartmouth**, about a mile and a half distant, in the parish of **West Bromwich**. There are likewise pits of good gravel, which is used for the roads. The scenery is pleasingly diversified, in some parts beautifully picturesque, and is enlivened with numerous good residences. Of these the principal are, the **Lightwoods**, a handsome mansion built in 1780; the **Firs**, the **Woodlands**, **Smethwick House**, **Galton-Bridge House**, **Shireland Hall**; and **Smethwick Hall**, built about a century since, on the site of an ancient Hall.

Among the manufactories established in the district, are some very extensive works in which more than 700 persons are employed in the manufacture of various kinds of glass, and of the several chemical products connected with glass-making, upon a larger scale than in any other establishment in Great Britain. The chief articles are, the British window-glass called crown-glass,

the ordinary foreign window-glass, called German sheet-glass, introduced into this country within the last few years, by **Mr. Robert Lucas Chance**, the senior partner of the firm; and French shades, also of his introduction, which are blown into oval, square, or circular forms of large dimensions, some exceeding three feet six inches in height, and one foot nine inches in diameter. A new description of plate-glass, made by grinding and polishing German sheet-glass, by a process invented by one of the partners, is exclusively made here; and among the other articles produced in the works, are stained and ornamental glass, glass for optical purposes, and sulphate and carbonate of soda in different states. A manufactory for railway-carriages affords occupation to 650 persons. The **Smethwick** soap, soda, and red-lead works, which have been established more than thirty years, employ about 100 persons; in the **Smethwick** foundry 230 men are constantly engaged, and some iron-works belonging to **Messrs. Jones, Aspinall and Co.**, are likewise extensive. The **District Steel and Iron** works employ 150 men in the manufacture of steel and iron, also of spades and shovels, and of gun-barrels under contract with the **East India Company** and the **Board of Ordnance**. The **Crown Works** for the manufacture of boilers, and plate and sheet iron, employ about sixty men. **Smethwick** is intersected by the **Old Birmingham** canal with its greatly improved line of navigation, over which are six bridges, and an aqueduct of cast-iron. One of the bridges, called the **Summit** or **Galton** bridge, is a stately structure, having a span of 150 feet.

A chapel, with a house for the minister, was erected in 1732, by **Mrs. Dorothy Parkes**, who endowed it: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of her Trustees, and incumbency of the **Rev. Edward Dales**, who resides in a handsome parsonage-house near the chapel. A church, dedicated to the **Holy Trinity**, was erected in 1838, at a cost of £4000, raised by subscription, aided by a grant of £400 from the **London Church-Building Society**, and £750 from the **Diocesan Society**. It is in the early English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles and surmounted by a lofty spire, and contains 786 sittings, of which 400 are free. By order of council dated the 11th of August, 1842, the district attached to this church was erected into a separate ecclesiastical parish, under the designation of **North Harborne**; the benefice has been constituted a vicarage, and endowed with the tithes over 850 acres, and with other funds. The **Dean and Chapter of Lichfield** are patrons of the living. The parsonage-house, situated behind the church, is a handsome residence of appropriate style; and opposite to it are the **North Harborne** national schools, erected in 1840. There are places of worship for **Independents** and **Wesleyans**; and, near the chapel, a school endowed by **Mrs. Parkes** with property producing £8. 9. per annum. In the hamlet six almshouses, and some land, is vested in trustees for the benefit of the poor.

**SMISBY**, a parish, in the union of **ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH**, hundred of **RIBTON** and **GURSELY**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. W.) from **Ashby**; containing, with **Bondary**, extra parished, 337 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £58; patron and impropriator, the **Marquess of Hastings**. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1820.



SNAILWELL (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of NEWMARKET, hundred of STAPLOE, county of CAMBRIDGE,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N.) from Newmarket; containing 273 inhabitants. It comprises 1830a. 2r. 30p., of which about two-thirds are arable, and the remainder pasture and heath. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £27. 11. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of J. Thorp, Esq.; the tithes have been commuted for £484, and the glebe comprises 100 acres.

SNAINTON, a chapelry, partly in the parish of EBBERSTON, but chiefly in that of BROMPTON, union of SCARBOROUGH, PICKERING lythe, N. riding of YORK,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Scarborough; containing 687 inhabitants. The township comprises about 4480 acres of land, partly low fertile marshes, which extend southward to the river Derwent; on the north side of the village the land is chiefly high moor. The village is large, and pleasantly situated at the junction of the roads from Scarborough to Malton and to Kirkby-Moorside. The chapel, which is subordinate to the vicarage of Brompton, was built in 1836, at a cost of £750, on the site of one erected in 1150; the fine Norman porch of the old chapel now forms an entrance to the churchyard. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SNAITH (*St. MARY*), a market-town and parish, in the union of GOOLE, chiefly in the Lower division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, but partly in the Lower division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, W. riding of YORK; comprising the chapelries of Armin, Carleton, Goole, Hook, and Rawcliffe, and the townships of Balne, Cowick, Gowdall, Heck, Hensall, Pollington, and Snaith; and containing 10,444 inhabitants, of whom 855 are in the town, 23 miles (S. by E.) from York, and 175 (N. by W.) from London. This place is of considerable antiquity, and at a very early period a priory for Benedictine monks was founded here as a cell to the abbey of Selby, to which establishment the church of Snaith had been given by Girard, Archbishop of York, in the year 1106. The priory flourished till the Dissolution, and was granted by Edward VI. to John, Earl of Warwick. The town, which is situated on a gentle declivity, on the south bank of the river Aire, is small, and irregularly built. The houses are chiefly of brick, but a few handsome and substantial dwellings have been lately erected; the streets are lighted with oil, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from wells. The environs abound with pleasing scenery, enlivened by the rivers Don and Went. The Wakefield, Pontefract, and Goole railway runs by the town, and the canal from Knottingley to Goole passes on the south. Flax was formerly cultivated in the neighbourhood to a considerable extent, and conveyed to Leeds by the river Aire; but the quantity has been much diminished, and potatoes are now sent in large quantities. There is a steam-mill for grinding corn. The market is on Thursday; and fairs take place on the last Thursday in April, and August 10th, for cattle, &c.

The parish comprises by computation 35,000 acres of land, the property chiefly of Viscount Downe, the Earl of Mexborough, and N. E. Yarmburgh, Esq. The living is a vicarage; net income, £479; patron, Mr. Yarmburgh: the great tithes of Snaith and Cowick have been commuted for £768, and the small for £166. The church is a spacious structure in the later English style, with a

low square tower surmounted by pinnacles; it contains a splendid monument by Chantrey to the second Viscount Downe, a marble bust to an ancestor of the present Lord Beaumont, and some remnants of ancient armour, with several banners. There are district churches at Rawcliffe, Carleton, Armin, Hook, and Goole. A free grammar school, and some almshouses for six widowers, were founded in 1623, by Nicholas Waller, who bequeathed houses and land for the payment of £28 to the master, £12 to the usher of the school, and £20 per annum to be divided among the almspeople: the school endowment is now applied in aid of a national school. There are almshouses for six persons, founded by the Yarmburgh family; and others for six widows, which were rebuilt in 1802, by Viscount Downe. Various bequests have been left for the poor generally.

SNAPE (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union and hundred of PLOMESGATE, E. division of SUFFOLK,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. by E.) from Saxmundham; containing 542 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the Ore, and comprises about 1800 acres, of which the greater portion is arable and upland pasture of good quality, and the remainder, near the river, low and marshy. The Ore, over which is a bridge, forms an estuary for nearly a mile, and near the bridge is a quay for shipping corn. The living is a discharged vicarage, consolidated with that of Friston, and valued in the king's books at £5. 5. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The church contains an hexagonal font, much enriched, in the later English style. A society of Benedictine monks from the abbey of St. John at Colchester, settled here in 1155, and in 1400 were exempted from all subjection to that house, and raised into a distinct priory. The priory was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and at its suppression, in 1524, was granted to Cardinal Wolsey towards the endowment of his intended colleges, its revenue being then valued at £99. 1. 11.

SNAPE, a township, in the parish of WELL, union of BEDALE, wapentake of HANG-EAST, N. riding of YORK, 3 miles (S.) from Bedale; containing 729 inhabitants. The township comprises 4451 acres, of which the greater part is arable land; a portion called Snape-Water, formerly a morass, is now drained and cultivated. The population is chiefly employed in wool-combing for the worsted-spinners. Snape Castle, a large and venerable building, was anciently a seat of the Fitz-Randolph and other families, and was rebuilt by the Latimers in the reign of Henry VII.; it is partially in ruins, but portions of it are in the occupation of tenants of Mark Milbank, Esq., the present owner. Thorpe Perrow, the seat of Mr. Milbank, is a handsome mansion here, surrounded by an extensive park and fine plantations. A chapel which formerly belonged to the castle, has been beautifully fitted up by Mr. Milbank, and divine service is performed in it by the vicar of Well. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and an almshouse for eight aged persons, and free schools for the poor, have been founded and endowed by Lady Neville.

SNARESHILL-HOUSE, an extra-parochial district, in the hundred of GUILT-CROSS, W. division of NORFOLK,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (S.) from Thetford; containing 28 inhabitants, and comprising 2120 acres of land. This place and Thetford Lodge are all that remain of two villages called Great and Little Snareshill. In the vicinity are several tumuli, supposed to cover the remains of the



slain in a battle which occurred here between Edmund, King of the East Angles, and the Danes under their leader Ingvar.

**SNARESTONE** (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of **ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH**, hundred of **SPARKENHOE**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, 7 miles (N. W.) from Market-Bosworth; containing 404 inhabitants. It comprises about 1200 acres, of which one-third is arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture. The Ashby canal passes through. The living is annexed to the rectory of Swebstone: the tithes of Snarestone have been commuted for £190, and the glebe consists of 31 acres. The church is a small modern building of brick. A free school was founded and endowed by Thomas Charnells, Esq., in 1717; the income is about £50 per annum.

**SNARFORD** (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the wapentake of **LAWRESS**, parts of **LINDSEY**, union and county of **LINCOLN**, 7 miles (S. W.) from Market-Rasen; containing 76 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1100 acres; the surface is varied, and the lower grounds are watered by several small streams. Of the ancient Hall, the seat of the Snarford family, only the site and part of the foundations are remaining. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4; net income, £181; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church contains numerous monuments, of which the principal are to members of the St. Poll family.

**SNARGATE** (*St. Dunstan*), a parish, in the union of **ROMNEY-MARSH**, and liberties of **ROMNEY-MARSH** and **NEW ROMNEY**, though locally in the hundred of **ALOESBRIDGE**, lathe of **SHEPWAY**, E. division of **KENT**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from New Romney; containing 80 inhabitants. It consists of 1591 acres, of which 43 are marsh land. The living is a rectory, united to the rectory of Snave, and valued in the king's books at £17. 6. 8.

**SNAVE** (*St. Augustine*), a parish, in the union and liberty of **ROMNEY-MARSH**, though locally in the hundreds of **ALOESBRIDGE**, **HAM**, and **NEWCHURCH**, lathe of **SHEPWAY**, E. division of **KENT**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from New Romney; containing 91 inhabitants. It comprises by estimation 1455 acres, of which 200 are arable. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 7. 11., with the rectory of Snargate annexed; net income, £244; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is a spacious edifice of stone, with a handsome tower.

**SNEATON**, a parish, in the union of **WHITBY**, liberty of **WHITBY-STRAND**, N. riding of **YORK**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by W.) from Whitby; containing 238 inhabitants. The parish is bounded by the river Esk, and the scenery in the neighbourhood presents a succession of hills and dales. Very excellent flagstone is quarried. The Whitby and Pickering railway passes at the foot of the village. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 12. 6., and has a net income of £170, arising from corn-rents assigned in commutation of tithes in 1802; it is at present in the gift of the family of Wilson, to whom, as an equivalent for building the church, two presentations were given by the crown. The church, replacing an old edifice which had been for some time in a dilapidated state, was erected in 1825, at a cost of £720, by the late James Wilson, Esq.; it is a handsome structure in the decorated English style, with a low

tower surmounted by a small spire, and the eastern end and the south porch are ornamented with buttresses terminating in richly-crocketed finials. A free school was built by the late Mr. Wilson, who left £10 per annum for a master, to which the parish adds £5.

**SNELLAND** (*All Saints*), a parish, in the W. division of the wapentake of **WRAGGIE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, union and county of **LINCOLN**, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Wragby; containing, with the hamlet of Swinetherpe, 97 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 17. 6., and in the gift of Earl Brownlow: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £248. 12., and the glebe comprises 43 acres.

**SNELSMORE**, a tything, in the parish of **CHIEVELEY**, union of **NEWBURY**, hundred of **FAIRCROSS**, county of **BERKS**,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N.) from Newbury; containing 290 inhabitants. It comprises an area of 869 acres, of which 79 are common or waste land. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £250.

**SNELSON**, a township, in the parish of **ROSTHERN**, union and hundred of **MACCLESFIELD**, N. division of the county of **CHESTER**,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. E.) from Knutsford; containing 199 inhabitants. The township comprises 334 acres, the soil of which is sand.

**SNELSTON** (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the hundred of **APPLETREE**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W.) from Ashbourn; containing 399 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Dove, which here divides the county from Stafford; and contains about 2100 acres of land, chiefly meadow and pasture. The soil on the lower side is a deep rich reddish earth of excellent quality; on the upper side the soil is of an inferior kind. The surface is undulated, and the scenery embellished with extensive plantations, and by a fine park of 390 acres round Snelston Hall, a modern mansion, the seat and property of John Harrison, Esq. There are some limestone-quarries, which are wrought for manure and building purposes. Many of the farmhouses have been lately rebuilt. The living is annexed to the rectory of Norbury: the tithes were commuted for a corn-rent under an inclosure act passed in 1824. The church has an ancient tower; the body and chancel were rebuilt in 1824. Children of this parish are entitled to the benefit of the school at Norbury.

**SNENTON** (*St. Stephen*), a parish, in the union of **RADFORD**, S. division of the wapentake of **THURGARTON** and of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, containing 7079 inhabitants. This is a populous suburb on the east of the town of Nottingham, and now presents a most respectable appearance, some new streets and many elegant houses having been lately erected. The old village is more than a mile distant from the market-place of Nottingham; it is very romantic, and has a number of handsome villas and pleasant cottages. The parish comprises 843 acres of rich strong clay land. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £227; patron and impropriator, Earl Mansvers. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1796. The present church was erected at an expense of £4700, by subscription, aided by a grant of £700 from the Incorporated Society; it was consecrated on the 26th September, 1839, and is a handsome cruciform structure in the early English style, with a lofty tower rising from the intersection. The burial ground is near the summit of



a bold rock commanding extensive prospects over the vales of Trent and Belvoir. The county asylum for lunatics, noticed in the article on Nottingham, is in this parish. In the neighbourhood are some curious excavations in the stone rock, used as dwellings.

SNETTERTON (*St. Andrew and All Saints*), a parish, in the union of WAYLAND, hundred of SHROPHAM, W. division of NORFOLK, 3 miles (N.) from East Harling; containing 261 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1840 acres, of which 1540 are arable, 280 pasture, and 20 woodland. The road between Norwich and Thetford passes through it. The living comprises the consolidated rectories of All Saints and St. Andrew the Apostle, united to the rectory of Quiddenham, and valued in the king's books at £12. 17. 1. The tithes of Snetterton have been commuted for £440, and the glebe consists of 67 acres. There are but slight remains of the church of St. Andrew; that of All Saints is a handsome structure in the later English style.

SNETTISHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of DOCKING, hundred of SMITHDON, W. division of NORFOLK, 11 miles (N. N. E.) from Lynn; containing 1151 inhabitants. This place, formerly called Snetham, had a market on Friday; and some remains of the ancient market-cross are still to be seen in the village. The parish comprises about 5600 acres, of which 3000 are arable, 1700 pasture and marsh, 100 woodland, and 800 heath and waste. The substratum abounds with carstone of excellent quality, which is extensively used for building, and, though soft and easily worked when taken from the quarry, becomes hard by exposure to the air. The village, which is on the road from Lynn to Wells, about two miles from the coast, is spacious and well built; petty-sessions for the division are held in it on the second Monday in every month. On the beach adjoining the Lynn channel is a bed of shingle, of which great quantities are sent by vessels into Lincolnshire. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; net income, £110; patron and impropiator, H. L. Styleman L'Estrange, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land in 1762. The parsonage-house has been enlarged and improved by the incumbent, the Rev. J. Coldham. The church is a cruciform structure in the later English style, with a lofty tower and spire, serving as a landmark for mariners; the chancel and north transept are in ruins. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans; also a school endowed for twenty boys. Ninety acres of land were allotted to the poor for fuel, on the inclosure. Ancient brass celts have been discovered in the neighbourhood.

SNEYD, a township, in the parish of BURSLEM, borough of STOKE-UPON-TRENT, union of WOLSTANTON and BURSLEM, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD; containing 1328 inhabitants. This place adjoins the town of Burslem on the east. Extensive coal-works and mines of ironstone are wrought here, and the manufacture of earthenware is largely carried on. The township and part of that of Burslem were constituted an ecclesiastical district in May 1844, under the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop of Lichfield, alternately. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and another dissenting congregation has also a meeting-house.

SNIBSTON, a chapelry, in the parish of PACKINGTON, union of ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E.) from Ashby; containing 352 inhabitants. It is detached from the rest of the parish, is situated on the road from Leicester to Ashby, and comprises about 800 acres, in equal portions of arable and pasture. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary, and appears to have been a much more extensive pile of building, and connected with the convent of Coventry.

SNILESBY, or SNILESWORTH, a township, in the parish of HAWNBY, union of HELMSLEY, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK, 10 miles (N. W.) from Helmsley; containing 116 inhabitants. It is a moorland township, situated on one of the branches of the river Rye, and comprises by computation 2500 acres.

SNITTER, a township, in the parish and union of ROTHBURY, W. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Rothbury; containing 163 inhabitants. It stands upon a conical mount, between two streams called Wreigh and Lorbottle, which shortly afterwards unite, and join the Coquet river. The lands in the neighbourhood are of the most excellent quality, and the hedgerows are unusually high and vigorous.

SNITTERBY (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, E. division of the wapentake of ASLACOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $11\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Market-Rasen; containing 235 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the rectory of Wadingham: the tithes were commuted for land in 1769.

SNITTERFIELD (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Snitterfield division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Stratford; containing 822 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 3725 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and the remainder pasture. The soil is a stiff loam, alternated with gravel; the surface is undulated, and the lower grounds are watered by a copious brook which flows through the whole extent of the parish. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £271; patron, the Bishop of Worcester; impropiator, Mark Philips, Esq., lord of the manor, who has much beautified the village. The principal part of the tithes were commuted for land in 1765; the residue of the great tithes have been commuted for £109. 10., and of the vicarial for £55: the glebe comprises 240 acres. The church, an ancient edifice with a tower, exhibits portions in the early, decorated, and later English styles; it was repewed in 1841-2. The building contains a monument to the Rev. Richard Jago, formerly vicar, and author of a poem called *Edge-Hill*, and other poems; and a chaste monument by Denman (brother-in-law of Flaxman) to George Lloyd, Esq., high sheriff of the county in 1806, and who died in 1831. There is a national school, conducted in a commodious building.

SNITTERTON, with WENSLEY, a township, in the parish of DARLEY, union of BAKEWELL, hundred of WIRKSWORTH, S. division of the county of DERBY,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (W. by N.) from Matlock; containing 604 inhabitants, of whom 46 are in the hamlet of Snitterton. At Cross-Green is a church dedicated to St. Mary, to which is attached a chapelry district called South Darley, and comprising this township.



SNITTLEGARTH.—See BEWALDETH.

SNODLAND (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MALLING, hundred of LARKFIELD, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by N.) from West Malling; containing, with the ancient parish of Paddlesworth, 500 inhabitants. It comprises 1860 acres, of which 800 are arable, 150 wood, and 40 hop plantation. The lands are intersected by a stream tributary to the Medway, and on its banks is a paper-mill. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20; net income, £297; patron, the Bishop of Rochester. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style. John May, Esq., in 1800 founded a school.

SNOREHAM (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of MALDON, hundred of DENGIE, S. division of ESSEX, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Maldon; containing 211 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £3, and in the gift of Lord Rayleigh: the tithes have been commuted for £105. 12., and the glebe comprises  $21\frac{1}{2}$  acres. Not a vestige remains of the church; the inhabitants attend that of Latchingdon, with which place the parish is rated for the poor.

SNORING, GREAT (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of NORTH GREENHOE, W. division of NORFOLK,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (S. S. E.) from Little Walsingham; containing 556 inhabitants. It comprises 1645*a.* 18*p.*, of which 1405 acres are arable, 191 meadow and pasture, and 25 woodland. The living is a rectory, with that of Thursford annexed, valued in the king's books at £24, and in the gift of St. John's College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £539, and the glebe comprises 37 acres, with a house, erected by Sir Richard Shelton. The church is a good structure in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower, and contains some ancient monuments and brasses to the Shelton and other families; on the south side of the chancel are three sedilia of stone, and a piscina. The union workhouse is in the parish.

SNORING, LITTLE (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of GALLOW, W. division of NORFOLK,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Fakenham; containing 293 inhabitants. It comprises 1524*a.* 3*r.* 9*p.*, of which 1151 acres are arable, 247 meadow and pasture, and 125 woodland. The living is a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of East Barsham, and valued in the king's books at £12: the tithes have been commuted for £347, and the glebe comprises 60 acres. The church is in the early English style, with a Norman doorway on the south: in the churchyard is a detached circular tower with a Norman entrance, supposed to have belonged to a more ancient church. A house for lepers was founded here in 1380.

SNOWSHILL, a parish, in the union of WINCHEOMB, Lower division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 6 miles (N. E.) from Wincheomb; containing 298 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the rectory of Stanton.

SNYDALE, a township, in the parish of NORMANTON, Lower division of the wapentake of ACBRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Pontefract; containing 138 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 1300 acres, and is chiefly the property of James Whitwell Torre, Esq., whose seat, Snyderdale Hall, is a handsome residence. Rent-charges have been awarded as commutations for the tithes; £108 are pay-

able to Trinity College, Cambridge, £54 to certain impropriators, and £26 to the vicar. There is a glebe of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  acres.

SOBERTON, a parish, in the union of DROXFORD, hundred of MEON-STOKE, Droxford and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (E. by S.) from Bishop's-Waltham; containing, with the tything of East Hoe, 954 inhabitants, of whom 863 are in Soberton tything. The parish comprises 5814 acres, of which 455 acres are common or waste land. The living is annexed to the rectory of Meon-Stoke: the tithes have been commuted for £828, and the glebe comprises 13 acres. The church is principally in the early English style of architecture.

SOCKBRIDGE, a township, in the parish of BARTON, WEST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Penrith; containing 250 inhabitants. It is situated on the south bank of the river Eamont, and abounds with limestone. The ancient Hall, a quadrangular building with a tower, has been converted into a farmhouse. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £40. 2., and the vicarial tithes for £3. 1.

SOCKBURN (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of DARLINGTON, partly in the S. W. division of STOCKTON ward, county of DURHAM, but chiefly in the wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE, N. riding of YORK, 7 miles (S. E.) from Darlington; containing 201 inhabitants, of whom 42 are in the township. This is supposed to be the Saxon *Soccebyrig*. In the time of Canute, Snaculf gave to the church of Durham "*Socceburg and Grisbi*;" and soon after the Conquest the place became the seat of the Norman family of Conyers. The parish comprises the townships of Sockburn, Over Dinsdale, and Girsby; the first, which is wholly in the county of Durham, contains about 1000 acres. Among other late improvements, a bridge of wood, consisting of one arch of upwards of 150 feet span, has been thrown across the river Tees by the lord of the manor and owner of the lands within the township, Henry Collingwood Blackett, Esq. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 18*s.*  $1\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; net income, £190; patron and impropriator, the Master of Sherburn Hospital. The great tithes of Sockburn township have been commuted for £68, and the small for £48: the vicar has a glebe of 3 acres. The church has been partly taken down, and a new building erected on the opposite side of the Tees, in a situation more convenient for the parishioners, chiefly at the expense of Mr. Blackett and the master of Sherburn Hospital. The old edifice contains some ancient monuments, one of which is said to be that of Sir John Conyers, representing him with his feet resting upon a lion that appears to be contending with a winged dragon. In an adjoining field is the Grey Stone, where, according to legendary story, the dauntless knight slew the "monstrous venomous and poisonous wyveron, ask, or worm, which overthrew and devoured many people in fight."

SOCK DENNIS.—See STOCK DENNIS.

SODBURY, CHIPPING (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the Lower division of the hundred of GUTSMAN'S-ASH, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 28 miles (S. S. W.) from Gloucester, and 113 (W. by S.) from London; containing 1273 inhabitants. This town,



which existed in the twelfth century, and was endowed by King Stephen with the same privileges as Bristol, is situated on the road from Bristol to Cirencester, at the foot of a hill near the source of the Little Avon. The Yate station of the Gloucester and Bristol railway is only a short distance from the town on the west. The market is on Thursday; and fairs are held on May 23rd and June 24th, for cattle, cheese, and pedlery; and on the Friday before Lady-day and Michaelmas-day, both statute-fairs. The town was governed by a bailiff until 1681, when the inhabitants were incorporated by charter of Charles II., which ordained that the municipal body should consist of a mayor, six aldermen, and twelve burgesses; but this grant was annulled by proclamation of James II., in 1688, at the request of the inhabitants: constables are now elected annually at the court leet of the lord of the manor. The powers of the county debt-court of Chipping-Sodbury, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Chipping-Sodbury. The parish comprises 100 acres of land, chiefly pasture and common; the surface here is flat, but the adjacent scenery of bold and mountainous character. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £126; patron, the Vicar of Old Sodbury. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style. There are meeting-houses for Baptists and the Society of Friends; and a free grammar school endowed with £20 per annum. The poor-law union of Chipping-Sodbury comprises 23 parishes or places, and contains a population of 19,230.

SODBURY, LITTLE (*St. ADELIN*), a parish, in the union of CHIPPING-SODBURY, Lower division of the hundred of GRUMBALD'S-ASH, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (E. N. E.) from Chipping-Sodbury; containing 125 inhabitants. Previously to the battle of Tewkesbury, a skirmish took place here between the forces of Queen Margaret, and the advanced guard of Edward IV., when several of the latter were made prisoners. During the parliamentary war, Cromwell lodged for one night at the old manor-house. The parish comprises 1071 acres, of which 112 are common or waste; the lands are the property of W. H. H. Hartley, Esq. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 10. 10., and in the gift of Mr. Hartley: the tithes have been commuted for £200, and the glebe consists of 31 acres. There are traces of a camp, probably of Roman origin, on the brow of the Cotswold hills facing the Severn, commanding an extensive view of the vale of Gloucestershire, and forming one of a line of intrenchments of great importance: within the area was discovered a coin with the legend *Caius Marius Imperator concordia Militum*, which motto is written on the sign of the Cross Hands, a posting-house 11 miles from Bath, in the parish of Old Sodbury. Little Sodbury House, now a ruin, was the residence of the illustrious Tyndale, who retired to this place during the Reformation, and employed himself in the translation of the Bible. It was subsequently the residence of David Hartley, who was minister plenipotentiary at the court of Versailles in 1783, and negotiated the treaty between Great Britain and the United States of America.

SODBURY, OLD (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of CHIPPING-SODBURY, Lower division of the hundred of GRUMBALD'S-ASH, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (E.) from Chipping-

Sodbury; containing 871 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3617 acres, of which 312 are common or waste; the substratum contains stone of the soft oolite formation, which is quarried for building. The road from Bristol to Chippenham passes through the village, and meets the Bath and Cheltenham road at the Cross Hands inn here, where is a post-office. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 8.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ .; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The great tithes have been commuted for £233. 8., and the vicarial for £512. 10.; there is a glebe-house, with about half an acre of garden-ground. The church is an ancient structure, containing some interesting details of Norman architecture. Some time since, an interesting specimen of ancient art, a beautifully executed head of Minerva, cut in agate, was dug out of the ground near the Cross Hands: it bears a Greek inscription signifying that it was a present from one friend to another.

SOFTLEY, with LYNESACK, in the county of DURHAM.—See LYNESACK.

SOHAM (*St. ANDREW*), a market-town and parish, in the union of NEWMARKET, hundred of STAPLOE, county of CAMBRIDGE,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. E.) from Ely, and 69 (N. N. E.) from London; containing, with the chapelry of Barway, 4162 inhabitants. This was a place of some note at a very early period. St. Felix, first bishop of the East Angles, founded a monastery here about 630, which was the seat of the diocese prior to its removal to Dunwich. His remains were interred in the monastery, but were afterwards taken up and conveyed to Ramsey Abbey. The buildings were destroyed by fire, and the monks, a flourishing society, were killed, by the Danish army under the command of Ingvar and Ubba, in 870. Before the draining of the fens, here was a large lake, over which was a dangerous passage by water to Ely; the communication was subsequently rendered more safe by the construction of a causeway through the marshes, at the expense of Hervey, Bishop of Ely. The town is situated upon the east bank of the river Cam, on the verge of the county; the streets are irregularly built, and the houses of mean appearance. Horticulture is carried on to a considerable extent, especially in the article of asparagus; the dairies are abundant, and cheese of excellent quality, similar to that of Stilton, is made. The market is on Saturday: fairs are held on May 9th, for horses, cattle, and pedlery; and on the Monday before Midsummer, which is a pleasure-fair. The powers of the county debt-court of Soham, established in 1847, extend over the parishes of Soham, Fordham, Isleham, and Wicken. The parish comprises 12,000 acres, of which 400 are common or waste land. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £32. 16.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge: the great tithes have been commuted for £672. 14., and the vicarial for £1653; the impropriate glebe comprises 78 acres, and the vicarial four. The church is a venerable cruciform structure, with a lofty square embattled tower visible at a great distance; it has several monuments. At Barway is a chapel of ease. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians. A free school for boys is endowed with an estate allotted on the division of the commons, in 1658, and now producing £60 per annum; and children are apprenticed with a premium of £20 from funds given by Bishop Laney.



SOHAM, EARL (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of *Plomesgate*, hundred of *Loes*, E. division of *Suffolk*, 12 miles (N. by W.) from *Woodbridge*; containing 741 inhabitants, and comprising 1944*a.* 2*r.* 24*p.* A fair, chiefly for lambs, is held on July 23rd. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of the Rev. J. H. Groome: the tithes have been commuted for £598, and the glebe consists of 9½ acres. The church is an ancient structure, partly in the early but chiefly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; the roof is finely groined, and the font, of Caen stone, is richly sculptured. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. The town lands contain 45 acres, and nearly £1400 are vested in the funds for the poor. *Soham Lodge* was the residence of the Countess of *Surrey*, wife of the poet; she died here, and was buried at *Framlingham*.

SOHAM, MONK (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and hundred of *Hoxne*, E. division of *Suffolk*, 6 miles (W. by N.) from *Framlingham*; containing 404 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1569*a.* 2*r.* 33*p.*, of which 58 acres are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 5. 2½, and in the gift of the Rev. J. H. Groome: the tithes have been commuted for £445, and the glebe comprises 88 acres. The church is partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style of architecture, with a square embattled tower.

SOHO, *Staffordshire*.—See *HANDSWORTH*.

SOKEHOLME, a chapelry, in the parish of *Warsop*, union of *Mansfield*, *Hatfield* division of the wapentake of *Bassetlaw*, N. division of the county of *Nottingham*, 4 miles (N. by E.) from *Mansfield*; containing 66 inhabitants, and comprising an area of 984 acres.

SOLIHULL (*St. Alphege*), a parish, the head of a union, and formerly a market-town, in the *Solihull* division of the hundred of *Hemlingford*, N. division of the county of *Warwick*, 13 miles (N. W.) from *Warwick*, and 105 (N. W.) from *London*; containing 3401 inhabitants. This town is situated on the road from *Warwick* to *Birmingham*, and consists principally of two spacious and parallel streets, intersected by two smaller; the houses are generally well built and of modern appearance, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water from two copious springs to the north. The air is remarkably salubrious, and the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified. The *Warwick* and *Birmingham* canal passes about half a mile to the north of the town, the *Stratford* canal about two miles to the south of it, and the *Hampton* station of the *London* and *Birmingham* railway is within a distance of three miles to the north-east. Fairs for horses and cattle are held on the 29th of April and 12th of October, and on the 11th of September for horses and for hiring servants. The powers of the county debt court of *Solihull*, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of *Solihull*, and part of that of *Meriden*. Petty-sessions are held on the first Saturday in every month, alternately, here and at *Knowle*. The town-hall is a neat brick building.

The parish comprises 11,296 acres, of which 5583 are arable, 4080 meadow and pasture, and 568 wood and plantations. The surface is flat; the lands are well inclosed, and the scenery, in some parts enlivened by the river *Blyth*, which intersects the parish, is enriched with

abundance of hedge-row timber, chiefly oak. The soil is partly gravelly and light, partly a clayey loam, and generally in good cultivation, yielding crops of every kind; the substratum contains coal, but no mines are in operation. *Olton Hall* and *Malvern Hall*, situated in the parish, are handsome residences.

The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 18. 4., and in the gift of the Rev. *Archer Clive*, M.A., by whom a handsome parsonage-house has been erected, in the Elizabethan style: the tithes have been commuted for £1500, and the glebe comprises 91 acres. The church is a spacious cruciform structure, partly in the decorated and partly in the later English style, with an embattled tower rising from the centre and surmounted by an octangular spire. The interior abounds in rich details: the tracery, mouldings, and corbels are elaborate; and some very beautiful tabernacle-work which formed part of the ancient rood-loft, where the organ was originally placed, has been removed to the front of the west gallery built in 1840. The font, of octagonal form, is Norman, with circular pillars at the angles. In the chancel and transepts are piscine in trefoil arches with triangular canopies; and there were formerly numerous monuments, some of them to the *Holbech* family, in the ancient chapel of *St. Katharine*, but the roof was destroyed by the fall of the spire in the year 1757, and many of the monuments were then injured. The late Mr. *Thomas Chattock*, of *Solihull*, having bequeathed £100 to beautify the church, the Rev. *Archer Clive* added a further sum, and a window has been embellished with stained glass, executed by *Willes* of *Newcastle*; it is divided by mullions into five compartments, in the centre one of which is a representation of Our Saviour, and in the others figures of the Four Evangelists. A church has been erected at *Shirley-Street*, *which see*. There are places of worship for Independents and Roman Catholics.

Various charitable bequests have been made to the parish at different times, yielding in 1827 an annual income of £317, and now producing a gross revenue of £600, subject to deductions for keeping certain buildings in repair. These funds, by order of the court of chancery in 1840, are partly appropriated to the maintenance of a free grammar school, which affords a classical and general education, and includes an English school for the children of the poor. A sum is likewise allotted from the income to the support of schools for boys and girls at *Shirley-Street*; and above 20 children of the parish are clothed. A school near *Solihull*, in which are 70 girls, has an endowment of £25 per annum arising from a bequest by Mrs. *Martha Palmer*. The rent of a farm bequeathed by Mr. *Collet*, producing £20 per annum, is partly distributed in donations of 1s. each to poor persons, twice in the year, at the gravestone of the testator; and partly applied, at the discretion of the trustees, to other charitable purposes. The union of *Solihull* comprises eleven parishes or places, all in the county of *Warwick*, with the exception of the parish of *Yardley*, which is in the county of *Worcester*; the whole containing a population of 12,406. A Benedictine nunnery dedicated to *St. Margaret*, was founded at *Hen Wood*, in the parish, by *Ketilbourn de Langton*, in the reign of *Henry II.*, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £21. 2. Near *Olton Hall* are some traces of an ancient moat.



SOLLARS-DILWYN, a township, in the parish of DILWYN, union of WEOBLEY, hundred of STRETFORD, county of HEREFORD; with 165 inhabitants.

SOLPORT, a township, in the parish of STAPLETON, union of LONGTOWN, ESKDALE ward, E. division of the county of CUMBERLAND; with 353 inhabitants.

SOMBOURN, KING'S (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of STOCKBRIDGE, hundred of KING'S-SOMBOURN, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3 miles (S.) from Stockbridge; containing, with the tything of Brook, 1125 inhabitants, of whom 146 are in the tything of Up Sombourn. This place, which prior to the Conquest was held in royal demesne, and now forms part of the duchy of Lancaster, was the residence of the celebrated John of Gaunt, of whose palace there are still some remains. What are thought to have been the stables have been converted into a farmhouse; and the gardens and pleasure-grounds, with the park, fish-ponds, and an extensive bowling-green, encompassed by an earthwork about three feet high, may yet be traced. The parish comprises by measurement 7450 acres, of which about 1500 are woodland. Considerable quantities of chalk are sent from the neighbourhood by the Andover canal, to Redbridge, for the improvement of the strong clay soil in the New Forest; the canal passes through the parish, and is crossed by a bridge at a place called Horsebridge, on the line of the Roman road from Winchester to Old Sarum. The living is a vicarage, with the living of Little Sombourn annexed, valued in the king's books at £21. 1. 10½.; net income, £696; patron and impropiator, the Rev. Sir John Barker Mill, Bart. The church is an ancient structure, containing some interesting details, among which is the figure of an ecclesiastic within a trefoiled niche. There was formerly a chapel of ease at Compton. On an eminence three miles to the north of the church are the remains of an encampment called the Ring, with a deep intrenchment inclosing an area of about twenty-one acres; and on the adjoining down, but within the parish of Stockbridge, are remains of smaller dimensions, probably the outworks of the former.

SOMBOURN, LITTLE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of STOCKBRIDGE, hundred of KING'S-SOMBOURN, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2 miles (S. E.) from Stockbridge; containing 116 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1515 acres, of which about 300 are woodland. The living is annexed to the vicarage of King's-Sombourn.

SOMERBY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of FRAMLAND, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 6 miles (S. by E.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 480 inhabitants. It comprises 1590 acres. The substratum contains stone of inferior quality, which is quarried for building and for the roads. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 16. 8., and in the patronage of the Rev. G. Burnaby; net income, £224, arising from land; impropiators, S. Smith, Esq., and others. The church is ancient, with a tower and spire rising from the centre. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school endowed with £15 per annum.

SOMERBY, a chapelry, in the parish and wapentake of CORRINGTON, union of GAINSBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 2¾ miles (E.) from Gains-

borough; containing 63 inhabitants. Somerby Park is noticed in the Domesday survey under the name of *Sumerdebi*, a Saxon appellation, signifying the habitation or encampment of an army, and supposed to be derived from a Roman camp near the spot. Here was a chapel, noticed in Bacon's *Liber Regis* as being annexed to Corringham, but now destroyed.

SOMERBY (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of WINNIBRIGGS and THREO, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from Grantham; containing, with the chapelry of Great Humby, 267 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2543a. 15p.: there are quarries of stone, which is used for common building purposes. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 12. 3½.; net income, £645; patron, Lord Willoughby de Eresby. The tithes were commuted for a corn-rent variable every fifteen years, by an act of parliament in 1811; the glebe comprises 77 acres. The church contains a tablet to the Rev. John Myers, for 42 years rector. There is a chapel of ease at Great Humby; and a parochial school is supported by subscription. Some traces exist of a Roman road.

SOMERBY (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, S. division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4½ miles (E.) from Glandford-Brigg; containing 63 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 7. 6., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £198. 3., and the glebe comprises 13 acres.

SOMERCOATES, NORTH (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Marsh division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 8¼ miles (N. E.) from Louth; containing 819 inhabitants. It is situated close to the sea, and comprises 4752 acres, of which 1208 are common or waste land. The soil is in some parts loamy, and in others sandy; the surface is flat, but well drained, and excellent crops are produced. Here is a warren of 137 acres, with a good stock of rabbits; and in the northern portion of the parish is a rich salt-marsh consisting of 600 acres, called the Fitties. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 18. 4., and in the gift of the Duchy of Lancaster: the impropriate tithes, belonging to F. Lucas and A. Floyer, Esqrs., have been commuted for £496, and the vicarial tithes for £490; the vicarial glebe comprises 24 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with a square tower, and contains an octagonal font of Norman design. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. A free school for the parishes of North and South Somercoates is endowed with 14 acres of land, probably allotted at the inclosure, and with a house and 2 acres, purchased by aid of £50 left by John Mottram in 1691; the whole producing £31 per annum. About £65, arising from land, are yearly distributed among the poor; and they also receive a small amount out of some charitable bequests.

SOMERCOATES, SOUTH (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Marsh division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 8 miles (N. E. by E.) from Louth; containing 375 inhabitants. The parish comprises an area of 2597a. 2r. 21p., part of which was formerly marsh land, inclosed



under an act of parliament passed in the year 1630. The village is scattered, and the property is divided among several families. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 6. 3., and in the gift of the Duchy of Lancaster: the tithes have been commuted for £559. 10., and the glebe contains  $31\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The church is a neat edifice, with a very lofty spire; it was repewed in 1820, and has a curious font of octagonal shape. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a small school is supported by subscription, for children who do not attend the free school in the village of North Somercoates. Some trifling bequests are distributed, and the poor also receive the produce of a portion of land set apart for their benefit.

SOMERFORD-BOOTHES, a township, in the parish of ASTBURY, union of CONGLETON, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Congleton; containing 264 inhabitants. The township comprises 1270 acres, partly a sand and partly a clay soil. The tithes have been commuted for £165.

SOMERFORD-CUM-RADNOR, a township, in the parish of ASTBURY, union of CONGLETON, hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (N. W.) from Congleton; containing 99 inhabitants. It comprises 1030 acres, the soil of which is partly sand, and partly clay.

SOMERFORD, GREAT (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union and hundred of MALMESBURY, Malmesbury and Kingswood, and N. divisions of WILTS, 7 miles (N. by E.) from Chippenham; containing 556 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 1630 acres, and the river Avon forms its boundary on the north and east. At the inclosure in 1806, small allotments of land were awarded to poor tenants for cultivation, through the exertions of the present incumbent, who has since let out for the same purpose about 100 acres of his glebe. Lace-making is carried on to a limited extent. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 14. 7., and in the gift of Exeter College, Oxford; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains nearly 300 acres of land, allotted in lieu of tithes, and valued at £490 per annum. A parochial school was lately built on a small estate given to the parish by Queen Elizabeth.

SOMERFORD-KEYNES (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CIRENCESTER, hundred of HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE, Cricklade and N. divisions of WILTS, 4 miles (S.) from Cirencester; containing 360 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the Thames, and comprises 1533*a.* 3*r.* 31*p.*, of which about half is arable; the soil is in some parts gravel, and in others clay. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £261; patron and impropiator, G. S. Foyle, Esq.

SOMERFORD, LITTLE (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union and hundred of MALMESBURY, Malmesbury and Kingswood, and N. divisions of WILTS,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E.) from Malmesbury; containing 357 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 7. 1.; patron, the Earl of Ilchester; the tithes have been commuted for £260.

SOMERLEYTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of Mutford and Lothingland, E. division of SUFFOLK, 5 miles (N. W. by N.)

from Lowestoft; containing 504 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1410*a.* 1*r.* 32*p.*, and the navigable river Waveney forms its western boundary. The living is a rectory valued in the king's books at £12, and in the gift of the Rev. George Anguish: the tithes have been commuted for £350; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises 45 acres of land.

SOMERSALL-HERBERT (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of UTTOXETER, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Uttoxeter; containing 120 inhabitants, and comprising 700 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 18. 10., and in the gift of the Earl of Chesterfield: the tithes have been commuted for land, valued at £190 per annum, and the ancient glebe contains about 20 acres.

SOMERSBY (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of HORNCastle, hundred of HILL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 7 miles (N. W.) from Spilsby; containing 59 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 16. 5*½*.; net income, £92; patron, Robert Burton, Esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE, a maritime county, bounded on the north-west by the Bristol Channel, on the south-west by Devonshire, on the south-east by Dorsetshire, on the east by Wiltshire, and on the north-east by Gloucestershire. It extends from  $50^{\circ} 48'$  to  $51^{\circ} 27'$  (N. Lat.), and from  $2^{\circ} 35'$  to  $4^{\circ} 5'$  (W. Lon.); and comprises an area of 1642 square miles, or 1,050,880 statute acres. There are 82,617 houses inhabited, 4703 uninhabited, and 769 in progress of erection; and the population amounts to 435,982, of which number 209,383 are males, and 226,599 females.

At the period of the Roman Conquest, the district now forming the county of Somerset was part of the territory of the Belgæ, a people of Celtic origin, who had migrated hither out of Gaul, about three centuries before the commencement of the Christian era. Between the native Britons and this tribe continued hostilities existed, the former attempting to regain possession of the territory; but at length, about 250 years after the first settlement of the Belgæ, Divitiacus, King of the Suessones, brought over to them from the continent a considerable army of their fellow-countrymen, and a treaty was concluded, in which a line of demarcation between the territories of each nation was agreed upon. This line consisted of a large and deep fosse defended by a rampart, called Wansdike, parts of which may still be traced. Commencing at Andover in Hampshire, it traverses the county of Wilts, and on approaching Somerset crosses the Avon near Binaere, and again at Bathampton, whence it continues over Claverton down to Prior Park. English-Combe, Stanton-Prior, Publow, Norton, and Long Ashton, and terminates on the shores of the Bristol Channel at Portished, being 80 miles in length. Thus nearly the whole of Somersetshire was included in the territory of the Belgæ, and of the three chief cities of that people, two, Bath and Ilchester, were situated within its limits. In the Roman division of the kingdom it was included in *Britannia Prima*.

The county is co-extensive with the diocese of Bath and Wells, in the province of Canterbury, and is divided into the archdeaconries of Bath, Wells, and Taunton, the first having no archidiaconal court, and in the two latter the bishop exercising jurisdiction concurrently



with the archdeacons. The first contains the deaneries of Bath and Redcliffe; the second, those of Axbridge, Cary, Frome, Ilchester, Marston, Pawlett, and the jurisdiction of Glastonbury; and the last, those of Bridgwater, Crewkerne, Dunster, and Taunton. The total number of parishes is 469. For purposes of civil government the shire is divided into various hundreds. It contains the cities of Bath and Wells; the borough, market, and sea-port town of Bridgwater; the borough and market towns of Frome and Taunton, the market and sea-port town of Watchet, the small sea-port town of Porlock, and the market-towns of Axbridge, Bruton, Chard, Crewkerne, Dulverton, Dunster, Glastonbury, Ilminster, Langport-Eastover, Milverton, Minehead, Shepton-Mallet, Somerton, Wellington, Wincanton, Wiveliscombe, and Yeovil. Under the act 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the county was divided into the Eastern and the Western divisions, each sending two members to parliament; two representatives are returned for each of the cities, and one for the newly-enfranchised borough of Frome. Somersetshire is included in the Western circuit: the Lent assizes are held at Taunton; the summer assizes at Bridgwater and Wells, alternately. The quarter-sessions take place on January 11th and April 19th at Wells; on July 12th at Bridgwater; and on October 18th at Taunton.

To describe the variety of SURFACE with some degree of perspicuity, it is necessary to consider it as divided into three districts. The first comprehends the north-eastern portion of the county, included between the harbours of Uphill and King-road on the west, and the towns of Bath and Frome on the east. The next and central division, which is much the largest, comprising the entire middle part of the county, from the borders of Wiltshire and Dorsetshire to the Bristol Channel, is bounded on the north-east by the Mendip hills, and on the south-west by the Quantock hills and the forest of Neroche. The third forms the remaining western part of the county.

The general surface of the *North-Eastern* district is finely varied by lofty hills, which command magnificent views over the fertile plains that lie beneath them; the western part of it, however, including the hundreds of Winterstoke and Portbury, consists of low moorlands, as they are called, which are subject to frequent inundation. The extensive mountainous range of the Mendip hills stretches from Cottle's Oak, near the town of Frome on the eastern side of the county, in a direction nearly west-north-west, immediately northward of Wells and Axbridge, to a place called Black Rock, on the Bristol Channel, near Uphill, a distance of more than 30 miles. In the *Middle* division, the lands on the borders of Wilts and Dorset are high, and chiefly occupied as sheep-walks or in the production of corn. The country around Shepton, Bruton, Castle-Cary, Ilchester, Somerton, Langport, Petherton, and Ilminster, is exceedingly productive, both in corn and pasture, and abounds with good orchards and fine luxuriant meadows; westward of it rise the Polden and Ham hills, with a bold aspect. A distinguishing feature in this middle division is its marshes or fen lands, which are divided into two districts, called Brent Marsh, and the Bridgwater or South Marsh. The two principal bogs of the district, comprising several thousand acres, situated one on each side of the Brue river, a little to the west of Glastonbury, are

five or six feet higher than the adjacent lands, and consist of a mass of porous earth, saturated with, and floating in, water: some parts of the drained lands are occasionally subject to land-floods. The *South-Western* division of the county is about equally divided into lofty hills, and fertile slopes and vales. In the vale of Taunton-Dean, which comprises thirty parishes, and the market-towns of Taunton, Wellington and Milverton, the prospect is agreeably relieved by a mixture of arable and pasture ground. To the north-west are wild and mountainous tracts. The Quantock hills, extending nearly the whole of the distance between the town of Taunton and the sea; the Brandon hills, to the west of these; and others in this part of the county, are noted for their romantic scenery. The loftiest point of the Quantock hills is 1270 feet above the sea. The elevation called Dundry beacon, also situated near the coast, is the highest land in the division and in the county, being, according to the ordnance survey, 1668 feet in height.

The mountainous parts of the county have a smooth, undulating, and rounded outline, seldom presenting cliffs or precipitous faces, except on the sea-shore. The line of coast is very irregular, in some places projecting in lofty and rocky promontories, and in others receding into fine bays with low and level shores. Its general direction, from the western extremity until near the mouth of the Parret, is from west to east; here, however, commence the shores of the marshes of the middle district, which, extending in a direction nearly from south to north, form the bay of Bridgwater, so called from the sea-port of that name, situated some miles up the river Parret. The bay is terminated on the north by the promontory formed by Breane down. Beyond this are two smaller bays and promontories, between which and the Avon the coast runs nearly in a north-eastern direction.

For its general fertility, Somersetshire is particularly eminent; and the variety of soil is so great, that almost every species may be found within its limits. In the north-eastern district the proportion of arable land is very small; in the middle division it is greater, but almost wholly on the south-eastern side: in the vale of Taunton, in the western part of the county, there is much arable land. The whole amounts to nearly 300,000 acres. The rotation of crops is various; those commonly cultivated are wheat, barley, oats, beans, and peas. The grass-lands are of very large extent, and the plains are remarkable for their luxuriant herbage, furnishing a supply of produce much more than sufficient for consumption; London, Bristol, Salisbury, and other markets, receiving great quantities of fat oxen, sheep, and hogs, besides cider, cheese, butter, and different other articles, from this county. Potatoes are extensively grown in different districts, more especially on the fertile soils in the vicinity of Castle-Cary, where 160 sacks per acre are a common crop. In the parishes of Wighton, Blagdon, Ubley, Compton-Martin, and Harptree, in the north-eastern district, teasel is produced, chiefly on a strong rich clay. Woad is also cultivated in this district, chiefly in the vicinity of Keynsham; three or four crops are commonly gathered in the season, and the average produce per acre is about a ton and a half. In the rich tract extending from Wincanton by Yeovil to Crewkerne, a great deal of flax and hemp is grown. The cattle of Somersetshire also form an object of great importance in its economy.



The *Woods* and *Plantations* occupy about 20,000 acres. The north-eastern district is but partially covered, and according to the demand at the collieries, the wood it contains is cut at irregular intervals. On the borders of Wiltshire was the forest of Selwood, extending from Penscellwood to within three miles of Frome, and which was disafforested in the reign of Charles I. It appears to have extended over a vale of about 20,000 acres, 18,000 of which have been cleared and converted into arable and pasture land, with a small portion of meadow; the remainder continues in coppice woods, the chief sorts of timber being oak and ash, and the underwood principally hazel, ash, alder, willow, and birch. The county has different *Uncultivated Wastes*. In the north-western district are several uninclosed commons, the principal of which are Broadfield down and Lansdown, the former containing about 2500 acres, the latter nearly 1000; the surface of Lansdown is perfectly smooth, and it is remarkable for its excellence in feeding sheep. The large open tract called Leigh down, to the west of Bristol, is also subject to a right of commonage, and is chiefly depastured with sheep. More than one-half of the ancient royal forest of Mendip, on the hills of that name, is now inclosed; the remainder is covered to the extent of several miles with heath and fern, and furnishes pasturage for large flocks of sheep. In the middle division, the largest uninclosed upland common is the forest of Neroche, near Ilminster, containing 800 or 900 acres, and upon which different parishes have a right of commonage without stint; the next in size is White-down, near Chard: the low marshy wastes comprise several thousand acres. At the western extremity of the county, and partly in Devonshire (*which see*), is the great forest of Exmoor, extending from east to west for a distance of ten or twelve miles, and from north to south about eight miles, and containing nearly 20,000 acres. There are several hundred acres of uncultivated land on the Quantock and Brandon hills, and in some other parts; and the wastes of that part of Black-down which lies within this county are supposed to exceed one thousand acres: the occupiers of estates contiguous to these hills stock them with young cattle in the summer months.

The chief MINERAL PRODUCTIONS are coal, lead, calamine, limestone, freestone, and various other kinds of stone. Fullers'-earth, marl, and ochre are occasionally found. The coal-beds are the nearest to London of any yet discovered, and constitute the most southern deposit of that mineral in England; the deposit is comparatively small, and lies northward of the eastern parts of the Mendip hills. These hills, which consist chiefly of limestone of that kind technically called mountain limestone, are famous for their mines, principally of lead and lapis calaminaris. Those of lead, however, are nearly exhausted; at least, the deep working is so incumbered with water that little can be done in them, though, in former times, many thousand pounds were annually paid to the see of Wells for the lord's share (one-tenth) of the lead dug in the forest, in the parish of Wells only. On Broadfield down, also, are veins of lead. The Mendip mines are governed by a set of laws and orders commonly called *Lord Choke's Laws*, which were enacted in the time of Edward IV., who, on some disputes arising, sent Lord Choke, chief justice of England, down to his royal forest of Mendip, when the laws were agreed upon by the "lords royal of Mendip, *viz.*, the Bishop of Bath,

Lord Glaston, Lord Benfield, the Earl of Chewton, and my lord of Richmond, at a great meeting held at a place called the Forge."

The mountain limestone formation near Bristol, which is a feature in English geology, constitutes the hills rising from beneath the red marl to the west of that city, and forms a range of considerable elevation, through which the Avon passes in its course to the Severn. These hills consist of a prodigious number of strata, of different natures, but chiefly of limestone of several varieties, whose dip is about forty-five degrees. Some of the limestone strata contain various organic remains; and an assemblage of numerous strata, called the Black Rock, from the colour of the limestone, which is here quarried for paving-stones, comprises numerous fossils and rounded concretions, penetrated by petroleum, which sometimes exudes from the rock. The strata alternating with the limestone are beds of clay of various kinds, which sometimes contain nodules of coral and geodes of iron-ore: thin beds of ironstone and quartzose sand are also found, and a bed of coal about two inches thick. The mountain limestone incloses Bristol in almost every direction, forming a kind of irregular basin, and reposing on the red-sandstone, which visibly passes beneath it. On the top of the limestone cliffs on the side of the Avon, lies a yellowish sandstone, which has sometimes the appearance of breccia. The red clay in the neighbourhood of Bristol contains gypsum, and abounds with sulphate of strontian in veins and large beds.

The mountainous part of the western district of the county is formed of a series of rocks, differing much in mineralogical character, but a great proportion of them having the structure of sandstones. Some of the finest of these sandstones graduate into a fine-grained slate, divisible into laminæ as thin as paper, and having a smooth, silky, and shining surface. Copper in a state of sulphuret and of malachite, and veins of hematite, are frequently met with; and nests of copper-ore, of considerable size, have been found in the subordinate beds of limestone. The Quantock hills, Grabbist Hill, Croydon Hill, Brendon Hill, and some others to the west of them, consist chiefly of the kind of stone called greywacke, in some places interstratified with limestone; the limestone-quarries in the eastern side of the Quantock hills are very numerous. North Hill, extending along the sea-shore from Minehead to Porlock, and forming a bold precipitous coast, is of greywacke; and the whole of the precipitous coast of the county presents a great variety of mineralogical strata. The kind of limestone called by mineralogists has, and which extends in a direction nearly north-east and south-west almost to the banks of the Humber, commencing in Dorsetshire a little to the west of Ilchester, passes by Bath, and occupies a large tract of this county. The greatest quantity of freestone is raised at Coombe down.

The principal *Manufactures* are those of woollen and worsted goods, at Frome, Taunton, Wellington, and Wiveliscombe; of gloves, at Yeovil, Stoke, and Martick; of lace, at Chard and Taunton; of silk, at Taunton, Bruton, and Shepton Mallet; of crape, at Taunton; and of knit worsted stockings, at Shepton Mallet. Upon the Avon are several mills for preparing iron and copper, and others for the spinning of worsted, and the spinning and weaving of cotton. Many of the lower classes derive cheap and wholesome food from the sal-



mon and herring fisheries of Porlock, Minehead, and Watchet, which are carried on to a considerable extent. The other fish found off the coast, and which are occasionally taken at different places upon it, are tublin, flounders, sand-dabs, hakes, pipers, soles, plaice, skate, conger-eels, shrimps, prawns, crabs, muscles, and starfish.

The chief RIVERS are the Lower Avon, the Parret, the Tone, the Brue, and the Axe. The *Avon*, besides constituting the harbour of Bristol, is navigable for small craft as high as Bath, a distance of sixteen miles above that port. The *Parret* forms the harbour of Bridgwater, and falls into Bridgwater bay at Stert point; the navigable part of it commences at Langport, whence to Stert point is a distance of about twenty miles. The *Tone* is navigable from Taunton to the Parret at Boroughbridge, about eight miles from Taunton, and near the centre of the county. The *Brue* is navigable up to Highbridge, a distance of two miles from its mouth. The smaller streams are very numerous; they mostly flow through fertile tracts, and the banks of many of them are adorned with extensive grounds belonging to the seats of the nobility and gentry: some of the principal are the Yeo, the Cale, the Chew, the Frome, the Ivel, and the Barl. The *Kennet and Avon canal* enters the county from Bradford in Wiltshire, and joins the Avon at Bath. The *Somersetshire Coal canal* commences in the Kennet and Avon canal at Limpley-Stoke, near Bradford, and proceeds to Poulton; a tramway branches from it in the parish of South Stoke to the collieries at Wilton and Clandown. The *Grand Western canal* enters the county from Devonshire near the parish of Thorn St. Margaret's, and proceeds to Taunton. There is also a canal from *Taunton to Bridgwater*. The *Great Western railway* enters the county at Bathford, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Bath, and, crossing the Avon on a bridge near the city, proceeds along the southern bank of the river to within a short distance of Bristol, where it is again carried over the Avon to Temple-Mead. It joins the *Bristol and Exeter railway*, which runs through Somerset in a south-western direction, near the towns of Bridgwater, Taunton, and Wellington, into the county of Devon.

The REMAINS OF ANTIQUITY are very various. The parish of Stanton-Drew, in the north-eastern district, is remarkable as containing the remains of four clusters of huge massive stones, forming two circles, an oblong and an ellipsis, which are supposed to have constituted a Druidical temple. The ancient boundary called *Wansdyke* may be traced in several places; and in the vicinity of its course, near Great Bedwin, celts and ancient instruments of war have been discovered. Besides the Roman cities of Bath and Ilchester, there are numerous places which, although their names have been changed or altered, still bear evident marks of Roman origin in the foundations of some of their walls, and in various remains that have from time to time been dug from them. Among the many miscellaneous remains of this people which have been discovered, more especially at Bath, are included temples, sudatories, tessellated pavements, altars, hypocausts, and coins of different ages. Traces of ancient encampments are visible in various parts. The principal Roman road was the *Fosse-way*, which extends across the county from Bath, in a south-western direction to Perry-Street, on the confines of Devonshire. In a direction nearly parallel with this, ran

another road from the forest of Exmoor, through Taunton, Bridgwater, and Axbridge, to Portishead, whence was a *trajectus*, or ferry, across the Bristol Channel to the city of *Isca Silurum*, now Caerleon. On Salisbury Hill are traces of the earthworks thrown up at the time of the siege of Bath by the Saxons. An encampment called Jack's Castle, near Wilmington, is supposed to be of Danish formation. The intrenchments formed by the forces of Harold, near Porlock, in 1052, are still to be seen.

According to Tanner, the number of religious houses in the county, of all denominations, including two alien priories, was about 44. There are remains of the abbey in the Isle of Athelney, founded by King Alfred; of that of Banwell, established in the same reign; of the abbeys of Bath, Bruton, Cliff, Glastonbury, Hinton, Keynsham, Muchelney, and Wells; of the priories of Barlinch, Barrow, Bath, Berkeley, Buckland, Sordrum, Cannington, Chewton, Dunster, Frome, Hinton-Charterhouse, Ilchester, Kewstoke, Montacute, Portbury, Stavordale, Stogursey, Taunton, Woodspring, and Yeanston; and of the nunneries of Nunney, Walton, and Whiteball. Remains also exist of the ancient castles of Bridgwater, Dunster, Montacute, Stoke-under-Hamdon, Stowey, Taunton, and Walton. Combe-Sydenham, near Stogumber, is a very old mansion, the seat of the family of Sydenham. The more modern seats of nobility and gentry are particularly numerous. Besides the celebrated waters of Bath, there are mineral springs of different properties at Alford, Ashill, Castle-Cary, East Chinnock, Glastonbury, Queen-Camel, Wellington, and Wells; at Nether Stowey is a petrifying spring. In the Mendip hills, and surrounded by wild and magnificent scenery, is *Wokey Hole* (so called from the neighbouring village of Wokey), an extensive natural cavern, the most celebrated in the west of England, in which the waters of the Axe take their rise, in a clear and rapid stream. In the parish of Cheddar, in the same district, is an immense chasm in the hills, called *Cheddar Cliffs*, the scenery of which is particularly rugged and striking. Somersetshire abounds with rare and curious plants, and on the hilly wastes occur the dwarf juniper, the cranberry, and the wortleberry, the last being here provincially called *hurts*. The rocks on the coast have great quantities of the *lichen marinus*, or sea-bread; in the low moors grows the *gale*, or candleberry myrtle. The county gives the title of Duke to the family of Seymour.

SOMERSHAM (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of St. Ives, hundred of HURSTINGSTONE, county of HUNTINGDON,  $8\frac{3}{4}$  miles (E. N. E.) from Huntingdon, and  $64\frac{1}{4}$  (N.) from London; containing 1517 inhabitants. This town, formerly called *Summersum*, is supposed to have derived its name from an adjacent hill which was the site of a summer camp of the Romans. It is situated in a fertile country, abounding with springs of remarkable purity, some of which were considered to possess medicinal qualities. Several of the inhabitants are employed in preparing wicks for rushlights, which are sent to various parts of the kingdom. The market, long since discontinued, was on Friday: fairs are held on June 23rd and November 12th, but they are very inconsiderable. The parish comprises about 3200 acres. The living is a rectory, with the livings of Colne and Pidley annexed, valued in the king's books at £40. 4. 7., and annexed



to the regius professorship of divinity in the university of Cambridge; net income, £1770. An exchange of tithes for land and corn-rents took place in 1796, and a commutation has been made recently for a rent-charge of £531. 10.; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The Baptists have a place of worship. A free school is endowed with the proceeds of £200, the bequest of Thomas Hammond in 1746, and with some land assigned in 1765; the income is £26 a year. There is also a Feoffees' estate, yielding £55 annually, applied to maintaining a bridge over a stream called Cranbrook, on the road from Somersham to Colne; also a causeway leading from the bridge to the church. The bishops of Ely had formerly a palace here.

**SOMERSHAM** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, E. division of SUFFOLK, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Ipswich; containing 485 inhabitants, and comprising 1014*a.* 16*p.* The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of Mrs. Stubbin: the tithes have been commuted for £270. There are places of worship for Independents and Baptists.

**SOMERS-TOWN**, a chapelry, in the parish of *St. Pancras*, Holborn division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX, 2 miles (N. W.) from *St. Paul's Cathedral*, London. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £400; patron, the Vicar of *St. Pancras*. The church was built in 1826, by the Parliamentary Commissioners, on a site provided by the parish; it contains nearly 2000 sittings. This place has, within the last 30 years, become a very populous neighbourhood.—See *PANCRAS, St.*

**SOMERTON** (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of BICESTER, hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, 3½ miles (S. E.) from Deddington; containing 329 inhabitants. It comprises about 1780 acres, and is intersected by the river Cherwell and the Oxford and Birmingham canal. The soil is sandy and loamy, and the subsoil a blue clay, incumbent upon limestone. The locality is celebrated for its perennial springs, affording a plentiful supply of excellent water, and one of which, on the glebe, is said to be the source of the river Ouse. A powerful petrifying spring in the parish forms a small cascade. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 1. 10½.; net income, £225; patron, P. Walsh, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1765; the glebe consists of 47 acres. The parsonage-house was built by Bishop Juxon, whose arms are beautifully painted on glass in the hall window; in the orchard is an apple-tree of the golden-pippin species, planted by that prelate, and supposed to be one of the largest in the kingdom. The church contains several memorials to the Fermor family; and over the communion-table is a fine painting of the Last Supper, which during the commonwealth was much defaced, but was lately restored by the Rev. H. Wintle. On the north side of the tower of the building is represented, in stone, Our Saviour between the Two Thieves; and in the churchyard is a handsome stone cross, having on its south side a crucifix in basso-relievo. Here was once a castle, as appears from the will of Thomas Fermor, Esq., dated 1580, by which he bequeathed "the castle-yard and chapel therein" to his executors, who erected on its site a free school, and endowed it with £40 per annum. Some remains of the mansion still exist, particularly the

large western window, which gave light to the grand hall; and until recently an apartment could be traced, termed the Prince's chamber, from its having been occupied by James II. That king granted a charter for a fair at Somerton, which was held in a place now called Broad Pound.

**SOMERTON** (*St. Michael*), a market-town and parish, in the union of LANGPORT, hundred of SOMERTON, W. division of SOMERSET, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Ilchester, and 123 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 1981 inhabitants. This was anciently the chief town in the county, and during the Saxon era a castle was erected here, which became a royal residence. The castle was subsequently converted into a state prison, and was the place of custody of many distinguished persons, among whom was John, King of France, removed hither from Hertford Castle by Edward III. Its site was afterwards occupied by a gaol, in the erection of which the materials of the ancient edifice were used, and which now forms part of the premises of the White Hart inn. The town is situated near the river Cary, over which is a stone bridge, and consists of several narrow streets. Glove-making is carried on to a considerable extent in connexion with the Yeovil trade. The market is on Tuesday: fairs take place on the Tuesday in Passion-week, and the third, sixth, ninth, and twelfth Tuesdays following, for cattle; and on September 30th and November 5th, for cattle, sheep, hogs, and pedlery. Somerton is governed by a bailiff and constables, annually chosen by the inhabitants. The county magistrates formerly presided at petty-sessions in the town-hall, which stands in the centre of the market-place: they now meet at the Red Lion inn. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 0. 7½., and in the gift of the Earl of Ilchester: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £259, with a glebe of 40 acres, and those belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Bristol, for £687, with 197 acres of glebe. The church is an ancient structure, having an octagonal embattled tower on the south side; the roof is a very curious specimen of carving in wood. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; also a free school founded in the 27th of Charles II., by Thomas Glover, who endowed it with an estate producing £10. 10. per annum, in addition to which it has a rent-charge of £5, given by Alice Yates. On the eastern side of the hill above the village of Hurcot, are considerable quantities of fine white alabaster. Roman pavements have been discovered in the immediate vicinity.

**SOMERTON** (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of STUBBURY, hundred of BABERGH, W. division of SUFFOLK, 9 miles (S. S. W.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 143 inhabitants, and consisting of 995 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 16. 8., and in the gift of the Marquess of Downshire: the tithes have been commuted for £287. 10.; the glebe comprises 40 acres. The church, which stands on high ground, and commands an extensive prospect, has some remains of Norman architecture, and contains the family vault of Viscount Blundell.

**SOMERTON, EAST** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the East and West Flegg incorporation, hundred of WEST FLEGG, E. division of NORFOLK, 9½ miles (S. by W.) from Yarmouth; containing 61 inhabitants. It comprises 798*a.* 1*c.* 27*p.*, of which about 439 acres are arable,



and the remainder pasture; the scenery is generally pleasing. The living is annexed to the rectory of Winterton: the tithes have been commuted for £270. The church has been long since demolished.

SOMERTON, WEST (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the EAST and WEST FLEGG incorporation, hundred of WEST FLEGG, E. division of NORFOLK,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Yarmouth; containing 248 inhabitants. It comprises 1199*a.* 2*r.* 37*p.*, of which 539 acres are pasture, and 10 wood: the village consists of several detached houses at the foot of a gentle eminence. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £56; patron, Thomas Grove, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £320. The church was repaired in 1839; the chancel contains a neat monument to a member of the Rising family. In the reign of Henry II., Ralph de Glanville, lord chief justice of England, founded an hospital here for three lepers, subject to Butley Priory, in Suffolk.

SOMPTING, a parish, in the union of STEYNING, hundred of BRIGHTFORD, rape of BRAMBER, W. division of SUSSEX, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Shoreham; containing 515 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2854 acres, of which 1800 are arable, and the remainder pasture, common, or waste. The surface gradually rises from the southern extremity, and terminates in the north in steep downs, comprehending bold scenery, and commanding extensive views. At Sompting Abbots, the residence of Thomas Compton, Esq., Queen Caroline dwelt for some time. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 7.; net income, £150; patron, C. Marshall, Esq. The church is a cruciform structure, principally in the early English style, with a tower at the west end, and contains a private chapel and an oratory, the latter of which is now used as a baptistery; the edifice was enlarged and repaired in 1828, and again in 1838. An hospital dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Anthony was founded at Cokeham, at an early period, by William Bernchius.

SONNING (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of WOKINGHAM, partly in the hundred of BINFIELD, county of OXFORD, but chiefly in the hundreds of CHARLTON and SONNING, county of BERKS,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. N. E.) from Reading; containing, with the liberty of Early, that of Eye with Dunsden, and that of Woodley with Sandford, 2712 inhabitants, of whom 550 are in Sonning Town liberty. This parish, which is of considerable antiquity, is said to have been the seat of a diocese during the separation of Berks and Wilts from the ancient see of Sherborne; but the fact has not been satisfactorily established. The bishops of Salisbury had a palace here, in which Isabel, queen of the deposed monarch Richard II., resided from the time of his imprisonment in Pontefract Castle till his lamentable death in 1399. The village is situated on the bank of the river Thames, over which is a wooden bridge; and the surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified: the Great Western railway intersects the parish. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. 7. 1.; net income, £451; patron, the Bishop of Oxford; impropiator, R. Palmer, Esq. The vicarial tithes were exchanged for corn-rents in 1816, under an inclosure act; and the impropriate tithes have been recently commuted for a rent-charge of £1762. An act for establishing a general cemetery was passed in 1842. Here is a place of worship for Independents. Sir Thomas Rich, in

1766, founded a free school, which he endowed with an estate now producing £52. 10. per annum; and there are other benefactions for education yielding £26. 14. a year.

SOOTHILL, UPPER and NETHER, a township, in the parish and union of DEWSBURY, Lower division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 1 mile (N. E. by N.) from Dewsbury; containing 4453 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 2326 acres; the lands are in good cultivation, and the substratum abounds with freestone, which is extensively quarried. At Soothill Hall, the ancient seat of the Soothill family, now let out in farm-tenements, is a small room called the Bishop's parlour, which afforded an asylum to the Bishop of Elphin, who in the rebellion of 1645 was driven from his diocese, and died here in 1655. The township includes the two villages of Earls-Heaton and Hanging-Heaton (*which see*), and various scattered hamlets. An old building here, now used as a malt-house, is supposed to have been originally a church or chapel.

SOPLEY (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CHRISTCHURCH, Ringwood and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N.) from Christchurch; containing, with the tythings of Avon, Ripley, and Shirley, 939 inhabitants, of whom 325 are in Sopley tything. The parish comprises 4400 acres, of which 1400 are common or waste land. The village is pleasantly situated on the eastern bank of the river Avon, over which is a ford, said to have been crossed by Sir Walter Tyrrel on his way to Poole, after the death of Rufus. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; patron, H. Compton, Esq.; impropiator, W. Wyndham, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £550, and the vicarial for £330; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 40 acres. The parochial church is one of the smallest cruciform structures in the kingdom. An additional church was consecrated on the 5th December 1839, containing 337 sittings, of which 250 are free; £700 for the erection, and £1000 for the endowment, were given principally by the Diocesan Church-Building Society at Winchester, and a grant was also made by the Pastoral-Aid Society. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents. In Derrat Lane, or Danes-rout Lane, so called from the rout of the Danes at the place, are two large sepulchral barrows.

SOPWORTH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of MALMESBURY, and in a detached portion of the hundred of CHIPPENHAM, Malmesbury and Kingswood, and N. divisions of WILTS,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by S.) from Malmesbury; containing 216 inhabitants. It is situated about a mile from the road between Bath and Oxford, and comprises 1000*a.* 2*r.* The soil rests upon oolite, the surface of which is loose and broken, and, being mixed in several parts with clay, forms a kind of subsoil frequently called stone-brash. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 10. 5., and in the gift of the Duke of Beaufort: the tithes have been commuted for £198; the glebe comprises 100 acres.

SOTBY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of HORNCASTLE, E. division of the wapentake of WRAGGAE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (E. by N.) from Wragby; containing 156 inhabitants, and comprising 1606 acres by admeasurement. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at



£9. 0. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £193. The tithes were commuted for land in 1801; the glebe altogether contains 300 acres.

SOTHERTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (W. by N.) from Wangford; containing 222 inhabitants, and comprising an area of about 1000 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of Uggeshall, and valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.: the tithes have been commuted for £275, and the glebe consists of 12 acres.

SOTTERLEY (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WANGFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by S.) from Beccles; containing 223 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of Frederick Barne, Esq., whose ancestor, Sir George Barne, was lord mayor of London in the time of Edward VI. The tithes have been commuted for £295; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 17 acres. The church is pleasantly situated in Sotterley Park, near the mansion, and consists of nave and chancel, with an embattled tower; a gallery was erected in 1836. The chancel contains several brasses to the ancient family of Playters, and on its northern side is a splendid monument of marble and alabaster to Sir Thomas Playters.

SOTWELL (*St. James*), a parish, in the union and parliamentary borough of WALLINGFORD, hundred of MORETON, county of BERKS,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (N. W. by W.) from Wallingford; containing 148 inhabitants, and comprising 672*a.* 2*r.* 5*p.* The living is annexed to the rectory of St. Leonard, Wallingford. The rector's tithes have been commuted for £119. 11.: Queen's College, Oxford, and God's House, Southampton, own a portion of the impropriate tithes, which have been commuted for £102. 11.; and the remainder have been commuted for £51.

SOUGHTON, or SYCHTYN, a township, in the parish of LLANSILLIN, hundred of OSWESTRY, N. division of SALOP,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Oswestry; containing 251 inhabitants.

SOULBURY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Leighton-Buzzard; containing, with part of the hamlet of Hollingdon, 615 inhabitants, of whom 499 are in the township of Soulbury. The London and Birmingham railway intersects the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £116; the patronage and impropriation belong to Miss Lovett. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Robert Lovett, in 1710, and the Rev. John Sambee, in 1728, endowed a school with property now producing an income of £77; and there are also some trifling bequests appropriated to charitable purposes.

SOULBY, a township, in the parish of DACRE, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of the county of CUMBERLAND, 5 miles (S. W.) from Penrith; containing 61 inhabitants. The village is situated on the margin of the beautiful lake Ullswater.

SOULBY, a chapelry, in the parish of KIRKBY-STEPHEN, East ward and union, county of WESTMORELAND, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Brough; containing 300 inhabitants. It comprises 2475*a.* 2*r.* 5*p.*, of which about 936 acres are arable, and 1539 meadow and pas-

ture. The village is considerable, and is situated on the rivulet Scandale, which is here crossed by a bridge of three arches, erected in 1819. Fairs for cattle and sheep are held on the Tuesday before Easter and on August 30th. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £78; patron, Sir George Musgrave, Bart.; impropriator, J. Wakefield, Esq. The chapel was erected in 1663, and the living endowed at the expense of Sir Philip Musgrave. Land was assigned in 1806, in lieu of all moduses and small tithes.

SOULDERN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BICESTER, hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Deddington; containing 604 inhabitants. The Oxford and Birmingham canal passes through the parish, and the river Cherwell forms the western boundary. The soil on the lower grounds is clay, and stony on the hills: strong plank-stones are quarried here, and used extensively in the neighbourhood. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 14. 2., and in the gift of St. John's College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £428. 11.; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains  $13\frac{1}{4}$  acres. The church is a curious ancient structure, with a tower in the Norman style; a Norman arch which separated the nave from the chancel was destroyed in rebuilding the latter, and other alterations and repairs have defaced the original character of the edifice. The churchyard and parsonage are the theme of Wordsworth's beautiful sonnet entitled *A Parsonage in Oxfordshire*. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. In 1844 some sepulchral remains, believed to be Roman, were discovered in digging stone near the village; a description has been published by Sir H. L. Dryden, Bart., accompanied by drawings. Ploughley Hill, whence the name of the hundred, is in this parish.

SOULDROP (*All Saints*), a parish, in the hundred of WILLEY, union and county of BEDFORD,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by N.) from Harrold; containing 332 inhabitants. This parish, which was inclosed under an act passed in 1770, is situated in the north-western part of the county, upon the road between Bedford and Higham-Ferrers. A branch diverges from that road, in the immediate vicinity of Souldrop, to Harrold. The living is a discharged rectory, united in 1735 to that of Knettling, and valued in the king's books at £10. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1770, and under the recent Tithe act have been further commuted for a rent-charge of £8. 17. 4.; there are 68 acres of glebe. The body of the church has been rebuilt, but the ancient steeple remains, and, though not lofty, forms a conspicuous object for several miles round.

SOULTON, a township, in the parish and union of WEM, Whitechurch division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of the county of SALOP; containing 34 inhabitants.

SOUND, a township, in the parish of WRENSBURY, union and hundred of NANTWICH, S. division of the county of CHESHIRE, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from Nantwich; containing 255 inhabitants. It comprises 1067 acres, of which 37 are common or waste; the soil is partly clay and partly sand. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £92. 5.; and the vicarial for £21. 3. 11., payable to the vicar of the parish of Acton. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship in the township.



**SOURTON** (*St. THOMAS à BECKET*), a parish, in the union of **OAKHAMPTON**, hundred of **LIFTON**, Lifton and S. divisions of the county of **DEVON**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W.) from Oakhampton; containing 732 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 3740 acres, exclusive of a large tract of common formerly belonging to Dartmoor; the surface is hilly. The village is on the road from Oakhampton to Tavistock. The living is annexed to the rectory of Bridestowe.

**SOUTHAMBERSHAM**.—See **AMBERSHAM, SOUTH**.—*And other places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

**SOUTHACRE** (*St. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of **SWAFFHAM**, hundred of **SOUTH GREENHOE**, W. division of **NORFOLK**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by W.) from Swaffham; containing 100 inhabitants. It comprises 2492a. 6p., of which 2066 acres are arable, 123 pasture, and 207 woodland. The river Nar runs along the northern boundary. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 18.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of A. Fountaine, Esq.; the tithes have been commuted for £510; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises about  $44\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The church contains portions in the three styles of English architecture, with a square embattled tower; at the east end of the north aisle is a chapel, in which is the effigy of a Knight Templar, supposed to represent Sir Eudo Harsick, who died in 1292, and by whom it is thought the church was erected. At Racheness, in the parish, in the time of Henry II., was an hospital for lepers, subordinate to the priory of Castle-Acre. There are slight remains of the ancient Hall, the seat of the Harsicks.

**SOUTHALL**, a hamlet, in the parish of **HAYES**, union of **UXBRIDGE**, hundred of **ELTHORNE**, county of **MIDDLESEX**,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W.) from London. A considerable market for fat-cattle is held every Wednesday; and the place is much benefited by the Great Western railway, which has a station here. A chapel dedicated to St. John was built and endowed at Southall Green, in 1839, by Henry Dobbs, Esq., in whose family the patronage is vested.

**SOUTHAM**, with **BROCKHAMPTON**, a hamlet, in the parish and hundred of **BISHOP'S-CLEEVE**, union of **WINCHCOMB**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E.) from Cheltenham; containing 278 inhabitants, and comprising 1743 acres. The Birmingham and Gloucester railway passes through the hamlet.

**SOUTHAM** (*St. JAMES*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the Southam division of the hundred of **KNIGHTLOW**, S. division of the county of **WARWICK**, 10 miles (E. S. E.) from Warwick, on the road to Banbury, and 84 (N. W.) from London; containing 1670 inhabitants. This town, anciently called *Suthau*, is of great antiquity, and possessed a mint. The monks of Coventry had a religious establishment here; and in Bury orchard, near the churchyard, foundations have been discovered, and many skeletons dug up. In an old mansion near the centre of the town, which appears to have been built before Queen Elizabeth's reign, Charles I. and his two sons are said to have slept, on the night before the battle of Edge-Hill, in which engagement a son of the Earl of Pembroke, who was buried in Southam church, was slain. The parochial register, under the year 1641, contains an entry of money paid to the royal footman for opening the church doors,

which had been locked and sealed by the king's order, as a punishment to the inhabitants for not ringing the bells on his entering the place.

The **TOWN** is situated on an eminence rising from the eastern bank of a tributary of the river Leam, and consists of two streets; the houses in general are modern and well built, the inhabitants are adequately supplied with water from springs, and the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified. The stream is crossed by a neat stone bridge of two arches, at the lower extremity of the town; and on rising ground on the opposite side, an antique mansion forms a striking contrast with the other buildings. The market is on Monday, and is well supplied with corn. Fairs are held for cattle and horses on the first Monday in every month: at the June fair is occasionally celebrated the procession of Lady Godiva, in imitation of that at Coventry. The powers of the county debt-court of Southam, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Southam. The parish comprises 2976 acres, whereof two-thirds are arable, and the remainder pasture; the surface is elevated, the soil a fertile clay: limestone of good quality is quarried for building purposes and agriculture.

The **LIVING** is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 17. 6., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £534. The church is a handsome structure in the decorated and later English styles, with a tower and fine spire; the chancel has some remarkably good windows in the former, and the clerestory is lighted by windows in the latter, style. The roof of the nave contains some remains of rich ornamental work; an old pulpit from a neighbouring church has been erected, and there is a new and handsomely-carved reading-desk. The Independents have a place of worship. A free school was founded in 1762, and endowed with land now producing about £60 per annum. The townlands estate produces £178. 15. per annum, for the relief of the poor, and the repair of bridges and highways; and £24. 10., left by the Rev. Henry Edmunds, go to the clothing of ten poor men. An infirmary for curing diseases of the eye and ear, established by Mr. Smith, a resident surgeon, in 1818, under the patronage of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, is supported by subscription. The union of Southam embraces 19 parishes or places, and contains a population of 9907. Here is a mineral spring with the same properties as the waters at Leamington; also a spring called Holywell. Francis Holyoake, author of the first collection of English words published in the form of a dictionary, was rector of the parish in the seventeenth century.

**SOUTHAMPTON**, a sea-port, borough, market-town, and county of itself, locally in the S. division of **HAMPSHIRE**, 75 miles (S. W. by W.) from London; containing 27,744 inhabitants. This place probably derives its name from the ancient British *Ant*, the original appellation of one of the rivers which empty themselves into its fine estuary. To the north-east of the present town, on the opposite bank of the Itchen, the Romans had a military station called



*Arms.*



*Claudentum*, which was succeeded by the Saxon town of *Hantune*, on the site of the modern Southampton. In 838, the Danes with a fleet of 33 ships effected a landing on the coast, but were repulsed with considerable loss by Wulphere, governor of the southern part of the county, under Ethelwolf; in 860 they again penetrated into the county, and burned the city of Winchester. During the reign of Athelstan two mints were established here. In 981, a party of Danish pirates having made a descent from seven large vessels, plundered the town, and laid waste the neighbouring coast. In the reign of Ethelred II., Sweyn, King of Denmark, and Olave, King of Norway, landed here with a considerable force, burned the place, massacred the inhabitants, and committed the most dreadful depredations in the surrounding country, till Ethelred purchased peace by the payment of £16,000, on the receipt of which the invaders embarked at Hantune for the continent. Canute, after his establishment on the throne, made this town his occasional residence; and it was whilst seated on the beach here, at the influx of the tide, that he took occasion to make that memorable reproof of his courtiers, for their gross flattery, which has been recorded by historians.

At the time of the Conquest, the town had been so much reduced by the repeated incursions of the Danes, that King William had only 79 demesne tenants here. Henry II. and his queen landed at the port, on their return from France, in 1174. In the reign of John, Adam de Port was governor of the castle; in that of Edward III. the town was completely destroyed by the French and their allies, the Spaniards and Genoese, but they were at length repulsed, with the loss of the Prince of Sicily and other commanders. Richard II. enlarged the castle, and strengthened the fortifications that had been erected for the defence of the harbour. Henry V., previously to the battle of Agincourt, marshalled his army here; and during his stay in the town, detected a conspiracy formed against him by the Lords Cambridge and Scroop, and Sir Thomas Grey, who were at once executed at Southampton for treason, and buried in the chapel of an ancient hospital, still remaining, called God's House. In the reign of Edward IV., the town was the scene of a sanguinary contest between the partisans of the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the former gained the victory, and many of the Lancastrian chiefs were by the king's order executed with extreme barbarity. The place had so much increased in extent and importance, and its trade had become so flourishing, that, in the reign of Edward V., the lord mayor of London was appointed collector of the king's duties at the port. In 1512, Grey, Marquess of Dorset, embarked here with a force for the assistance of Ferdinand, King of Spain, and ten years later, the Emperor Charles V. sailed from Southampton, on his return to his own dominions, after having visited Henry VIII. Edward VI., in his tour through the western and southern parts of the kingdom for the benefit of his health, visited the town, and was sumptuously entertained by the mayor and corporation; and Philip, King of Spain, on his arrival in England to espouse Queen Mary, landed at the port, and was entertained at the sheriff's house by the mayor and his brethren, who sent him a present of wine, which he received on board his ship, the *Grace de Dieu*.

The town is situated on a peninsular tract of ground rising from the north-eastern shore of Southampton Water, and bounded on the east by the river Itchen, over which a floating or steam bridge, leading to the Gosport road, was constructed under an act obtained in 1834. On the south and west is a fine open bay formed by the confluence of the Itchen with the river Test. The shores of the bay, or estuary, are richly clothed with wood, and afford a succession of diversified scenery, the vicinity being studded with villages, mansions, and villas. Southampton Water, about two miles broad at its entrance near Calshot Castle, stretches north-westward from opposite the Isle of Wight for nearly seven miles; on the eastern shore are the ruins of Netley Abbey, forming an object romantically picturesque. The town, rising gradually from the margin of the water, is distinguished for the beauty of its situation; and the approach from the London road, through an avenue of stately elms and a well-built suburb, is exceedingly striking. The principal entrance to the old town is through Bar-gate, one of the ancient gates, on the north front of which are two gigantic figures representing Sir Bevois of Southampton and the giant Ascupart: according to a legendary tale, Bevois is said to have slain the giant in combat. From this gate, which is embattled and machicolated, a spacious street more than half a mile in length leads directly to the quay. The old town was inclosed with walls nearly a mile and a quarter in circuit, of which considerable portions, with their ruined circular towers, are still entire, the principal part being that reaching from the south-east of West-gate along the shore northward. Of the ancient gates, the chief now remaining are West-gate and South-gate, in addition to Bar-gate, in relation to which last, the more modern part of the town is distinguished by the appellation of Above-Bar, while the other part is called Below-Bar. In Above-Bar are many fine ranges of building, and a new street of handsome houses has been erected leading to the western shore, with a terrace commanding a view of the surrounding scenery. The town is well paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with excellent water. An act for its general improvement was passed in 1844.

A literary and philosophical society, established some years since by a proprietary of 30 members, is further supported by an unlimited number of annual subscribers of £1. 1.; and lectures are given periodically. In a central part of the High-street, during six months of the year, is an exhibition of paintings for sale, well known as the Hants Picture Gallery. A medical society was instituted in 1834. The principal library and reading-rooms are in the High-street, and there are two circulating libraries and several reading-rooms in other parts of the town, together with billiard rooms. The mechanics institute, in Hanover-buildings, was established a few years since, and is very flourishing; there are nearly 400 members, and it contains a museum, library, and lecture room. Near the Platform is a subscription bowling-green. There are two assembly rooms, one called the Long Rooms, erected on the west side of the town in 1761, and the other recently built, termed the Archery Rooms. The theatre, in French-street, is well arranged; the season commences in August. Races are held in the autumn, continuing two days; the course, which is well adapted to the purpose, is pleas-



santly situated on Southampton Common, and was given by the corporation. The Archery grounds, on the west bank of the Southampton Water, form an agreeable promenade; and Mr. Page's botanic gardens adjoining contain a very extensive collection of indigenous and exotic plants, constantly keeping pace with the improved state of botanical science and discovery. The largest riding-school, it is said, out of London, has just been completed here; its length is 122 feet, and its breadth 43. A regatta takes place during the summer, at which prizes, given by subscription, are contested for on the Southampton river, than which none can be more favourably adapted to aquatic excursions, the bay being finely sheltered. The Royal Southampton Yacht-Club was established some years ago, and a handsome building in the Italian style, for the use of its members, was opened in Oct. 1846; it stands near the pier, and forms an ornament to the south part of the town.

The salubrity of the air, and the beauty of its situation, have made Southampton a resort for sea-bathing; and hot, cold, medicated, and vapour baths have been constructed. In addition to those previously established, a handsome and commodious building was lately erected in the Grecian style, at an expense of £7000, near the Platform on the beach; but this is now the Southampton dock-house, and stands in the centre of the dock land: the other baths, however, have been much improved, and the loss is therefore not much felt. Numerous respectable lodging-houses are let to visitors. On the beach is a causeway planted with trees, extending above half a mile: the Platform, which has been much enlarged, contains an ancient piece of ordnance, given by Henry VIII., and mounted on a handsome cast-iron carriage, the gift of John Fleming, Esq. The government have presented to the town six pieces of ordnance, to be used on public occasions of rejoicing, and these are also on the Platform. Some barracks erected during the late war, and occupying about two acres of land, were in 1816 considerably enlarged, and converted into a military asylum, under the patronage of the late Duke of York, for the orphan daughters of soldiers, and of girls whose mothers are dead and their fathers absent on service; the buildings are of brick, handsome, and commodious. At Itchen Ferry, and on the western side of the town, bathing-machines are kept. The environs are remarkable for the beauty of their scenery, and the number of elegant mansions and villas they contain; and in addition to the numerous attractions which the town itself possesses, and the facilities afforded for aquatic excursions, extensive rides may be taken through a country abounding with interest.

The PORT, whose jurisdiction extends from Langstone harbour on the east, to Hurst Castle on the west, and midway from Calshot Castle to the Isle of Wight, carries on a considerable foreign trade: the imports are, wine and fruit from Portugal; hemp, iron, and tallow, from Russia; pitch and tar from Sweden, and timber from other ports on the Baltic. There is also a good trade with Jersey and Guernsey; and by act of parliament of Edward III., making Southampton one of the staple ports for the exportation of wool, all cargoes of that material, not originally shipped to those islands from this port, must either be reloaded here, or pay a duty at the custom-house. A coasting-trade is carried on with Wales, from which it imports iron and slates;

with Newcastle, from which it obtains coal, lead, and glass; and with various other places. It is one of the most interesting of our sea-ports, on account of its connexion with the new overland route to India: a steamer leaves on the 20th of every month for Gibraltar, Malta (where the travellers and expresses from London *viâ* Paris and Marseilles are taken up), and Alexandria, whence the transit is continued to Cairo, across Suez, and down the Red Sea, to India. A West India mail steamer, also, leaves the port on the 2nd and 17th of each month, for Madeira, Barbadoes, &c. There is steam communication with Portugal, with Havre, New York, Bremen, New Orleans, and with the Channel Islands and Dublin; and steam-packets also afford a constant communication with the Isle of Wight.

The quay, on which stands a convenient custom-house, is accessible to vessels of 250 tons' burthen, and a spacious stone-faced quay has been added on the eastern side for smaller craft. A landing pier, for the convenience of passengers to and from the Isle of Wight, Guernsey, Jersey, and France, was constructed by act of parliament, in 1832. It is 900 feet in length, curving at the eastern extremity for the accommodation of the steam-packets; the carriage-road is 20 feet wide, and on each side of it is a foot-path protected by railing. The pier is of timber, is lighted with gas, and forms an agreeable promenade. In 1837 it was discovered to have been nearly destroyed by submarine insects, between high and low water mark; and in consequence, all the piles have been replaced by others thickly studded with nails. Some very extensive docks have been constructed here. The tidal-dock was commenced in 1838, and opened August 29th, 1842, having been completed at a cost of £140,000; it has always 18 feet water at low-water spring tides, and the entrance is 150 feet in width, thus admitting vessels of almost any tonnage. A graving-dock was opened in July 1846, having been completed in fourteen months at a cost of £60,000; it is 313 feet long, the width of the gates 66 feet, and at high-tide it has about 18 feet of water. A second graving-dock, completed in 1847, is 282 feet in length, and the width of the gates 51 feet. Buildings, likewise, have been erected for the storage of goods; and a tramway has been formed to the station of the London railway, distant about 300 yards. The number of vessels of above 50 tons registered at the port, is 65, and their aggregate burthen 7520 tons. The harbour is spacious, and affords good anchorage for ships, which may ride at any time in security, being sheltered from all winds.

The trade of the town principally arises from the wants of the inhabitants and visitors, and is facilitated by the Itchen canal navigation to Winchester, the river itself being navigable as far as Northam. At that village is an establishment for making boilers for steam-engines, where from 30 to 50 hands are also employed in iron ship-building. The London and South-Western railway, constructed under an act obtained in 1834, has its terminus here; the line is  $76\frac{3}{4}$  miles long, and has branches from Bishop's-Stoke, a few miles north of Southampton, to Gosport and Salisbury. A railway from Southampton to Dorchester was completed in 1847; its length is 62 miles, including a branch of two miles to Poole. The markets are on Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, that on Friday being for corn; they are well supplied with fish, eggs, poultry, and provisions of every



kind. The fairs are on May 6th and 7th, for cows and pigs, and on Trinity Monday and Tuesday. The latter, a very ancient fair, is proclaimed by the mayor with particular ceremony on the preceding Saturday, and continues till the Wednesday noon following; it is principally for horses, cattle, and pigs, and is held on the eastern side of the town, near the site of an ancient hermitage which was occupied by William Geoffrey, to whom its revenue, arising from standings, &c., was originally granted. A court of pie-poudre is attached to it, and during its continuance all persons are free from arrest for debt within the precincts of the borough.

Corporation Seal.



Obverse.

Reverse.

The inhabitants were first incorporated in the reign of Henry I., whose charter was confirmed by Richard I., and by John, who assigned the customs of the port, together with those of Portsmouth, to the burgesses, for an annual payment of £200. Their privileges were extended and confirmed by numerous subsequent sovereigns, and were modified by Charles I. The corporation now consists of a mayor, 10 aldermen, and 30 councillors, under the act 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the borough is divided into five wards, comprising in the whole about 1970 acres, and the number of magistrates is 14. The town exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward I., since which time it has regularly returned two members to parliament: the mayor is returning officer. The recorder presides at quarterly courts of session for all offences not capital; and the corporation have the privilege of holding assizes, when the judges are travelling the Western circuit, to try for capital crimes committed within the limits of the town and county of the town. A court of record occurs every alternate Tuesday, for the recovery of debts to any amount; petty-sessions take place daily, and a court leet annually. The powers of the county debt-court of Southampton, established in 1847, extend over the registration-districts of Southampton, South Stoneham, and New-forest. The inhabitants paying scot and lot have right of common on the Town Lands adjoining the town, the most extensive of which is the common, containing about 350 acres.

The audit-house, erected about 70 years since, is a handsome building, comprising in the upper story a spacious hall, where the business of the corporation is transacted, and the records and insignia are deposited; among the latter, which are very splendid, is a silver oar, borne before the mayor on public occasions. The guild-hall is a room above the arches of the ancient Bar-gate, already mentioned, which is a beautiful and venerable

structure in the Norman style. The principal archway is deeply moulded and enriched, and flanked by circular embattled turrets; the approach is ornamented with two lions sejant, cast in lead, presented to the corporation in 1744, in lieu of two which were decayed, by William Lee, Esq., on his being elected a burgess. The south side of the gateway is neatly faced with stone, with a niche in the centre containing a statue of George III., presented by the late Marquess of Lansdowne, to replace a decayed figure of Queen Anne. The common gaol for the borough comprises four rooms for 50 prisoners: the bridewell contains three rooms, capable of receiving ten prisoners, and a small chapel, in which divine service is performed once a week; the sheriff's prison for debtors contains two wards, and is adapted for ten prisoners.

Southampton comprises the PARISHES of All Saints, containing 6901; Holy Rood, 2036; St. John and St. Lawrence united, 1132; St. Mary, 14,885; and St. Michael, 2149 inhabitants. The living of *All Saints* is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 1. 10½., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £400. The church, rebuilt on the enlarged site of the ancient structure, is in the Grecian style, with a turret at the end rising from a square pedestal, and surrounded by six Corinthian columns, supporting a circular entablature surmounted by a dome. The area underneath the church is divided into arched catacombs, in one of which are deposited the remains of Captain Carteret, the celebrated circumnavigator, and of Bryan Edwards, author of the *History of the West Indies*. The living of *Holy Rood* parish is a discharged vicarage, valued at £12. 1. 10½.; net income, £379; patrons, the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford. The church is an ancient structure in the High-street, with a tower and spire at the south-west angle, and has a portico in front; among the monuments is one by Rysbrach to Miss E. Stanley, sister of the Right Hon. Hans Stanley, with an epitaph written by the poet Thomson, who has immortalised her memory in his poem of the *Seasons*. The living of *St. John's* is a discharged rectory, united to that of St. Lawrence, and valued at £6. 13. 4.; the church has been demolished. The living of the parish of *St. Lawrence* is a discharged rectory, valued at £7. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £148. The old church, a small building, was taken down, and a much larger edifice erected, which was consecrated March 31st, 1842, and is an ornamental feature in the High-street; it is in the later English style, and contains 600 sittings. *St. Mary's* is a rectory, in the precinct of the town, valued in the king's books at £37. 5. 5., and in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester. The church is modern; the churchyard is very large. *St. Michael's* is a discharged vicarage, valued at £12. 11. 10½., and in the gift of the Crown; net income, £150. The church is an ancient and spacious structure, chiefly in the Norman style, with a tower between the nave and chancel, surmounted by a lofty and well-proportioned octagonal spire. The massive circular columns that supported the roof have been replaced with lighter octangular pillars, and sharply pointed arches. The tracery of the large west window has been carefully restored, and the upper compartments embellished with stained glass; a new window, also, of elegant design has been placed by the corporation in the chapel of the



church, in which, from time immemorial, the mayors have been sworn into office. The font is highly enriched; there are some ancient monuments, and in the chapel is a cenotaph of Lord Chancellor Wriothsley, who passed sentence of death on Queen Anne Boleyn.

*St. Paul's*, a proprietary chapel in the parish of All Saints, erected about 1831, is a handsome edifice in the later English style, and has an east window adorned with stained glass. In the town are also, a chapel dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, enlarged in 1847, and a free chapel dedicated to *Our Saviour*, the livings of both which are perpetual curacies; net income of the former, £110; patrons, certain Trustees: and of the latter, £150; patron, the Rev. W. Davies. The living of *St. Peter's* is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Rector of All Saints; income, £200. There are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, the Society of Friends, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. A cemetery was consecrated in May 1846.

The *Free Grammar school* was founded in the reign of Edward VI.; the corporation have erected a convenient school-house, on the site of an ancient edifice called Westhall, and the endowment produces about £30 per annum. Among the eminent men who have been educated in the establishment, was Dr. Watts, a native of Southampton, whose father kept a boarding-school in the town. A charity school was instituted in 1760, for qualifying boys for the sea-service, by Alderman Taunton, who left considerable funds for charitable uses. The hospital of *Domus Dei*, or *God's House*, was originally founded in the reign of Henry III., as a convent for nuns, and as a chapel to a neighbouring friary, which was burned by the French in the reign of Edward III.; after various changes, it was established as an hospital for a warden, four brothers, and four sisters. The buildings are ancient, and retain much of their original character; the chapel was long used as a place of worship by French Protestants. The *Hospital of St. John*, on the site of which the theatre has been built, consisted of a master and six boys, and was sold in 1774, under an act of the 13th of George III., for the sum of £425, which was appropriated towards the erection of the present workhouse. *Thorner's almshouses*, a neat and commodious range of building, receive their name from Robert Thorner, Esq., who in 1690 bequeathed a sum to accumulate for the foundation; they were built in 1789, and have lately been enlarged. The same benefactor left considerable funds for apprenticing children. There is also a penitentiary, or refuge for destitute females, a spacious building with a handsome chapel attached to it, in front of Kingsland-place. Miss Elizabeth Bird bequeathed £1400 three per cents. to the corporation, in trust, for the annual payment of £5 each to six unmarried women, members of the Church of England, and upwards of sixty years of age; and the late Mr. Newman left nearly £3000 in the funds for the erection and maintenance of an infirmary, which was established in 1839. Southampton is one of the twenty-four corporations entitled to Sir Thomas White's lending charity; and there are various other bequests for distribution among the poor. Southampton gives the title of Baron to the family of Fitzroy.

SOUTHAMPTON, COUNTY of, on the southern coast, bounded on the east by the counties of Surrey and Sussex, on the north by that of Berks, on the west

by Wiltshire and Dorset, and on the south by the English Channel. Including the Isle of Wight, it extends from 50° 36' to 51° 23' (N. Lat.) and from 45' to 1° 53' (W. Lon.), and comprises an area of upwards of 1628 square miles, or 1,041,920 statute acres: it contains 66,617 houses inhabited, 3311 uninhabited, and 502 in course of erection; and the population amounts to 355,004 persons, of whom 175,023 are males.

At the period of the invasion of Britain by Cæsar, the southern parts of this district were a portion of the territory of the Regni, and the more northern tracts part of that of the Belgæ, who had come over from Gaul, and violently dispossessed the former inhabitants. Under the Romans it was included in the division called *Britannia Prima*. The Isle of Wight, called by that people *Vectis*, is mentioned by Suetonius as having been conquered by Vespasian; but no other traces of Roman occupation have been at any time discovered in it than a few coins. On the establishment of the kingdom of Wessex, by Cerdic, a great part of the county was included within the limits of that kingdom, while a portion of its southern shores, together with the Isle of Wight, was comprised in the Saxon kingdom of Kent. The ancient British name of the district was *Gwent*, or *Y Went*, a term descriptive of its open downs; and hence the appellation *Caer Gwent*, or the city of the Gwentians, now Winchester. When the Saxon dominions in Britain were divided into shires, the district received the name of *Hamtonscyre*, from the ancient name of the present town of Southampton; and this was afterwards corrupted into *Hamptescyre*, whence the modern appellations of Hampshire and Hants. The name of the Isle of Wight is considered by Mr. Whitaker and other antiquaries to have been derived from the British word *Guith*, or *Guict*, signifying the divorced or disjoined, and apparently indicating a supposition that the island was once connected with the main land: hence also arose its Roman name of *Vectis*, or the separated region. By the Saxons it was called *Weet*. William the Conqueror, on his accession to the throne of England, granted the lordship of the Isle of Wight, with a palatine jurisdiction, to his kinsman, William Fitz-Osbert. It afterwards several times escheated to, and otherwise became vested in, the crown, and was as often granted to different noble families. Sir Edward Widville, who, in the first of Henry VII., was made captain of the island, was probably lord also of it; but since the period of his death the lordship has remained in the possession of the crown, although some lands annexed to the castle at Carisbrooke continue to be holden by the governor *jure officii*. From the time that Edward I. purchased the lordship of Isabella de Fortibus, the defence of the island was generally entrusted to some person nominated by the crown, who was at first distinguished by the appellation of warden, afterwards by that of captain, and, in later times, by that of governor.

The county is included in the diocese of Winchester, and province of Canterbury; and the archdeaconry of Winchester, which is co-extensive with the county, comprises the deaneries of Alresford, Alton, Andover, Basingstoke, Droxford, Fordingbridge, Sombourn, Southampton, Isle of Wight, and Winchester, and contains 305 parishes. The Northern division includes the minor sessional divisions of Alton, Andover, Basingstoke, Droxford, Kingsclere, Odiham, Petersfield, and Winchester;



and the Southern division those of Fareham, Lymington, Ringwood, Romsey, Southampton, and the town and county of the town of Southampton. The ancient hundreds are 39 in number, and besides them are the liberties of Alresford, Alverstoke and Gosport, Beaulieu, Bentley, Breamore, Dibden, Havant, Lymington, Soke (Winchester), and Westover; and the liberties of East and West Medina, in the Isle of Wight. The county contains the city of Winchester; the borough, market, and sea-port towns of Christchurch, Lymington, Newport, Portsmouth, and Southampton; the borough and market towns of Andover and Petersfield; the sea-port and market-town of Yarmouth; the sea-ports of Newtown, Emsworth (a dependency on the harbour of Portsmouth), and Brading; and the market-towns of Alresford, Alton, Basingstoke, Bishop's-Waltham, Fareham, Fordingbridge, Gosport, Havant, Kingsclere, Odiham, Ringwood, Romsey, Stockbridge, and Whitechurch. Under the act 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the county was divided into the Northern and the Southern divisions, each sending two members to parliament; and the Isle of Wight was, for electoral purposes, constituted a county of itself, with one representative. Two members are returned for Winchester, and two for each of the boroughs, except Christchurch and Petersfield, which, under the Reform act, now send only one each. Hampshire is included in the Western circuit; and the assizes and quarter-sessions are held at Winchester.

In form the county, exclusively of the Isle of Wight, approaches to a square, with a triangular projection at its south-western corner. The Isle is separated from the main land by a strait of unequal breadth, formerly called the Solent Sea, now the Sound, or, more usually, the West Channel, the breadth of which, at its western extremity, is about a mile, and towards its eastern end as much as 7 miles. The form of the island is somewhat rhomboidal, the greatest diagonal being 23 miles from east to west, and the transverse diameter, from north to south, about 13 miles.

The SURFACE of the county is beautifully varied by gently-rising hills and fruitful valleys, and, in some parts, with extensive tracts of woodland. In the southern districts, approaching the coast, the population is much more dense than elsewhere; the mildness of the seasons, the beauty of the landscapes, and the proximity to the ports, operating as strong inducements to the continued residence of many families besides those engaged in commercial pursuits. The agricultural report drawn up by Charles Vancouver, Esq., for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture, divides the main land into five districts. The *First*, called the woodland division, occupies the northern portion of the county, comprising an area of 103,944 acres, and includes the woodlands and wastes of Bagshot, &c. Its soil and substrata are various, but the great mass of the district has a strong brown and grey loam, resting upon a tough blue and yellow clay, and having generally an excess of moisture with numerous unsound and boggy places. The *Second* tract comprises the main body of the county from the borders of Wiltshire to those of Sussex and Surrey, and is computed to contain 454,295 acres. The higher parts of this large central district have much the appearance of an elevated plain, divided into many unequal portions, and intersected by deep hollows, through which brooks and rivulets descend, for the most part in a southern

course, towards the sea. The more elevated tracts are almost wholly in open and extensive sheep-downs. The substratum is throughout a firm unbroken bed of chalk. The *Third* district is small, containing only 49,525 acres, and includes the forests of Woolmer and Alice-Holt; the hills of Binfield, Great and Little Worldham, Selborne, and Empshott; together with all the lower sides of the chalk hills surrounding the vale of Petersfield, the soil of which is, for the most part, a grey sandy loam of good staple, lying on a kind of soft sand rock. The *Fourth* division consists of the whole southern part of the county situated on the main land, excepting a tract of 26,895 acres at its south-eastern extremity; and comprises an area of 333,489 acres. This large area, besides many extensive wastes and commons, comprehends the Forest of Bere, the New-Forest, and Waltham Chase. Its soils are various, but consist chiefly of light sandy and gravelly loams, intermixed with clay and brick earth, and resting on substrata of argillaceous and calcareous marl. The *Fifth* district contains 26,895 acres. It includes Hayling Island, forming the south-eastern extremity of the county; and Portsea Island, containing the town of Portsmouth; together with the tracts on the main land immediately opposite to them. In the islands and the low grounds of the main land, a strong flinty and a hazel-coloured loam prevail. The soil and substrata of Portsdown Hill, in the different degrees of its elevation, are similar to those of the chalk district.

Through the centre of the ISLE of WIGHT, from east to west, extends a range of lofty hills, affording pasturage for sheep, and commanding views over every part of the island, with the ocean on the south, and the beautiful shores of Hampshire on the north. On the coast of the isle, the land is in some parts very high, particularly on the south, where the cliffs are steep, and where vast fragments of rock, which the waves have at some time undermined, lie scattered below. Towards the Needles, also, at the western extremity, the rocks are bare, broken, and precipitous. The cliffs of which the *Needles* form the extreme point, are in some places 600 feet above the level of the sea; in some parts they are perpendicular, and in others overhanging: they contain many deep caverns. The Needles derive their name from a lofty pointed rock rising to the height of about 120 feet above low-water mark, and severed, with others, from the main land by the force of the waves: part of this rocky projection, about 80 years since, having been undermined by the sea, fell and totally disappeared. *St. Catherine's Hill*, the highest point in the island, rises 750 feet above the level of high-water mark, and commands magnificent prospects; as also do the Culver cliffs, at the eastern end of the island, Carisbrooke Castle; and Bembridge down. The soil and substrata of the isle are extremely various. The chalk downs of Brading and Arreton form an unbroken range from Culver cliff, on the eastern coast, to the valley that separates them from Staple's heath. Those of Gatcombe and Shorwell are bounded on the west by a highly cultivated valley, extending from Shorwell to Newport, and terminating northward in the waste called Parkhurst Forest. From the vale of Shorwell to the western extremity of the island the high chalk downs are broken only by three gaps, or carriage roads, one of which is the passage between the head of the Yarmouth river, and the innermost cove of Freshwater bay. The tract of



down situated towards the southern extremity of the island terminates abruptly towards the sea, in a precipice of limestone rock, having the appearance, particularly when seen from a distance, of an immense stone wall, and overhanging the romantic tract called the Undercliff, which extends along the sea-shore for a distance of nearly six miles.

With regard to the AGRICULTURE of the county, the rotations of crops on the arable lands are various; the grain and pulse generally cultivated consist of wheat, barley, oats, rye, peas, and beans. The usual artificial grasses are the common broad clover, rye-grass, trefoil, sainfoin, and lucern. Burnet forms a large portion of the herbage of the downs; a much larger and stronger species is found on many of the low grounds, and upon the cold clay loams, where, as upon the downs, it has every appearance of being indigenous. In the parish of Alton and its vicinity, on the borders of Surrey, hops are grown to a great extent; the produce varies greatly, but may be estimated, on an average, at about five cwt. per acre. Their culture has been much encouraged by the reputation of the hops of Farnham, that town, in Surrey, being situated only at the distance of a few miles. The entire extent of hop plantations throughout the county is at present 1609 acres. Many cows are kept in different parts; and the markets of London, Chichester, Newbury, Reading, Salisbury, &c., are largely supplied with veal from Hampshire: the number of sheep is also remarkably great. Numerous hogs are fed for a few weeks, at the close of the autumn, upon the mast produced in the forest and other woodlands; and a superior mode of curing being practised, the Hampshire bacon has become famous for its excellence. Upon the heaths and forests vast numbers of light small horses are bred, provincially termed heath-croppers, which propagate indiscriminately on these wastes, where they succeed in maintaining an existence throughout the year. Gardening is largely carried on in the vicinity of all the populous towns, and Portsea Island is considered to produce the finest brocoli in the kingdom. The county has also long been celebrated for its honey, called heath honey and down honey, from the different districts in which the bees collect it; the latter being the more valuable.

The woods are numerous and extensive. The NEW-FOREST comprises a large tract in the south-western part of the county. Its boundaries, according to the oldest perambulation extant, which is dated 8th of Edward I., were, the Southampton river on the east, the Sound and the British Channel on the south, and the river Avon on the west; northward, it reached as far as North Charford on the west, and Wade and Ower bridge on the east. According to a perambulation made in the 22nd of Charles II., the forest then stretched from Godshill, on the north-west, south-eastward to the sea, a distance of about 23 miles; and from Hardley on the east, to Ringwood on the west, about 15 miles; and contained 92,365 statute acres. The extent of the wood and waste lands of the tract was, however, at that time, reduced to 63,845 acres, which belonged to the crown, and were subject to certain rights of commonage, pasturage, pannage, and fuel, possessed by the proprietors of estates within, or adjacent to, the forest. These rights, and those of the crown, are defined by an act of the 9th and 10th of William III., for the increase and preservation of timber in the forest. In consequence of this act,

the woodlands, which, according to surveys made at different periods, had been long in a neglected state, received some attention; but that, after a time, was withdrawn from them, when the superintendence of the surveyor-general of the crown lands ceased, and the whole fell by degrees under the direction of the surveyor-general of the woods. By a return just presented to parliament, the New-Forest contains 57,684 acres of open land, 5605 under inclosure for the growth of timber, and 813 occupied as encroachments; also 2307 acres royal property, 25,830 freehold belonging to private persons, and 122 copyhold. The scenery is remarkable for its beauty, presenting magnificent woods, extended lawns, and vast sweeps of wild heath, unlimited by artificial boundaries, together with numerous river views and the prospect of distant shores. The oaks seldom rise into lofty stems; and their branches, which are more adapted to what the ship-builders call knees and elbows, are commonly twisted into the most picturesque forms. The advantage of water-carriage to the various royal or private dockyards in which its produce is employed, is superior to that of any other forest in the kingdom.

The *Forest of Bere*, situated in the south-eastern part of the county, and extending northward from the Portsdown hills, which, according to a perambulation made in 1688, are now considered the boundary, comprises about 16,000 acres, upwards of one-third being inclosed. North-westward of it is the chase of *Bishop's-Waltham*, containing about 2000 acres, and belonging to the see of Winchester. The forest of *Alice-Holt and Woolmer*, on the eastern border of the county, approaching the confines of Surrey and Sussex, and to the north-east of Petersfield, is divided into two parts by intervening private property. Its limits comprehend 15,493 acres, of which 8694 belong to the crown; the division called *Alice-Holt* contains about 2740 acres of crown land. *Parkhurst* or *Carisbrooke* forest, lying at a short distance to the north-west of Newport, in the Isle of Wight, occurs in Domesday book under the appellation of the King's park, and was afterwards called the King's forest; it includes about 3000 acres, nearly destitute of valuable trees. The total quantity of waste land in Hampshire, exclusively of the forests, falls little short of 100,000 acres.

The MINERAL PRODUCTIONS are not numerous. On the southern shores of the county, particularly near the mouth of the Beaulieu river, ironstone, washed up by the sea, was formerly gathered, and conveyed to the iron-works at Sowley. It is also occasionally found in small quantities in other parts of the county, especially in the cliffs near Hordwell, which are upwards of 100 feet high, and abound with nodules of iron-ore, together with pebbles or flints, many of them containing fossil shells (or their impressions) of various and scarce species, found in a blueish kind of clay or marl. The range of chalk hills crossing the county from east to west, and occupying the central part of it, forms a portion of the vast formation that constitutes so considerable a feature in the geology of England. The strata of the southern part of the main land and the northern part of the Isle of Wight, lie upon a depressed portion of the chalk beds, which is termed the Chalk Basin of the Isle of Wight. Between Milton and Christchurch is found a hard reddish stone, of which several ancient structures in that part of the county are built. The strata in the Isle of



Wight, being of various kinds and formations, and exhibiting great diversity of position, form a remarkably rich field of study for the geologist. At Alum bay, at the north-western extremity of the island, is a vein of white sand, in great demand for the glass-works of Bristol and Liverpool, as also for others situated on the western coast of Scotland, and in Ireland. Eastward of this, along the northern foot of the downs, grist or quarry stone, of a yellowish-grey colour and very porous texture, is found in detached masses, and used for building. A strong liver-coloured building-stone rising in cubical masses, encrusted with a brownish kind of ochre, and inclosing specimens of rich ironstone, occurs on the southern side of the island. Rough calcareous freestone is frequently found in the marl-pits, in loose detached pieces. Eastward of Staple's heath, and northward of Arreton downs, a close grey limestone is raised, the beds of which are separated from each other by small layers of marine shells, cemented together by alum, that substance being well known to pervade the western parts of the island. Freestone is sometimes found under marl in the northern districts of the isle: plum-pudding stone exists in large quantities near Sandown Fort, and is much used for paving and flooring. Potters'-clay occurs in great variety in different parts of the county; and ochres of divers colours in the Isle of Wight.

The manufactures are various, but not extensive; ship-building, however, in addition to the works of the royal dockyard at Portsmouth, is extensively pursued in most of the numerous creeks and harbours. The productions are chiefly woollen goods, bed-ticking, light silk articles, sacking, leather, and a coarse kind of earthenware. At Overton are very large silk-mills, and the young female peasantry in that vicinity are much employed in the straw-hat manufacture, which is also carried on at many other towns in the county. There are paper-mills in different parts, those near Overton being considerable. At Lymington is a manufacture of salt. The advantages for commerce are very great, and the shores of the county, especially of the Isle of Wight portion, are much resorted to for sea-bathing: the most frequented places on the main land are Christchurch, Muddiford, Lymington, and Southampton; and in the Isle of Wight, Cowes, Ryde, Shanklin, and Ventnor. Salmon are caught in all the rivers and creeks that discharge their waters directly into the sea; the fisheries of the Southampton Water are particularly extensive, and the boats engaged in them often make long coasting voyages to procure other fish, which are sent to the markets of London, Oxford, Bath, &c. Several persons are employed on the flat shores of the Isle of Wight in catching shrimps and prawns, and, on its bolder shores, in taking crabs and lobsters.

The principal rivers are the Test, the Anton, the Itchen, the Avon, the Boldre water, and the Exe. The *Test* expands below Redbridge, and forms the head of the Southampton Water, an arm of the sea which extends from the "Above Town" of Southampton to the Sound at Calshot Castle, and is rendered exceedingly picturesque by its woody and irregular shores: the general direction of the estuary is from north-west to south-east. The *Itchen*, also called the *Arbre*, was brought into a regular channel, and made navigable up to Winchester, by Godfrey de Lacy, Bishop of Win-

chester, in 1215: towards its mouth it expands considerably. The *Avon*, by an act passed in 1665, was made navigable up to Salisbury; but the works having been swept away by a flood, the navigation was destroyed. The *Boldre* water is formed by several small streams rising in the New-Forest, most of which unite above Brockenhurst, thence proceeding southward, by Boldre and Lymington, to the sea. The *Exe*, frequently called the Beaulieu river, has its sources in the same district, flows south-eastward, and, beginning to expand near Beaulieu, opens into a broad estuary to the sea, below Exbury. The principal river of the Isle of Wight is the *Medina*, anciently called the *Mede*, which rises near the bottom of St. Catherine's down, in the southern part of the island, and, flowing directly northward, divides it into two equal parts, each constituting a liberty, which derives its name from its position on the eastern or western side of this stream: passing on the eastern side of the town of Newport, the *Medina* mingles its waters with those of the sea in Cowes harbour. The other main streams of the island are the *Yar*, the *Hotton*, and the *Ear*; and its shores are indented by various creeks and bays.

A navigable canal has been made along the valleys of the Test and Anton, to the head of the Southampton Water: its course is from Barlowes-Mill, near Andover, by Stockbridge and Romsey, to its termination at Redbridge, in the parish of Millbrook. From Redbridge a branch proceeds directly to Southampton, and a collateral branch extends from it in a western direction, up the valley between East Dean, Lockerley, and East Tytherley, to Alderbury common, within two miles of Salisbury; but neither of them is navigable. There is also a canal, made under the authority of an act of parliament obtained in 1778, from *Basingstoke* to the river Wey, in Surrey, by which stream the navigation is maintained to the Thames. The length of the canal is 37 miles and a quarter, and the cost of cutting it amounted to about £100,000, a large portion of this sum being expended in forming a tunnel through Grewell Hill, near Odiham, which is nearly three-quarters of a mile long. The *Winchester and Southampton canal* is one of the oldest in the kingdom, the act for its construction having been procured in the reign of Charles I.; but from the want of a suitable trade, it does not appear to have realised the expectations of the projectors. The *London and South-Western railway* enters the county from Surrey, at Farnborough, and passes by Basingstoke and Winchester to Southampton: a branch proceeds from it, at Bishop's-Stoke, about midway between Winchester and Southampton, to Gosport, and a second branch from Bishop's-Stoke proceeds by Romsey into Wilts. The same company owns the *Southampton and Dorchester railway*, which passes through the New Forest, by Lyndhurst and Ringwood, into Dorset; and there is a railway from *Portsmouth*, by Havant, into Sussex, belonging to another company.

Within the limits of the county were the Roman stations of *Venta Belgarum*, supposed to have been at Winchester; *Findonem*, at Silchester; *Chesonthum*, at Hiltorn; *Beges*, at Broughton; and *Anduracum*, at Andover. The principal remains of Roman occupation discoverable are at Silchester, approaching the confines of Berkshire, where gold coins and rings, bricks and pottery, &c., have been dug up. About three quarters of a mile north of



Lymington is Buckland Rings, the remains of a Roman camp. Traces of other encampments are visible in various parts; among the most extensive and remarkable are those of the camp on Danebury Hill, to the west and north-west of which are several barrows. Three Roman roads branch from Silchester, one of them proceeding to the northern gate of Winchester; another by Andover to Old Sarum; and the third, northward, across Mortimer heath: from Winchester also was a road leading to Old Sarum. The number of religious establishments was about fifty-three: there are still interesting remains of the abbeys of Hide, Netley, Beaulieu, and Quarr; and of the hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester. The castles of Hurst and Porchester, and that of Carisbrooke in the Isle of Wight, are still standing; also remains of the castles of Christchurch, Odiham, and Warblington. The modern seats and villas of the nobility and gentry are extremely numerous, more especially the villas.

Several chalybeate springs are found in different parts of the Isle of Wight; at Pitland is one impregnated with sulphur, and at Shanklin another slightly tinctured with alum. The water of the streams in the northern woodland part of the county is of a strong chalybeate quality, and that which issues from the bogs and swampy ground in the same district is charged with a solution of iron. In the strong loam, woodland clay, and chalk districts, the want of a regular supply of water during seasons of drought is severely felt. Fossil remains of different kinds are contained in some of the strata of the county. Among the chief natural curiosities may be mentioned the immense chasms near the sea-shore in the Isle of Wight, called Blackgang, Luccombe, and Shanklin Chines; and a large cavern at Freshwater Gate. Samphire grows plentifully on some of the high cliffs of the Isle.

**SOUTHAY**, a hamlet, in the parish of **KINGSBURY-EPISCOPI**, union of **LANGPORT**, hundred of **KINGSBURY**, W. division of **SOMERSET**; with 24 inhabitants.

**SOUTHBOROUGH**, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and lowey of **TONBRIDGE**, lathe of **AYLESFORD**, W. division of **KENT**,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. by W.) from Tonbridge; containing 1217 inhabitants. It is situated about midway between Tonbridge and the Wells, and consists of a number of scattered houses. A district church in the early English style, has been erected and endowed at an expense of £8436, defrayed by subscription: the patronage is vested in five Trustees; net income, £153. In 1785, premises for a school were erected by the executors of the Rev. E. Holmes, and the school endowed with £1050 four per cents.

**SOUTH-BURN**, a township, in the parish of **KIRK-BURN**, union of **DRIFFIELD**, Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of **HARTHILL**, E. riding of **YORK**,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. W.) from Driffield; containing 97 inhabitants. It comprises about 1030 acres of land. The village is situated on the south side of the Kirkburn rivulet, between the roads from Driffield to Watton and from Tibthorpe to Bainton.

**SOUTHCHURCH**, a parish, in the union and hundred of **ROCHFORD**, S. division of **ESSEX**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Rochford; containing 432 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the river Thames, and comprises 1882a. 1r. 31p., about one-sixth whereof is pasture, 15 acres woodland, and the remainder arable. A

considerable portion of the shore is flat, and overflowed by the tide; large oyster-beds have for many years been preserved. The living is a rectory, in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury, valued in the king's books at £27. 0. 10.: the tithes have been commuted for £800, and the glebe comprises 60 acres. The church is a small edifice with a tower and spire.

**SOUTHCOATES**, a township, in the parish of **DRYPOOL**, union of **SCULCOATES**, Middle division of the wapentake of **HOLDERNESSE**, E. riding of **YORK**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N. E. by E.) from Hull; containing 1167 inhabitants. It comprises about 1050 acres of fertile land, chiefly in pasturage; and extends eastward from Drypool, along the Holderness road, and the shores of the Humber.

**SOUTHCOT**, a tything, in the parish of **ST. MARY, READING**, union and hundred of **READING**, county of **BERKS**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (W. S. W.) from Reading; containing 66 inhabitants, and comprising 344 acres. It is situated a little south of the road to Newbury.

**SOUTHEASE**, a parish, in the union of **NEWHAVEN**, hundred of **HOLMSTOW**, rape of **LEWES**, E. division of **SUSSEX**, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Lewes; containing 120 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the east by the river Ouse, and situated on the road from Lewes to Newhaven. It comprises 904 acres, of which 282 are arable, and 340 down pasture; the surface in some parts is hilly, and the soil a loam incumbent on chalk. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 0. 10., and in the gift of W. Allfree, Esq.: there is a glebe-house; the glebe contains  $9\frac{1}{2}$  acres, and the tithes have been commuted for £210. The church is principally in the early English style of architecture, with a circular tower.

**SOUTHEND**, a hamlet, in the parish of **PRITTLEWELL**, union and hundred of **ROCHFORD**, S. division of **ESSEX**,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (S. S. E.) from the village of Prittlewell, and 42 miles (E.) from London. This place is situated at the mouth of the Thames, directly opposite the river Medway, and at the southern extremity of the county, from which last circumstance it probably derives its name. Though formerly an inconsiderable hamlet, consisting only of a few fishermen's huts, it has within the last century grown into some repute for sea-bathing, and, being the nearest watering-place to London, is rising into importance. It comprises the lower or old town, and the upper or new town; the former on the beach, and the latter on an eminence fronting the sea or river. The old village consists principally of an irregular line of houses facing the water; some handsome dwellings have been lately added, and a parade formed and partly inclosed. Nearly in the centre is a commodious inn, and there are two others on a smaller scale; at the eastern extremity is a small theatre, which is opened every season, and on the beach are several bathing-machines. The new town, which is the more fashionable residence, is superior both in its situation and in the character of its buildings. It consists chiefly of the terrace, having a fine promenade; adjoining which is an hotel, containing several suites of apartments, a lofty assembly-room, and rooms for cards and refreshments. The library, a neat building in the later English style, has a good reading-room, and adjoining it is a billiard-room. In front of the terrace, and extending the whole length, is a shrubbery tastefully laid out in walks commanding a fine view of the sea; and within



this inclosure are some baths, in the cottage style. In the vicinity are many pleasant walks and rides, the district abounding with richly-diversified scenery. The pier of frame-work was extended in 1845, and is now  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile in length. A district church has been lately built, of which the patronage is vested in Trustees; and there is a place of worship for Independents.

**SOUTHERNBY-BOUND**, a township, in the parish of **CASTLE-SOWERBY**, union of **PENRITH**, **LEATH** ward, E. division of **CUMBERLAND**,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Penrith; containing 136 inhabitants.

**SOUTHERY** (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **DOWNHAM**, hundred of **CLACKCLOSE**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, 7 miles (S.) from Downham; containing 1023 inhabitants. It comprises 3695a. 1r. 14p., of which 2681 acres are arable, 711 pasture and meadow, and 23 wood. The road from London to Lynn runs through the village; the parish is intersected by the Ouse river, and bounded on the south by the Isle of Ely. A steam-engine of 60-horse power was erected in 1842, to drain the fen lands in the immediate vicinity. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10., and in the gift of George Hall, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £629. 10.; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises  $106\frac{3}{4}$  acres. The church is a very ancient structure, with a wooden screen separating the nave and chancel.

**SOUTH-FIELDS**, a liberty, in the parish of **St. MARY**, borough of **LEICESTER**, locally in the hundred of **GUTHLAXTON**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**; containing 2566 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in frame-work knitting.

**SOUTHFLEET** (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of **DARTFORD**, hundred of **AXTON**, **DARTFORD**, and **WILMINGTON**, lathe of **SUTTON-AT-HONE**, W. division of **KENT**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W.) from Gravesend; containing, with the hamlets of Betsome, Hook-Green, and Westwood, 667 inhabitants. This was a place of importance during the heptarchy, when it was called *Sudflota*; and from its proximity to the old Watling-street, its distance from the station *Durobrivis* (Rochester), and the numerous Roman relics found on the spot, it is supposed to have been known long before the heptarchy, and to occupy the site of the *Fagniacæ* of Antoninus. The parish comprises 2541a. 2r. 30p., of which 229 acres are in wood. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £31. 15., and in the gift of the Bishop of Rochester: the tithes have been commuted for £872, and the glebe contains 6 acres. The church is principally in the decorated English style, and exhibits many marks of antiquity, including six stone stalls under pointed arches, a piscina, a window of stained glass, and a font much admired for its curious workmanship. A school is endowed with a rent-charge of £20.

**SOUTHGATE**, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and hundred of **EDMONTON**, county of **MIDDLESEX**, 8 miles (N. by W.) from London; containing 2438 inhabitants. The name of this place is derived from its situation at the south gate or entrance of Enfield Chase, and it is still called South-street division; the Chase, however, has been entirely inclosed, and is now in a good state of cultivation. The village contains many handsome houses, the New River runs at its extremity, and the neighbourhood is well wooded: the Duke of Buckingham has a residence here, in the grounds of which is a very fine

oak-tree whose shade covers nearly an acre of ground. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Edmonton; net income, £180. The chapel, built in 1615, at the expense of Sir John Weld, has been rebuilt. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a national school has been erected near the Green, in a very neat style. In an adjacent field called Camp Field, have been found several pieces of cannon, and a gorget belonging to Oliver Cromwell, having his initials handsomely inlaid with jewels. In 1829, several ancient coins were dug up in the neighbourhood.

**SOUTH-HAMLET**, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Middle division of the hundred of **DUDSTONE** and **KING'S-BARTON**, union, and E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**; containing 1055 inhabitants, and comprising 741 acres. Here is a mineral spring.

**SOUTH-HILL** (*St. SAMUEL*), a parish, in the union of **LISKEARD**, Middle division of the hundred of **EAST**, E. division of **CORNWALL**, 3 miles (N. W.) from Callington; containing 640 inhabitants. The parish is separated from St. Ives by the romantic stream Lynher, and comprises 2953 acres, of which 402 are common or waste land. The lead-mine of Redmoor, here, was lately worked, but is not now in operation; common blue slate is quarried for the roofing of houses. A small cattle-fair is held on the first Tuesday in April. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Callington annexed, valued in the king's books at £38; net income, £748; patrons, Lord Ashburton, and George Stroud, Esq., the former of whom has two presentations, and the latter one. The tithes have been commuted for £380; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains about 240 acres, of which 50 are situated in Callington. The church is an ancient structure with lancet windows. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

**SOUTHILL** (*All SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **BIGGLESWADE**, hundred of **WIXAMTREE**, county of **BEDFORD**; containing, with the hamlets of Broom and Stanford, 1379 inhabitants, of whom 579 are in the township of Southill, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Biggleswade. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Old Warden annexed, valued in the king's books at £11. 15.; net income, £384; patron and impropriator, W. H. Whitbread, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and annual money payments in 1797. The church contains monuments to several of the Byng family, among which are those of the celebrated naval officer, Sir George Byng, first Viscount Torrington, and of his son, Vice-Admiral the Hon. John Byng, who was executed for alleged professional misconduct. The Baptists have a place of worship.

**SOUTHMINSTER**.—See **MINSTER**, **SOUTH**.

**SOUTHOE** (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of **St. NEOT'S**, hundred of **TOSTLAND**, county of **HUNTINGDON**,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. by W.) from St. Neot's; containing 297 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage endowed with the rectorial tithes, with the living of Haul Weston annexed, and valued in the king's books at £14. 2. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; net income, £288; patron and incumbent, the Rev. J. Standly. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, in 1797, under an inclosure act. There are some mineral springs in the parish. Bishop Childerton was interred here.

**SOUTHOLT** (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **HOXLEY**, E. division of **SURREY**, 5 miles



(S. E. by S.) from Eye; containing 211 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with the great tithes, and annexed to the rectory of Worlingworth: the tithes have been commuted for £237. 10. The proceeds of certain town lands, amounting to about £100 per annum, are applied to the repairs of the church, and the general purposes of the parish.

SOUTHORP, a hamlet, in the parish of BARNACK, union of STAMFORD, soke of PETERBOROUGH, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 4 miles (S. E.) from Stamford; containing 147 inhabitants. It comprises, with Walcot, an area of 1840 acres, of which 271 are common or waste.

SOUTHORPE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of CORRINGHAM, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 7 miles (N. E.) from Gainsborough; containing 41 inhabitants, and comprising 590 acres of land.

SOUTHOVER, county of SUSSEX.—See LEWES.

SOUTHPORT, a sea-bathing place, in the parish of NORTH MEOLS, union of ORMSKIRK, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 9 miles (N. W.) from Ormskirk, and 20 (N.) from Liverpool; containing, in 1841, 3346 inhabitants. It is situated at the mouth of the Ribble, on the shore of the Irish Sea, opposite to Lytham. Prior to 1792, the site of this improving village was a dreary sand-bank, at the lower end of a bay seventeen fathoms deep, which is now choked up with sand. The foundation of the prosperity of Southport, as a sea-bathing place, was laid by Mr. Sutton, of North Meols, who, appreciating its local advantages, built the first inn, called the Royal Hotel, in 1792; in a few years symptoms of prosperity began to appear, and some cottages were built in the vicinity of the hotel, on ground considerably elevated above the level of the sea. From this beginning the village gradually rose into importance, attaining its present celebrity from the influence of fashion, the easy communication with some of the principal towns of the county, and a salubrious air from which invalids derive essential benefit. It is now a favourite resort for sea-bathing, and possesses excellent accommodation for visitors. The houses are built of brick, a considerable number of them cemented, and many in the form of villas; there are several large hotels, and a number of good shops. Lords'-street, the principal street, is about a mile in length, very wide, and open, with gardens in front of the houses. The Victoria Baths, erected by subscription, form a handsome range of building with a colonnade in front, facing the sea; and attached is a fine terrace-walk of great extent. An assembly-room, newsroom, and libraries supply means of amusement and relaxation; and upwards of a hundred donkeys, and many convenient donkey-carriages, enable visitors to explore the neighbourhood, and enjoy the breezes on the shore.

An act was obtained in 1846, for paving, lighting, and otherwise improving the place, and for establishing a market; and under its provisions Improvement Commissioners have been appointed. In 1847 an act was passed for a railway to Liverpool, through Crosby, 16½ miles in length; the line, being nearly level, is free from engineering difficulties. In the same year, another act was passed for a railway to Manchester, through Wigan. There are two churches. Christ Church, an unostentatious brick building with a tower, was erected in 1820,

and enlarged in 1830: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rev. Charles Hesketh; net income, £107. Trinity Church, in the early English style, was consecrated in November 1837, and enlarged in 1847: the living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £150, and a substantial parsonage-house; patrons, Trustees. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; and a Roman Catholic chapel. The last, dedicated to Ste. Marie-on-the-Sands, was built in 1840 from a design by Pugin, is in the early English style, and cost £1500: a house for the priest and a school-house are adjacent. A strangers' charity provides medical aid and bathing for the sick poor coming from a distance, and a dispensary affords aid to the local poor.

SOUTHPORT, HAMPSHIRE.—See PORTSEA.

SOUTHROP (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of NORTHLEACH, hundred of BRIGHTWELL'S-BARROW, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3 miles (N.) from Lechlade; containing 403 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1400 acres, and is watered by the river Lead: there are several quarries of stone for repairing roads. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 16. 8.; patrons, the Warden and Fellows of Wadham College, Oxford; impropiator, J. Tuckwell, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for £220, and the glebe contains about 50 acres.

SOUTHROP, a tything, in the parish of HERRIARD, union of BASINGSTOKE, hundred of BERMONDSPIT, though locally in that of ODIHAM, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 5 miles (N. W.) from Alton; containing 349 inhabitants.

SOUTHROPE, a township, in the parish of HOOK-NORTON, union of BANBURY, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD; containing 282 inhabitants.

SOUTHROW, a hamlet, in the parish of BARDNEY, W. division of the wapentake of WRAGGOE, parts of LINDSEY, union and county of LINCOLN; containing 198 inhabitants.

SOUTHSEA, HAMPSHIRE.—See PORTSEA.

SOUTH-SHORE, a village, or hamlet, in the three townships of LAYTON with WARBRICK, BISPHAM, and GREAT MARTON, parishes of BISPHAM and POULTON, union of the FYLDE, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 1¼ mile (S.) from Blackpool; containing 531 inhabitants. The first house was erected in this now pretty hamlet in 1819, since which time many other houses have sprung up. The hamlet lies on the sea-shore, on a site a little elevated above it; and consists chiefly of a row of handsome cottages facing the sea, with baths and other accommodation for bathing. An ecclesiastical district was formed in 1836, of which the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Thomas Joseph Clifton, Esq., lord of the manor; income, £90, whereof £36 are derived from tithes, and the remainder from pew-rents. The church is in the early English style of architecture, with a tower, and cost £1700, raised by subscription. There are three schools in connexion with it.

SOUTHTOWN, anciently a parish, but now commonly considered a hamlet in the parish of GORLESTON, locally in the hundred of MUTFROD and LOTHINGLAND, E. division of SUFFOLK; containing 1428 inhabitants. This place was formerly called Little Yarmouth, and is a suburb to Great Yarmouth, with which it is connected by a bridge over the Yare. As regards franchise, and



matters of trade and jurisdiction, it was united to that borough by an act passed in the 16th and 17th of Charles II. It consists of two separate parts, about a mile and a half distant from each other, of which the south-eastern, overlooking the sea, and adjoining Gorleston High-street, is called, by way of distinction, South-town-on-the-Hill. The other part extends from Yarmouth bridge about half a mile southward, along the western bank of the Yare, one side of the road being occupied by handsome private houses, and the other by timber-wharfs, docks, and yards for ship-building. The living, a discharged rectory, was consolidated in 1520 with the vicarage of Gorleston; and the parochial church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has fallen into decay. There is, however, a church dedicated to St. Mary, erected in 1831, by subscription, at an expense of £2300, the Earl of Lichfield, then Viscount Anson, giving the site and £500: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £200; patrons, Trustees. The tithes have been commuted for £110.

SOUTHWARK.—See LONDON.

SOUTHWELL (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the Southwell division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 14 miles (N. E.) from Nottingham, and 132 (N. N. W.) from London; containing, with the hamlets of Hexgreave and Normanton, 3487 inhabitants. This place, which is of great antiquity, derived its name from one of many large springs, or wells, that existed in the neighbourhood, but few of which are now remaining. It was distinguished by the foundation of one of the first Christian churches in this part of the country by Paulinus, who at the request of Ethelburga, wife of Edwin, King of Northumbria, had been sent over to England by the papal see, to preach the doctrines of Christianity, and who, having converted Edwin to the Christian faith, was made Archbishop of York in the year 627. The history of the town relates chiefly to the progress of its religious establishment, which flourished under the archbishops till the Conquest, at which time the church had become collegiate, had ample revenues, and contained ten prebends, the number of which was subsequently augmented to sixteen. From that period till the Reformation, the possessions of the church continued to increase, and the establishment to prosper, especially during the reigns of Henry I., II., and III., Edward I., and other sovereigns, who contributed largely to its endowment. Popes Alexander III. and Urban III. were also munificent patrons; every archbishop was anxious to promote its independence, and the zeal and liberality of its own members were constantly devoted to its improvement. Soon after the dissolution of monasteries by Henry VIII., the archbishop, and the prebendaries of Southwell, surrendered the church to that monarch, by whom, at the request of Cranmer, the chapter was refounded in 1541, and Southwell subsequently erected into a see, of which Dr. Cox, afterwards translated to Ely, was appointed bishop in 1543. Edward VI., soon after his accession to the throne, dissolved the chapter, and granted the prebendal estates to John, Earl of Warwick, upon whose attainder in 1553, they reverted to the crown. Queen Mary, however, re-established the chapter; and the prebendal establishment was finally confirmed by Queen Elizabeth, in 1585, and a new code of laws instituted.

During the civil war, Charles I. was frequently at this town, holding his court generally at the archiepiscopal palace, and occasionally at the King's Arms inn, now the Saracen's Head; at which latter place, on the 6th of May, 1646, he privately surrendered himself to the Scottish commissioners. The parliamentary troops, during their stay in the town, would have converted the church into a stable, and broken the monuments and defaced the ornaments, as in other places, had not Cludd, a famous parliamentary justice, who had married a daughter of Cromwell's, interceded with them to save the venerable fabric, and procured a revocation of the warrant for its desecration. The palace (in which Cardinal Wolsey had resided the summer previous to his death) was, however, destroyed, and with it all the ancient records, except the *Registrum Album*, or white book, which is still in existence, and contains most of the grants to the church, from the year 1109 to 1525. The lands here belonging to the see were sold for £4061.

The town is pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence richly clothed with wood, and surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills of various elevation, near the small river Greet, which is noted for its red trout. It comprises the districts of Burgage, the High Town, Easthorpe, and Westhorpe, together forming a considerable though scattered town, well paved and supplied with water, and consisting of houses which in general wear a very neat and prepossessing appearance. From its central situation in the county, public meetings of the magistracy are frequently held in the town, at the assembly-room, a commodious building erected in 1806. A small theatre was opened in 1816. A pleasant promenade, called the Prebendal Walk, has long been formed on the north side of the churchyard, and the roads in the vicinity have been recently improved; the air is salubrious, and the environs afford some agreeable walks. The only branch of manufacture is that of silk, for which a mill has been erected on the Greet, by a firm at Nottingham. The Nottingham and Lincoln railway, opened in August 1846, runs near the town; and an act has been lately passed for a railway from Rolleston, through Southwell, to Clay Cross, Chesterfield. The market is on Saturday; and fairs take place on Whit-Monday, which is a pleasure-fair, and Oct. 21st, a statute-fair. The town was till recently under two separate jurisdictions, called the Burgage and the Prebendage. The former, denominated the Soke of Southwell *cum* Scrooby, included twenty townships, for which quarterly courts of session were held by a *Custos Rotulorum*, and justices of the peace, nominated by the Archbishop of York and the Chapter of Southwell, and appointed by a commission under the great seal for the trial of all but capital offenders. The prebendage included 28 parishes, over which the chapter, by their vicar-general, exercised ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and all episcopal functions, except confirmation and ordination. The house of correction for the county, after having been several times enlarged, was completed in 1829. The parish comprises 5613a 1r 19p., of which 2179 acres are arable, 752 meadow, 2161 pasture, 117 woodland, and 85 in hop-grounds.

The living was a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Normanton in the Collegiate Church, valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 4; but in 1841 it was converted into a rectory by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and on the next vacancy it will be per-



manently annexed to the archdeaconry of Nottingham : net income, £450. The church is a magnificent cruciform structure, chiefly of Norman architecture, with portions in the early, decorated, and later English styles. It has a low central tower, and at the west end are two towers of the same height, richly ornamented, between which is the principal entrance, through a circular arch, with a large window above it of the later style, highly enriched with tracery. The nave and western transepts are of Norman character ; the former has a flat roof of panelled oak finely carved, supported upon low massive circular columns and arches, and is lighted by clerestory windows of small dimensions, above a triforium of large and undivided arches. The roof of the aisles is groined in stone. The arches and piers sustaining the central tower are strikingly beautiful, from the simplicity of their style, and the stateliness of their elevation. The choir and small eastern transepts are admirable specimens of the early English style, perhaps unrivalled for their purity of design and fidelity of minute detail ; the stalls and screen are in the later period of the decorated style. On the eastern side of the north transept was a chantry or singing school, which was eventually converted into a library for the college, containing a valuable collection of works, chiefly on divinity. On the north side of the church is the chapter-house, in the decorated English style : the entrance doorway, which is double, is elegantly enriched with foliage of a character not very prevalent in England ; the tracery in the windows, and in the stalls under them, is also very beautiful. In the churchyard are some remains of the ancient college, the establishment of which was retained in its integrity until 1840, when it was enacted that no vacancy should in future be filled up, but that the funds should pass to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, as vacancies occurred. An additional church, dedicated to the Trinity, was consecrated in April, 1846 ; it cost about £3000, and contains 650 sittings. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists.

The collegiate grammar school is an ancient foundation, occupying the site of the college of chantry priests, and is under the superintendence of the chapter. Dr. John Keyton, canon of Salisbury, founded two fellowships and two scholarships at St. John's College, Cambridge, for boys educated at this school and who have been choristers in the collegiate church. The master's house adjoins the school, and contains ample accommodation for pupils ; it has been greatly enlarged by the present head master, the Rev. William Fletcher, D.D., late fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, who obtained the highest classical honours at that university, and under whom the school has flourished in an unprecedented manner. An annual examination is held, when prizes, provided by the liberality of the Archbishop of York and the chapter, are awarded to the most deserving scholars. Another school here, which has been in a thriving condition for many years, is under the superintendence of the Rev. Charles Fletcher, M.A., Vicar of Cauntton. The poor-law union of Southwell comprises sixty parishes or places, and contains a population of 25,011. Of the ancient episcopal palace there are still considerable remains, overspread with ivy, and forming an interesting ornament to the town. They consist chiefly of the chapel and hall, which are almost entire, and fitted up

as a modern residence ; the quadrangle, once surrounded with offices, has been converted into a garden. Vestiges of a Roman fosse are perceptible on the Burgage hill. Of the springs which distinguished the vicinity, St. Catherine's well, at Westhorpe, celebrated for the cure of rheumatism, and South well, about half a mile to the south-east of the town, are still open.

SOUTHWELL-PARK, an extra-parochial district, in the union and hundred of THINGOE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Bury St. Edmund's ; containing 16 inhabitants, and comprising 480 acres.

SOUTHWICK (*HOLY TRINITY*), a district parish, in the union of SUNDERLAND, E. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (N. W. by W.) from Sunderland ; containing 1912 inhabitants. This place, hitherto only a township of Monk-Wearmouth, has just been separated from it, and made a distinct parish. The estate was once the property of a family named Suthwyk, and afterwards formed part of the possessions of the Hedworths ; it was also the residence of the Greys, of which family was Dr. Zachary Grey, the editor of *Hudibras*, whose brother George lived here. The parish comprises 1018*a.* 1*r.* 7*p.*, and occupies the north bank of the Wear, upon which are several limekilns, ship-yards, and earthenware and glass manufactories ; the village is neatly built, and pleasantly situated, stretching along the heights above the Wear. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, by whom it has been endowed. The church was erected in 1842, at a cost of £1800, defrayed by the Dean and Chapter, who also gave the site (from which is a beautiful view of the vale of Wear), and who have expended altogether many thousand pounds in the district : it is in the early English style, with a square tower. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans ; and a national school built in 1836. Human bones, and sometimes entire skeletons, have been found when removing the soil above the limestone-quarries on Southwick hills.

SOUTHWICK, with PARK, a township, in the parish and union of TEWKESBURY, Lower division of the hundred of TEWKESBURY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER ; containing 123 inhabitants.

SOUTHWICK (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of OUNDLE, hundred of WILLYBROOK, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Oundle ; containing 171 inhabitants. The parish is almost entirely surrounded with woods belonging to Rockingham Forest, and comprises 1354*a.* 30*p.* of land, nearly equally divided between arable and pasture ; the soil is a strong clay mixed with marl. The village is situated in a valley, in the midst of beautiful scenery, about two miles from the river Nene. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 7. 6. ; net income, £100 ; patrons, the family of Capron ; incumbent, the Rev. T. R. Brown, M.A. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe containing about 40 acres. The church is a plain neat building ; in the chancel is a piece of sculpture by Roubilliac, to the memory of G. Lynn, Esq., whose family held the estate for many centuries, till 1841.

SOUTHWICK (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of FAREHAM, hundred of PORTSDOWN, Fareham and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Fareham ; containing 749 inhabitants.



A priory of Black canons founded by Henry I. at Porchester, in 1133, was soon after removed to Southwick, where it flourished till the Dissolution, when its revenue was valued at £314. 17. 10. per annum. It acquired some celebrity as the scene of the marriage of Henry VI. with Margaret of Anjou; and a few remains of the buildings are still visible in Southwick Park. The parish comprises 4100 acres, of which 1727 are arable, 1167 meadow, 1016 wood, and 190 waste, &c.: good building-stone is quarried, and there are kilns for burning chalk into lime. The manor-house, which was destroyed by fire in 1840, was a large building of some antiquity, with two wings terminating in gables. Charles I. was on a visit to the owner of the mansion at the time when the Duke of Buckingham, whom he had accompanied thus far from London, was assassinated by Felton, at Portsmouth; George I. was also entertained here. The publicans at Southwick enjoy the privilege, under a charter of Queen Elizabeth, of having no soldiers billeted upon them, or quartered in their houses. A fair for horses is held on April 5th; and here was formerly a market, granted to the priory in 1235. The living is a donative, with that of Boarhunt united, in the patronage of T. Thistlethwayte, Esq.; income, £156, with a house and garden: the tithes of the parish have been commuted for £147. The church contains a peal of bells valued at £1000.

**SOUTHWICK** (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of STEYNING, hundred of FISHERGATE, rape of BRAMBER, W. division of SUSSEX, 1 mile (E.) from Shoreham; containing 957 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1175*a. 6p.* of a loamy soil, producing abundant crops. It is bounded on the east by Aldrington and Portslade, on the west by Kingston, on the north by Poynings and Edburton, and on the south by the sea. The river Adur intersects its southern portion, and the Portsmouth branch of the London and Brighton railway also passes through it. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 13. 9½., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £207. The church is principally in the Norman style; the upper part of the tower, and some smaller portions, are of later date. In 1834 it was enlarged. Dr. John Pell, F.R.S., a celebrated mathematician, was born in the parish, of which his father was incumbent, March 1st, 1611; he died in 1685. Remains of Roman foundations have occasionally been dug up on the north-east side of the village; and Roman pottery has also been discovered in the parish, when ploughing.

**SOUTHWICK**, a chapelry, in the parish of NORTH BRADLEY, union of WESTBURY and WHORWELSDOWN, hundred of WHORWELSDOWN, Whorwelsdown and N. divisions of WILTS, 2½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Trowbridge; containing 1384 inhabitants. The manufacture of broad-cloth and kerseymeres is carried on. The living is a perpetual curacy; patron, the Vicar of North Bradley; net income, £159. The chapel, dedicated to Christ, was erected under the auspices of the late Archdeacon Daubeney, at a cost of more than £10,000, of which £3000 were contributed by himself; it is in the later English style, and forms a deeply interesting feature in the landscape. In an extensive garden and shrubbery, adjoining the churchyard, is the incumbent's house. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

**SOUTHWOLD** (*St. Edmund*), a sea-port, incorporated market-town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SUFFOLK, 36 miles (N. E.) from Ipswich, and 104 (N. E.) from London; containing 2186 inhabitants. The ancient names of this place were *Suwald*, *Suwalda*, *Sudholda*, and *Southwood*,



Arms.

probably derived from an adjacent wood, the western confines of the town still retaining the appellations of Wood's-end Marshes and Wood's-end Creek. It is supposed that the Danes, about 1010, had a fortified post here; but authentic information carries us no further back than to 1202, when a chapel was built by the monks of Thetford, in right of their cell at Wangford. The town appears to have enjoyed considerable prosperity for about a century and a half previously to the year 1659, when a dreadful conflagration took place, which in a few hours consumed the town-hall, and almost every other public building except the church, with 238 dwelling-houses, numerous granaries and warehouses, and an immense quantity of merchandise, the value of all which was estimated at more than £40,000. The population at the time is supposed to have amounted to about 2000; most of the inhabitants abandoned the ruins, and sought refuge in the neighbouring places. Another remarkable event was the sea-fight between the English under the command of the Duke of York, and the Dutch under Admiral de Ruyter, which took place in Sole Bay, to the east of the town, on the 26th of May, 1672, when, though the former proved victorious, many brave and distinguished officers were slain, among whom was the Earl of Sandwich, second in command. The haven is formed by the mouth of the river Blyth. The river originally joined the sea at Dunwich, but the incursions of the tide on that ancient city having in the early part of the fourteenth century rendered the haven no longer navigable, a new one was cut in the year 1590 near the present. In the year 1747 the harbour had become choked up with sand, and was cleared out by act of parliament. In 1749, a pier was erected on the north side; and the Society of the "Free British Fishery," who were incorporated in 1750, having established a branch of their undertaking at this port, a south pier was added in 1752 to complete the works: by the same act of parliament, duties were imposed on imports and exports.

The town is pleasantly situated on a hill overlooking the North Sea, and is rendered peninsular by a creek called the Buss Creek, which runs into the river Blyth, over which is a bridge, formerly a drawbridge, leading into the town. It consists principally of one paved street, the houses are mostly well built and of modern appearance, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from numerous excellent springs. The chief residences, however, are on elevated sites, commanding fine sea views, and on the cliffs, which are covered with lodging-houses for the accommodation of visitors. Southwold, from the nature of its situation and the convenience of the beach, being admirably adapted for bathing. There



are hot and cold baths, and a good promenade; also a reading-room on Gun Hill: races are held annually. On Gun Hill are six eighteen-pounders, presented by the Duke of Cumberland, who landed here from the Netherlands, October 17th, 1745; and to counteract the encroachments of the sea, a breakwater has been made under Gun Hill cliff, extending upwards of 300 yards.

The TRADE consists mainly in the home fishery, which is principally for soles, and employs several small boats; in the curing and reddening of herrings and sprats; in malting; and in the preparation and exportation of salt, for which there is a manufactory. The chief imports are coal, rock-salt, firs and deals, culm, iron, stone, slate, glass, earthenware, chalk, oats, &c.; and the exports, wheat, barley, malt, oak-timber, bark, wool, refined salt, and fish. The number of vessels registered at the port is thirty-six, of between 40 and 100 tons' burthen; and of various kinds of boats there are about 250. The last harbour act received the royal assent 29th May, 1830, since which the scale of duties has been somewhat reduced. The haven is on the south side of the town: the superintendence of it is vested in commissioners, who, though they have considerably improved the navigation within the harbour, find great difficulty in keeping it open, on account of the accumulation of sand about the bar. The river was made navigable to Halesworth, nine miles distant, under an act passed in 1757; and besides the bridge crossing it at Blythburgh, there is a ferry to Walberswick. The market is on Thursday: a fair is held on Trinity-Monday.



Corporation Seal.

The first charter of incorporation was granted by Henry VII. in 1490, and confirmed, with extended privileges, by Henry VIII. and subsequent sovereigns. The corporation now consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, under the act 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, and by a commission obtained in 1841, the number of other magistrates is four. The guildhall was erected by the corporation, at an expense of £800: the old gaol having been taken down, a new one was built in 1819, which is now a national school. The parish comprises 646*a.* 3*r.* 7*p.* The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Earl of Stradbroke; it is endowed with the great and small tithes, lately commuted for £68, and its value, including a good residence, is estimated at £136 per annum. The church, which was completed about 1460, is a very elegant structure in the later English style, with a large and lofty tower, surmounted by a spire. At each angle of the chancel end is a low hexagonal embattled tower, decorated with crosses; the south porch is of beautiful design, and above the clerestory roof is a light open lantern. The ceiling was in former times handsomely painted, and the interior in general very richly ornamented, as appears by the remaining carved work of the rood-loft, and the seats of the magistrates; the gallery was enlarged in 1836. On the south side of the churchyard are three gravestones in memory of Thomas Gardner, the historian of Dunwich and Southwold, and

his two wives and daughters, on which are some singular inscriptions. The Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans, each possess a place of worship. The corporation have estates under their control for the maintenance of bridges, sea-walls, &c., and of the town-hall; for the payment of the salaries of the corporation officers; and for general purposes of improvement. On a hill called Eye cliff, at a small distance from the town, are vestiges of ancient encampments. Numerous coins of Roman emperors and British kings have been found in the immediate vicinity; and fossil remains of the elephant and mammoth have been discovered in the cliffs, which are rich in agates, cornelians, and other valuable stones.

SOUTHWOOD (*St. EDMUND*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLOFIELD, E. division of NORFOLK,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. by W.) from Acle; containing 52 inhabitants. The parish is crossed by the Norwich and Yarmouth railway, and comprises about 450 acres of land, chiefly arable: the village has fallen into decay. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Limpenhoe annexed; net income, £163; patron, J. F. Leathes, Esq. The glebe contains 7 acres.

SOUTHWOOD, a hamlet, in the parish of EVERCREECH, union of SHEPTON-MALLET, hundred of WELLS-FORUM, E. division of the county of SOMERSET; containing 54 inhabitants.

SOUTHWORTH, LANCASHIRE.—See CROFT.

SOW (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of FOLESHILL, Kirby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Coventry; containing 1388 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2477 acres, and is intersected by the river Sow, the Oxford canal, and the road from Coventry to Hinckley: the rateable annual value of the canal property here is £1400. Considerable coal-works are in operation; and many of the inhabitants are engaged in the ribbon manufacture, in connexion with the trade of Coventry. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Stoke; impropiator, the Earl of Craven: the great tithes of the parish have been commuted for £115, and the small for £80; the vicar has a glebe of 42 acres. The church has been enlarged.

SOWERBY, with INSKIP.—See INSKIP.

SOWERBY, a chapelry, in the parish and union of THIRSK, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK, 1 mile (S.) from Thirsk; containing 957 inhabitants. This place, at an early period, was the property of the Lascelles family, who in the reign of Elizabeth granted it to the Meynells, whose descendant Thomas Meynell, Esq., is now lord of the manor. The township comprises 2528 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and one-third meadow and pasture: the surface is varied, and the scenery pleasingly enriched with wood; the soil is fertile. The village is large and well built, and leading from it is a fine broad gravel-walk across the fields, commanding some interesting prospects: the manufacture of varnish is carried on. The York and Newcastle railway passes within a mile. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £310; patron, the Archbishop of York: the tithes have been commuted for £300. The chapel was rebuilt on an enlarged scale, in 1842, at an expense of £1100, defrayed by subscription, aided by a grant from the Incorporated Society.

SOWERBY, a chapelry, in the parish and union of HALIFAX, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK, 4



miles (W. S. W.) from Halifax; containing 8163 inhabitants. The chapelry is situated on the south side of the vale of Todmorden, and comprises by computation 3670 acres; one-half is inclosed, and an act of parliament has lately been obtained for inclosing the remainder. The lands under cultivation produce abundant crops, and the surface generally is diversified with hill and dale. The river Calder and the Manchester and Leeds railway pass on the north. Good building-stone is extensively quarried, and the Millstone group contains a seam of plate-coal. The village of Sowerby, which is on an eminence, is spacious and well built; and within the chapelry are parts of the villages of Sowerby-Bridge and Mytholmroyd, with numerous scattered hamlets. The manufacture of woollen, silk, worsted, and cotton goods, is largely carried on. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £190; patron, the Vicar of Halifax: there is a glebe-house, with about 35 acres of land. The chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, was erected in 1765, on the site of an ancient chapel of ease, some portions of which are preserved in the grounds of Field House, where they have been formed into an artificial ruin. It is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains a monument with a well-executed statue to the memory of Dr. John Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was born at Haugh-End, in the chapelry. In 1840 a district church dedicated to St. George was erected, in the Norman style, at a cost, including a neat parsonage-house in the vicinity, of £2600, of which £300 were a grant from the Ripon Diocesan Society: patron of the living, the Vicar; income, £150. There are eight places of worship for dissenters; also a grammar school for boys, with an endowment of £16 per annum for teaching twelve scholars, who are chosen by the minister and churchwardens of St. Peter's. In 1711, the Rev. Paul Bairstow bequeathed property now producing £103 per annum, of which £85 are distributed among the poor; to whom, also, Mrs. Mary Wadsworth bequeathed property producing £21 per annum. A large Druidical stone here was some years since split up, and used in building a cottage.

**SOWERBY-BRIDGE**, a chapelry, in the parish of HALIFAX, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (S. W. by W.) from Halifax; containing 5000 inhabitants. This place, at the commencement of the present century, comprised only a few scattered houses called the Old Causeway. The village or town consists of a spacious street of well-built houses, about a mile in length, and of numerous pleasant villas; the surrounding scenery is varied, and the whole has an aspect of cheerfulness and prosperity. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen, worsted, waste-silk, and cotton goods; and in the making of cards for flax, cotton, and worsted mills, under a patent obtained by Mr. James Walton. The weaving of tarpaulings is also carried on; there are three iron-foundries, several chemical-works, and a brewery: on the banks of the Calder are some large corn-mills; and stone of excellent quality for building is quarried for the supply of the neighbouring districts. The Calder and Hebble navigation, and the Rochdale canal, pass through the chapelry; and here is a station on the Manchester and Leeds railway, which near this place runs through a tunnel 640 yards in length. The old chapel, built in the reign of Henry VIII., having become totally inadequate to the

population, was taken down in 1819, and a more spacious edifice erected in the centre of the village, by subscription, aided by a grant of £800 from the Incorporated Society. The structure is in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles; it has a finely-groined roof, and contains 1200 sittings, of which 300 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £230; patron, the Vicar of Halifax. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a national school, built in 1837 by a grant from government, and likewise used for the meetings of a mechanics' institution. Numerous fossil trees were dug up while making the excavations for the railway.

**SOWERBY, CASTLE** (*ST. KENTIGERN*), a parish, in the union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Hesketh-Newmarket; containing, with the chapelry of Raughton-Head, and the townships of Bustabeck-Bound, How-Bound, Row-Bound, Southernby-Bound, and Stockdale-wath-Bound, 1007 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17.10.5.; net income, £98, with a glebe-house; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The tithes, with certain exceptions, were commuted for land in 1767. A school is endowed with £10 per annum. At Raughton-Head is a separate incumbency, and at Birkseugh are the remains of a chapel called Lady Chapel.

**SOWERBY, TEMPLE**, a chapelry, in the parish of KIRKBY-THORP, EAST ward and union, county of WEST-MORLAND, 7 miles (N. W.) from Appleby; containing 381 inhabitants. The village is situated on the river Eden, which is here crossed by a bridge considered to be the finest in the county, erected in 1823, at an expense of £3700, on the site of a structure destroyed by a flood in 1822. There are two spacious streets of well-built houses, with several inns; and the vicinity contains many villas inhabited by genteel families. Fairs for sheep and cattle are held on the last Thursdays in Jan., Feb., March, June, July, August, and October, and on the second Thursday in May. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £96; patron, the Earl of Thanet. A rent-charge of £155 has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes. The chapel, dedicated to St. James, is a handsome structure of red freestone, with a tower and portico; it was built on the site of the old chapel, in 1770, at the expense of Sir William Dalston. There is a place of worship for Independents. The Knights Templars had a preceptory here, which, when suppressed in 1312, was given to the Hospitaliers.

**SOWERBY-UNDER-COUCHEFF**, a township, in the parish of KIRBY-SIGSTON, union of NORTHALLERTON, wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE, N. riding of YORK, 3 miles (N. by S.) from Northallerton; containing 63 inhabitants. This place is on the west side of the Cough-beck, opposite the lofty acclivity of Coucheff wood, and comprises about 610 acres.

**SOWTON** (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of ST. THOMAS, partly in the hundred of East Burston, but chiefly in that of Weston, Wantard and S. divisions of DEVON,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.) from Exeter; containing, with part of the tithing of Clist Satchfield, 282 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from London to Exeter, and on the small stream Clist or Clost; it comprises by admeasurement 1094 acres. The living is



a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 16. 3., and in the gift of the Bishop of Exeter: the tithes have been commuted for £264, and there is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 15 acres. The church, rebuilt by J. Garratt, Esq., was consecrated in September 1845: it is in the later English style; the windows contain some beautiful stained glass, and the fittings-up generally are elaborate.

SOYLAND, a township, in the chapelry of RIPPONDEN, parish and union of HALIFAX, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Halifax; containing 3603 inhabitants. It comprises an area of about 4960 acres, of which a considerable portion forms part of the bleak mountainous ridge of Blackstone-Edge, on the borders of Lancashire. The manufacture of cotton and woollen goods is carried on. The township includes a portion of the village of Ripponden, several scattered hamlets, and a number of detached dwellings, with some neatly-built houses in the dells and on the acclivities of the hills with which the surface is diversified. There are places of worship for Wesleyans both of the Old and New Connexion. A mineral spring here, called the Swift Cross Spa, is slightly impregnated with iron, and holds in solution sulphuretted hydrogen and a free alkali.

SPALDING (*ST. MARY AND ST. NICHOLAS*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the wapentake of ELLOE, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, 44 miles (S. E. by S.) from Lincoln, and 100 (N.) from London; containing, with the chapelry of Wickham, 7778 inhabitants. This place, which is said to have derived its name from a *spa* or chalybeate spring in the market-place, is of great antiquity, as appears from the remains of Roman embankments in the neighbourhood. In the Saxon annals, it is mentioned as one of the points on the boundary line of the estate belonging to Crowland Abbey, and as the residence of Thorold de Buckenhale, the last Saxon governor of the province of Mercia, who, in 1051, founded here a cell for a prior and five monks subordinate to that monastery. At the Norman Conquest, the manor was presented to Ivo Talbois, Earl of Angiers, and nephew of the Conqueror, who built a castle here, by which the religious society were so harassed that they abandoned their convent, which, falling into the hands of the earl, was given, together with the church of St. Mary and the manor, in 1074, to the abbey of St. Nicholas, at Angiers. It thus became an alien priory, inhabited by monks of the Benedictine order. At the suppression of alien priories, this establishment was exempted: it was subsequently raised to the dignity of an abbey, and flourished till the Dissolution, when its revenue was estimated at £878. 18. 3.

The town is situated on the river Welland, in a fenny district, remarkably well drained. The streets are paved, and lighted with gas, and there are many wells of excellent water for the supply of the inhabitants; the houses are in general of neat appearance, and several of them very handsome. An antiquarian society was established many years since by Mr. Maurice Johnson, of which Sir Isaac Newton, Sir Hans Sloane, Dr. Stukeley, and other distinguished persons, were members; and a number of the valuable books, some manuscripts, relics of antiquity, and natural curiosities, are still preserved. A small theatre is opened for three weeks in the month of Sep-

tember. Much land in the vicinity is appropriated to grazing, and wool forms a material article in the trade of the town; very considerable business is also carried on in corn, coal, and timber. The river Welland is navigable inland to Stamford; and sloops of from fifty to seventy tons' burthen can come up from the sea to the centre of the town, which maintains a regular coasting-trade with London, Hull, Lynn, &c. The port is a member of that of Boston. Here is a quay for landing goods, with storehouses for their reception; and on the whole, this place may be considered one of the most thriving towns on the eastern coast. A loop or diverging line of the London and York railway will pass by Spalding; and an act was obtained in 1846 for making a line to Grantham, Nottingham, and Ambergate. The market, which is one of the largest in the kingdom for fat-cattle, is on Tuesday. Fairs are held on April 27th and June 30th, by letters-patent of George I.; and on Aug. 28th, Sept. 25th, and Dec. 6th, by prescription; chiefly for live-stock. The town has, for many centuries, been the principal seat of jurisdiction for the parts of Holland; in the Saxon times, the courts of law were held here by the earls, and subsequently to the Conquest the priors were invested with judicial authority, and possessed the power of life and death. At present, the quarter-sessions for the parts of Holland take place here and at Boston; and petty-sessions for the wapentake occur every week. The powers of the county debt-court of Spalding, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Spalding, and the parish of Crowland. Courts leet and baron, at which the steward presides, are also held. The town-hall, situated at the north-west end of the market-place, was erected at the expense of John Hobson, about the year 1620; the lower part is let for shops, and the rents are given to the poor, according to the will of the donor. A new house of correction for the parts of Holland, an airy and commodious edifice, was built in 1824. The parish comprises 10,367 acres of arable and pasture land, the former of which predominates; it includes the large tract of inclosed fen called Spalding common, now well drained, and in a profitable state of cultivation.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of certain Trustees, who are seised of the rectory in trust for the incumbent; net income, £950 per annum. The church was erected about 1284, when the old conventual church was taken down; and is principally in the later English style of architecture, with a fine tower surmounted by a crocketed spire: considerable additions were made to the building in 1466, among which is the beautiful north porch. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans. The free grammar school was endowed by John Blanche and John Gamlyn, and latterly by Mr. Atkinson; and, by letters-patent of the 30th of Elizabeth, four trustees were incorporated, whose successors have a common seal. During the confusion of the civil wars the school fell into disuse, but it was restored by Charles II. with all its endowments, the amount of which, arising from about ninety-two acres of land, is £200 per annum. The learned Dr. Bentley was head master. The Petit school was founded in 1682, by Thomas Wilesley, and is well endowed with land: the premises were rebuilt in 1826, at a cost of £300; and the revenue is £170 per annum. The Blue-coat school, founded by



one of the Gamlyn family, and re-established by the parishioners in 1710, has an income of about £200: the school-house was rebuilt in 1815, at an expense of £350. An almshouse for twenty-two persons was endowed in 1590, by Sir Matthew Gamlyn; and another was established in 1709, for eight widows, by Mrs. Elizabeth Sparke. There are also estates amounting to £452 per annum, vested in trustees called Town Husbands, for the benefit of the poor; and connected with this charity are eleven almshouses for widows. The union of Spalding comprises 9 parishes, and contains a population of 20,549. A portion of the abbey buildings is yet remaining, partly converted into tenements, and partly in ruins; relics of antiquity have been found in the neighbourhood of the town at different times, and several have been taken out of the river Welland.

**SPALDINGTON**, a township, in the parish of BUBWITH, union of HOWDEN, Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by E.) from Howden; containing 313 inhabitants. This township, which is on the south side of Spalding moor, comprises 3385*a.* 37*p.* Spaldington Hall, the seat of the ancient family of Vavasour, and a fine specimen of the Elizabethan style, was taken down in 1838. The village is small; about a mile distant from it, eastward, is the hamlet of Spaldington-Outside, on the Market-Weighton road. There is an episcopal chapel; and the Wesleyans have a place of worship.

**SPALDWICK** (*St. James*), a parish, in the hundred of LEIGHTONSTONE, union and county of HUNTINGDON, 7 miles (W. by N.) from Huntingdon; containing 415 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Cambridge to Northampton, and comprises 1470 acres. The soil is a strong clayey loam, mixed in some parts with gravel, and produces every kind of grain of the best quality, and remarkably sweet herbage. Fairs are held on the Wednesday before Whit-Sunday and on November 28th, for sheep and cattle of all sorts, and for pedlery. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely, valued in the king's books at £12. 0. 10.; net income, £96; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The tithes were commuted for land in 1774; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains about 40 acres. The church, erected about 1300, has a northern entrance of Norman architecture. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents.

**SPALFORD**, a hamlet, in the parish of NORTH CLIFTON, union of NEWARK, N. division of the wapentake of NEWARK, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 7 miles (E. by S.) from Tuxford; containing 93 inhabitants, and comprising 806 acres. The tithes were commuted for land in 1813.

**SPANBY** (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of ASWARDHURN, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Falkingham; containing 96 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Swaton. The church is a low structure, once of larger dimensions.

**SPARHAM** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of EYNSFORD, E. division of NORFOLK, 3 miles (S. W.) from Reepham, containing 321 inhabitants. It comprises 1729 acres, of which 1202 are arable, 223 meadow and pasture, and 15 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the

king's books at £9. 17. 11., and in the patronage of Edward Lombe, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £481. 18., and there is a glebe-house, with 91 acres of land. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower surmounted by a pinnacle at each angle. At the inclosure, 20 acres were allotted to the poor for fuel.

**SPARK-BROOK**, a hamlet, in the parish and union of ASTON, hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK. This is a beautiful suburb of the town of Birmingham, situated on the road to Stratford-on-Avon, and distant about a mile and a half from the Post-office. It contains several good houses, among which are, the Farm, that of Samuel Lloyd, Esq.; Yew-Tree Cottage, the residence of Thomas Simcox, Esq.; the Larches, formerly inhabited by Dr. Withering, the botanist, and by Dr. Priestley, in whose time the rioters attacked it, now occupied by William Sharp, Esq.; and the Poplars, a large brick mansion, the residence of John Smith, Esq.

**SPARKFORD** (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of WINCANTON, hundred of CATSASH, E. division of SOMERSET,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by S.) from Wincanton; containing 256 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from London to Exeter, and comprises 955 acres, of which 257 are arable, 651 pasture, and 47 wood and gardens; the soil is loamy, and chiefly appropriated to dairy-farming. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 3., and in the gift of the Rev. Henry Bennett: the tithes have been commuted for £245. 6., and the glebe comprises 40 acres. The church was rebuilt about twenty years since by the patron.

**SPARKFORD, BISHOP'S, and WEST**, two tythings, in the parish of ST. FAITH, city and union of WINCHESTER, hundred of BUDDLESGATE, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, containing respectively 191 and 239 inhabitants.

**SPARSHOLT** (*Holy Cross*), a parish, in the union of WANTAGE, partly in the hundred of SHRIVENHAM, but chiefly in that of WANTAGE, county of BERKS,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W.) from Wantage; containing, with the hamlet of Fawler, and the chapelry of Kingston-Lisle, 903 inhabitants, of whom 506 are in Sparsholt township. The Wilts and Berks canal, and the Great Western railway, pass through the parish; and the Ikeneld road through the vale of White Horse, to the south of the village. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. 2. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; patrons and appropriators, the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford. The great tithes have been commuted for £330, and the vicarial for £358. 12.; there is a glebe-house, and the respective glebes comprise 131 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 12 acres. The church is principally in the Norman style, and contains three stone stalls and a piscina. Abraham Atkins, in 1788, gave a school-house at Kingston Lisle, and endowed a school with a moiety of the rents arising from a certain estate; the income is about £63.

**SPARSHOLT** (*St. Stephen*), a parish, in the union of WINCHESTER, hundred of BUDDLESGATE, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. N. W.) from Winchester; containing 376 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 10. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £230 per annum; appropriator, Sir W. Heathcote, Bart.



SPAUNTON, a township, in the parish of LASTINGHAM, union of PICKERING, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W.) from Pickering; containing 110 inhabitants. It comprises about 1228 acres of land, chiefly the property of Lord Feversham, and is on the west side of the river Seven.

SPAXTON (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGWATER, hundred of CANNINGTON, W. division of SOMERSET, 5 miles (W.) from Bridgwater; containing 1002 inhabitants. The parish is situated at the foot of the Quantock hills, and comprises 3387 acres, of which 95 are common or waste land: there are several quarries, some of them containing an excellent sandstone, of which the church was built. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 8. 9., and in the gift of the Rev. James Galloway: the tithes have been commuted for £650; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises 66 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style. The Rev. Joseph Cook, rector, bequeathed lands in 1708, producing a liberal income, for the maintenance of six persons in an hospital; also £6 per annum, for teaching children.

SPECKINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish of YEOVILTON, union of YEOVIL, hundred of SOMERTON, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 26 inhabitants.

SPEEN (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of NEWBURY, partly in the hundred of KINTBURY-EAGLE, and partly in that of FAIRCROSS, county of BERKS, 1 mile (W.) from Newbury; containing, with the chapelry of Speenhamland, and the tythings of Bagnor and Marsh-Benham, 3069 inhabitants, of whom 224 are in the tything of Church-Speen, and 632 in that of Wood-Speen. This place was the *Spinæ* of the Romans, a station on the road from Gloucester to Silchester. To the north of the church, traces of an agger, or fortification, are distinctly visible: on Speen Moor, a large urn has been found under a tumulus of earth eight feet high; and a Roman altar, consecrated to Jupiter, was discovered in 1730, at Fulsham, in the neighbourhood. The second battle of Newbury, on October 27th, 1644, took place here, between what is now the castle and the village. A market was formerly held on Monday. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Kennet and the Kennet and Avon canal, and on the north by the river Lambourn. It comprises 3350 acres; the soil is in general of a gravelly nature, and the surface much varied. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 0. 10.; net income, £424; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Salisbury: the tithes were commuted for land and annual money payments in 1779. The church contains some curious monumental figures. An additional church, now a district church, was erected and endowed by the vicar, the Rev. H. W. Majendie, in the hamlet of Stockcross, in 1839: the living is in the gift of the Vicar of Speen.

SPEENHAMLAND, a chapelry district, in the parish of SPEEN, union of NEWBURY, hundred of FAIRCROSS, county of BERKS; adjoining the town of Newbury, and containing 867 inhabitants. The great western road passes through the village. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, was erected in 1831, chiefly by subscription, and contains 1000 sittings; the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Vicar of Speen. A school has been built and endowed by Mr. and Mrs. Page, of Gold-

well House. There is also an almshouse, founded in 1664 by Anne Watts, for two widows.

SPEETON, a chapelry, in the parish and union of BRIDLINGTON, wapentake of DICKERING, E. riding of YORK,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Bridlington; containing 125 inhabitants. This township, which belongs to W. J. Denison, Esq., comprises about 1820 acres of land, and commands a beautiful view of the shore from Scarborough to Flamborough Head: the village is situated on an eminence north-east of the road from Bridlington to Scarborough, and the sea bounds the chapelry on the north. A kind of blue stone is picked off the cliff in large quantities, and made into cement. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £44. 8.; patron, Mr. Denison: the chapel is an ancient humble edifice. A windmill upon Speeton heights can be seen at a great distance both by sea and land.

SPEKE, a township, in the parish of CHILDWALL, union of PRESCOT, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of LANCASHIRE,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E.) from Liverpool; containing 548 inhabitants. This place, anciently *Spec*, *Speck*, and *Espeke*, was held at the Conquest by a Saxon thane named Uctred, and subsequently by the Gernets, lords of Espeke. The manor afterwards came into the possession of Adam Molyneux by his marriage with the heiress of the latter family; and through the daughter of Sir William Molyneux, of Sefton, 14th Edward I., it was conveyed to the de Erneys. From the de Erneys it came, also by marriage, to the family of Norres, of whom was Sir William Norres, who brought from the palace of Holyrood, at Edinburgh, part of the royal library and some curious pieces of fine oak wainscot, to Speke Hall: this mansion was re-erected by Sir Edward Norres. The family retained the manor until the 18th century, when their heiress married Lord Sidney Beauclerk, fifth son of Charles, Duke of St. Alban's; whose grandson, Charles George, sold Speke to the Watt family, of Liverpool, the present lords. The Hall, now the residence of Joseph Brereton, Esq., is a timber and plaster building, with a picturesque stone porch, bearing the date 1598, conducting to an inner court where are two venerable yew-trees. The great hall is very lofty, with wainscot and a ceiling of oak, and having a mantelpiece brought from Holyrood: at each angle of the southern wall, within the court, are two spacious corbelled windows, one of which lights the hall. The house was originally surrounded by a moat, of which the outlines remain, and over which a bridge leads to the principal entrance. The whole forms a highly interesting specimen of old English domestic architecture. The township is situated on the Mersey, and comprises 2472 acres, whereof about 800 are arable, 1500 grass-land, and 120 wood. The surface, generally, is level; the soil a grey sand, with a red-sandstone substratum; and the scenery over the Mersey commands a beautiful and extensive view of Runcorn, Frodsham, and the Welsh hills. A quarry here supplies a stone used for draining. The tithes have been commuted for £311. 17. payable to the Bishop of Chester, and £57. 12. to the vicar of Childwall.

SPELDHURST (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of TONBRIDGE, partly in the hundred of SOMERDEN, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, but chiefly in the hundred of WASHLINGSTONE, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT; containing, with part of the town of Tonbridge-



Wells, 2753 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by a branch of the river Medway, and comprises 3919 acres, of which 1367 are arable, 1401 pasture and meadow, 545 woodland, and 256 common. Good building-stone is quarried; and iron-ore abounds, rendering the springs more or less chalybeate. Fairs for cattle are held at Groombridge, in the parish, on May 17th and September 25th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 5., and in the patronage of Mrs. Harbroe: the tithes have been commuted for £498, and the glebe comprises  $8\frac{1}{2}$  acres, with a house. The church was struck by lightning and burned down in 1791, and rebuilt in the following year; it contains curious epitaphs on Sir Walter and Lady Anne Waller, and some monuments to the Bacon family. There is a private chapel at Groombridge, built in 1625; also a chapel on the boundary line dividing this parish from that of Tonbridge, erected by subscription in 1682. The Duke of Orleans was detained prisoner at Groombridge in the reign of Henry V.; he built a porch to the church.

SPELSBURY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CHIPPING-NORTON, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD, 5 miles (S. E. by S.) from Chipping-Norton; containing, with the hamlets of Dean, Ditchley, Fulwell, and Taston, 597 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 8. 9.; net income, £211; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. Part of the tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1779, and the remainder in 1802. The church was founded by the Beauchamp family. Its elegant and lofty spire was taken down in 1772, from the insufficiency of the tower to sustain the weight; and other alterations have contributed to destroy the original character of the edifice. In the north aisle is the sepulchral chapel of the Lee family, which contains the remains of Henry, Lord Wilmot, and of his son John, the celebrated Earl of Rochester. On an eminence near the village is an extensive triangular intrenchment called Castle Ditches.

SPENNITHORNE (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of LEYBURN, wapentake of HANG-WEST, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of Bellarby and Harmby, 785 inhabitants, of whom 198 are in Spennithorne township, 1 mile (N. E. by N.) from Middleham. In Spennithorne township are 1261 acres, of which 1198 are arable and pasture, and 63 woodland; the scenery is beautiful, embracing wood, water, and rich pastures. There are some quarries of limestone. The village is neat, and pleasantly situated on the north side of Wensleydale: the river Ure, which is very devious in its course, passes at a short distance on the west. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 10. 5.; net income, £425; patron, Marmaduke Wyvill, Esq. The rectorial tithes of Spennithorne and Harmby were commuted for land in 1775; and some tithes in Harmby have been recently commuted for a rent-charge of £10. 16. The church is an ancient structure. At Bellarby is a separate incumbency. John Hutchinson, a philosophical writer, was born in the parish in 1667.

SPERNALL (*ST. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of ALCESTER, Alcester division of the hundred of BURLICHWAY, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (N.) from Alcester; containing 107 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Arrow, near the road

from Birmingham to Cheltenham by way of Evesham; and comprises 1159 acres, of which 137 are woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 18.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of Charles Chambers, Esq., R.N.: the tithes have been commuted for £160; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 28 acres. The church, a Norman structure, was repaired, and the chancel rebuilt, in 1844.

SPETCHLEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of PERSHORE, Lower division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Worcester, on the road to Evesham; containing 155 inhabitants. It comprises 757 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and the remainder pasture; the surface is undulated, the soil a stiff marl, and the scenery beautifully picturesque. A station of the Birmingham and Gloucester railway is situated here. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 11. 3., and in the gift of Robert Berkeley, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £148. 18., and the glebe comprises nearly 24 acres. The church, built in or about the 15th century, has a fine old chancel, and contains several monuments to the Berkeley family. At the Hall is a Roman Catholic chapel.

SPETISBURY (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of BLANDFORD, hundred of LOOSEBARROW, Blandford division of DORSET, 3 miles (S. E. by S.) from Blandford; containing 654 inhabitants. The river Stour runs past the village. The living is a rectory, with the living of Charlton-Marshall annexed, valued in the king's books at £28. 18.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of R. Pryor, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £440; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises 51 acres. The Roman Catholics have a chapel. In 1728, a school was endowed by Dr. Sloper and Bishop Hall with land now producing £110 per annum. Here was a priory, at first a cell to the abbey of Preaux, in Normandy, but afterwards considered part of the cell of Monks' Tott, in Norfolk, belonging to the same house. In the neighbourhood are the remains of an ancient encampment called Spetisbury Rings, in which coins and other relics have been found.

SPEXHALL (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SHROPSHIRE, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Halesworth; containing 215 inhabitants, and consisting of 1484 acres by admeasurement. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £14, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £266; the glebe comprises 45 acres.

SPILSBY (*ST. JAMES*), a market town and parish, and the head of a union, in the E. division of the soke of BOLINGBROKE, parts of LINCOLN, county of LINCOLN, 31 miles (E.) from Lincoln, and 125 (N.) from London; containing, with the hamlet of Keshby, 1457 inhabitants. The town is situated upon elevated ground. It commands an extensive south-east view of a tract of marsh and fen land, bounded by Boston Deep and the North Sea, and is within twelve miles of Skegness, on the best part of the Lincolnshire coast. The four principal streets of the town diverge from a spacious square or market place, which is ornamented on its east side by a cross, a plain octagonal shaft rising from a quadrangular base, and resting on five steps. A subscription library



and newsroom are connected with the chief inn. The market is on Monday ; and fairs are held on the Monday before, and the two next Mondays after, Whit-Monday (when Whitsuntide falls in May, otherwise there is no fair on the last day), and on the third Monday in July, for cattle and for wearing-apparel : a market for fat-stock, lately established, takes place every fortnight. The general quarter-sessions for the south division of the parts of Lindsey are held here, in January and July. The powers of the county debt-court of Spilsby, established in 1847, extends over the registration-district of Spilsby. A court-house and house of correction, begun in June 1824, were completed within two years, at an expense of £25,000 ; the latter occupies about two acres of ground, and is surrounded by a brick wall, in which, in front of the building, is a Doric portico.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy ; net income, £109 ; patron and impropiator, Lord Willoughby de Eresby. The church is an irregular stone edifice, with a handsome embattled tower at the west end, supposed to have been erected about the time of Henry VII., at a much later date than the body of the structure. Amongst several ancient monuments is one in memory of the celebrated Lord Willoughby de Eresby, who, in the reign of Elizabeth, commanded 4000 English troops despatched to France, in aid of Henry IV., King of Navarre ; he died in 1601, and was interred here. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The grammar school, founded by the Willoughby family, and rebuilt in 1826, has an income of £66. 10. per annum. In 1735, the Duke of Ancaster and others endowed a school for 20 boys ; and about £90 per annum, vested in trustees, are distributed half yearly to poor persons of good character. The union of Spilsby comprises 66 parishes or places, and contains a population of 26,699. At Eresby are extensive remains of the foundations of a chapel, made collegiate in 1349, for a master and twelve priests, by Sir John Willoughby, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. At the same place stood an elegant mansion belonging to the Duke of Ancaster, which in 1769 was destroyed by fire, one gateway pillar of exquisite brickwork alone remaining.

SPINDLESTONE, a township, in the parish of BAMBROUGH, union of BELFORD, N. division of BAMBROUGH ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. by S.) from Belford ; containing 151 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the Waren river, and comprises 455 acres, of which 175 are pasture, and the remainder arable land. Coal exists, though it is not wrought ; also whinstone, limestone, and freestone. Messrs. Nairn have constructed a reservoir of four acres here for their extensive mills. Waren House, the residence of Philip Nairn, Esq., is surrounded with plantations, and has fine sea and land views. Here was anciently a considerable military station, and vestiges of mounds and intrenchments are conspicuous.

SPITALFIELDS (*CHRISTCHURCH*), a parish, in the union of WHITECHAPEL, Tower division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX ; containing 20,436 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the north-eastern part of the metropolis, was anciently called Lolsenorth Field, and appears to have been selected as a place of sepulture by the Romans, during their occupation of London. On breaking up the ground in 1576, for clay to make bricks, numerous urns con-

taining ashes and burnt bones were discovered, in each of which was a brass coin of the emperor reigning at the time of the interment. Among the coins were some of Claudius, Vespasian, Nero, Antoninus Pius, and Trajan ; and vials, glasses, and pottery of red earth, were also found, with various other relics of Roman antiquity. The present name of the parish is derived from a priory of canons of the Augustine order, and an hospital for poor brethren, entitled "the New Hospital of our Lady without Bishopsgate," founded in the year 1197, by Walter Brune, citizen, and afterwards sheriff, of London, and Roesia his wife. The establishment continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenue, according to Dugdale, was estimated at £478. 6. 6. From the time of the Reformation it was the custom for a bishop, a dean, and a doctor of divinity, to preach a sermon each upon the Resurrection, on the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in Easter-week, in a pulpit cross in the churchyard of the priory. During the protectorate of Cromwell the practice was discontinued, and the cross destroyed ; but the sermons, called the "Spital Sermons," were revived after the restoration of Charles II., and preached in the parochial church of St. Bride, Fleet-street. They are now delivered before the lord mayor and aldermen of the city, at Christchurch, Newgate-street. Undistinguished by any important features for many years, Spitalfields at length became the seat of the silk manufacture, originally established at Canterbury and other towns by the refugees who, after the revocation of the edict of Nantz in the reign of Louis XIV., found an asylum in England. From this time it began to increase, and it is now one of the most populous districts in the metropolis.

The parish was originally a hamlet in Stepney, from which it was separated by act of parliament in 1729. In Church-street and several other streets are some spacious and well-built houses ; the other parts are inhabited chiefly by weavers and persons connected either immediately or remotely with the silk manufacture, who work in their own dwellings. Many firms in the trade employ from 200 to 1500 persons each ; and including the adjacent parishes of Bethnal-Green and Shoreditch, and the hamlet of Mile-End New Town and its neighbourhood, not less than 15,000 looms are at work, affording occupation to more than 50,000 persons, exclusively of those engaged in other departments of the trade, which, in all its branches, is computed to employ from 130,000 to 150,000 in the district. The principal articles made are broad silks and plain and figured velvets of the best quality ; and connected with the manufacture are numerous dyeing establishments, some of them on a large scale. In Brick-lane is the very extensive ale and porter brewery of Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, and Buxton. A soap-manufactory in Wheler-street employs about 40 persons ; and there are manufactories of harp and violin strings, violins and double basses, and materials for colouring spirits and vinegar. In Montague-street is a timber-yard with a great assortment of fancy mahogany and rosewood veneers ; and in Bell-lane is a large timber and building yard. The market, principally for fruit and vegetables, has been for many years in high reputation for the supply of potatoes.

The LIVING is a rectory not in charge ; net income, £445 ; patrons, the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford, who pay a stipend of £120 to the



curate. The church, built in 1729, under the provisions of the act of parliament in the reign of Anne, is a stately and massive structure in the Roman style, with a tower surmounted by a pyramid of rather cumbrous appearance. On the north side of the chancel is a monument by Flaxman to Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt., lord mayor of London, whose statue in his civic robes, with the sword and mace lying at his feet, is finely executed in marble; and on the south side is a monument to Edward Peek, Esq., one of the commissioners for building the 50 new churches in the reign of Anne, and who laid the first stone of this edifice. Sir George Wheler's chapel, in Chapel-street, was built by that gentleman for the accommodation of his tenants, previously to the erection of the parochial church, and for many years after continued in the family, and was subsequently purchased by the Tillards, whose lands were contiguous to those of the founder. It is a proprietary episcopal chapel, now in the patronage of the Rev. Richard Tillard. In Spital-square is a church dedicated to St. Mary, in the gift of the Trustees of Hyndman's Bounty. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Calvinistic Methodists.

The parochial school was founded in 1708, and is endowed with benefactions amounting to £241 per annum. A national school was built in Quaker-street, in 1819, at a total expense of £3300, for the reception of 1000 children; in the boys' room divine service is performed every Sunday evening by the rector. On the opposite side of the street is an infants' school, established in 1820. In Wood-street is the Protestant Dissenters' charity school, instituted in 1717, by subscription, for 50 boys and 50 girls; the house is substantially built, with a good garden behind, and in one of the lower rooms is a library, with a philosophical apparatus, for the members of the Eastern Mechanics' Institute, who hold their meetings here. In Bell-lane is the Jews' free school, originally founded in 1818 for 270 boys, and rebuilt on a larger scale in 1820.

SPITAL, county of CHESTER.—See POULTON.

SPITTLE, or SPITTAL, a considerable fishing and sea-bathing village, in the parish of TWEEDMOUTH, union of BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, in ISLANDSHIRE, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 1 mile (S. E.) from Berwick; containing 1631 inhabitants. This place is situated on the coast, at the mouth of the river Tweed, and consists principally of two streets. It was formerly inhabited by smugglers and others of disreputable character; but since the inclosure of the adjacent common, these have gradually been superseded by honest and industrious fishermen. Here are six houses for curing red and white herrings; and good accommodation is afforded for persons who resort hither for sea-bathing, or for drinking the water of a powerful chalybeate spring in the neighbourhood. On Sunnyside Hill, half a mile from the village, is an extensive colliery, the property of the corporation of Berwick. The tithes have been commuted for £98. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians.

SPITTLE, a township, in the parish of Ovingham, union of HEXHAM, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 11 miles (W. by N.) from Newcastle; containing 10 inhabitants. This village is situated on the north side of the Hexham turnpike-road, and on a tributary of the river Tyne. The

improper tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of 13s. 4d. Here is a mineral spring containing a considerable quantity of sulphur.

SPITTLEGATE, a township, in the parish and union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of WINNIBRIGGS and THREO, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 1 mile (S. by E.) from Grantham; containing 1980 inhabitants, and comprising 2125a. 2r. 34p. A church dedicated to St. John was built in 1841, containing 800 sittings, of which 400 are free; the cost of erection was £4000. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Vicar of Grantham.

SPITTLE-HILL, a township, in the parish of MITFORD, union, and W. division of the ward, of MORPETH, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 1½ mile (W. by N.) from Morpeth; containing 12 inhabitants. This township, which comprises 154 acres, takes its name from an hospital founded in the reign of Henry I., and dedicated to St. Leonard, by William de Bertram, who endowed it with lands for a chaplain. The advowson was vested in the barons of Mitford; but prior to the 14th century, the abbot of Newminster obtained possession of the chaplain's lands. The hospital, nevertheless, continued to exist till the year 1464, and on the death of one of the Percys, who held the advowson, was valued at 40s. per annum; the site is now occupied by a modern mansion, the residence of Mr. Bullock, owner of the township, which has been for many years the property of his family. The improper tithes have been commuted for £16. 12. 2.

SPIXWORTH (ST. PETER), a parish, in the union of ST. FAITH, hundred of TAVERHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Norwich; containing 52 inhabitants. The parish is on the old road from Norwich to Cromer, and comprises 1224a. 16p., chiefly arable. Adjoining the village is Spixworth Hall, erected in 1609, and situated in tastefully laid out grounds. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6, and in the gift of J. J. Lenge, Esq.; the tithes have been commuted for £360; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises 8 acres. The church is chiefly in the decorated style, with a square tower; on the north side of the chancel is a splendid monument to William Peck and his wife Alice, and the church has numerous memorials to the Lenge family.

SPOFFORTH (ALL SAINTS), a parish, in the Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, containing, with the townships of Follifoot, Linton, Plumpton, Little Ribston, and Wetherby, 3398 inhabitants, of whom 969 are in the township of Spofforth with Stockeld, 3½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Wetherby. This place was the residence of the Percy family previously to their settlement at Alnwick, and possessed a formidable castle, their baronial seat, which was demolished by the Yorkists after the battle of Towton, in which the Earl of Northumberland, and his brother Sir Charles Percy, were slain. The remains consist chiefly of the grand hall, which, though a ruin, retains much of its ancient magnificence; it is about 76 feet in length, and 37 in breadth, and lighted by a lofty window, enriched with flowing tracery. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Wharfe, and on the north-east by the Nidd, and comprises by computation 11,600 acres, of which 3800 are in the township of Spofforth, and chiefly the property of Col. Wyndham, who is lord



paramount of the manor, the copyholders being all under the rectorial manor. The district abounds with limestone and sandstone. The village is situated on the Crimple brook, and on the road from London to Harrogate and Knaresborough; it is neatly built, containing several handsome houses, and the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £73. 6. 8.; net income, £1538; patron, Colonel Wyndham. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, partly in the Norman and early English styles, and contains a monument with a recumbent figure of a Knight Templar. Adjoining the rectory-house was an ancient hall, in which was deposited a quantity of armour, probably for arming the rectorial copyholders of the manor. At Wetherby is a chapel. The Wesleyans have a place of worship; and some schools are supported by charity. Here is a mineral spring, not now in use, from which the parish is supposed to have derived its name.

SPONDON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of SHARDLOW, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by S.) from Derby; containing 1586 inhabitants. The parish was formerly more extensive than at present, the chapelries of Chad-desden and Stanley having been separated from it in 1836, and erected into distinct parishes. It comprises 3091 acres, of which 609 are arable, 2363 pasture, 92 wood, and 25 water. The beautiful mansion of Locko Hall, surrounded by a well-wooded park of 240 acres, is situated here. The village, seated on a commanding eminence overlooking the vale of Derwent, is of considerable extent, and the residence of several highly respectable families. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture, and in the manufacture of stockings, mits, and silk gloves; a few persons are engaged in brick-making. The Derby canal passes for more than two miles through the parish, and has a wharf about half a mile from the village; near which, on the south side, is a station of the Midland railway. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 14. 7.; net income, £200, with a glebe-house; patrons, the Trustees under the will of the late W. D. Lowe, Esq. The tithes for the liberty of Spondon were partly commuted for land and a money payment in 1788. The church is a large structure in the decorated English style, and consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a tower and spire 114 feet high; in the chancel are three stone stalls: the edifice was thoroughly repaired in 1826, at a cost of £1200. In the churchyard is an antique stone, apparently Saxon. There are places of worship for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. A school is endowed with land producing about £15 per annum; and excellent Church of England schools were built in 1839, by subscription and public grants. William Gilbert left by will, in 1649, the sum of £1000, with which 51a. 1r. 30p. of land were purchased at Spondon, now worth £114 per annum; 20s. are given to ten poor people every Sunday, and the surplus is applied to charitable purposes at the discretion of the trustees.

SPOONBED, a tything, in the parish of PAINSWICK, poor-law union of STROUD, hundred of BISLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 694 inhabitants. On the summit of Spoonbed Hill is a camp with a double intrenchment.—See PAINSWICK.

SPORLE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of SWAFFHAM, hundred of SOUTH GREENHOE, W. division of NORFOLK,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Swaffham; containing, with the merged parishes of Great and Little Palgrave, 773 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4180a. 10p., of which about 3690 acres are arable, 400 pasture, and 90 woodland and plantations. The living of Sporle with Great Palgrave is a vicarage, with the rectory of Little Palgrave annexed, and is valued in the king's books at £10. 3. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; patrons, the Provost and Fellows of Eton College; impropiator, W. Lucas, Esq. The great tithes of Sporle and Great Palgrave have been commuted for £929. 4., and the glebe comprises 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres; the vicarage is endowed with land producing £80 per annum. The tithes of Little Palgrave have been commuted for £120, and its glebe comprises 90 acres. The church is an ancient and spacious building of flint, with a tower quoined and embattled with freestone, and a large embattled porch; a piscina and a niche of elegant design, which had long been concealed under a thick coat of plaster, were opened in 1842. At the inclosure, 92 acres of land were allotted to the poor, producing £52 per annum. A priory of Black monks at Sporle, a cell to the abbey of Saumers, in Anjou, was granted by Henry VI. towards the endowment of Eton College; the moat may still be traced. Walter Hart, Bishop of Norwich, was rector of the parish.

SPOTLAND, a division or township, in the parish and union of ROCHDALE, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of LANCASHIRE,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (N. W.) from Rochdale; containing, with the hamlet of Whitworth, 18,469 inhabitants. This manor was part of the possessions of Gamel, the thane, and descended immediately after the Conquest to the Lacys. The lands were subsequently divided among the de Burys, the Spotlands, the Healeys, Wolstenholmes, Chadwicks, Holts, Bamfords, Whitworths, Ellands, Butterworths, and Garsides. These families emulating each other in their donations to the church, transferred a great part of their property here to the abbeys of Stanlow and Whalley (the latter superseding the former), till the district became almost absorbed in monastic lands. On the dissolution of Whalley Abbey, Henry VIII., having seized the possessions of that house, and consigned the abbot to the hands of the executioner for his share in the "Pilgrimage of Grace," made a grant of the manor to the Holts, of Grizzlehurst, in the neighbouring parish of Middleton; from which family it was conveyed, on their removal to Castleton, in 1667, to the Curzons, now represented by Earl Howe.

The township stretches from the Roche, on the south-west of the parish, to the Irwell, on the north-eastern extremity; it is six miles long and four broad, and part of it forms an extensive suburb of the town of Rochdale. The district is divided into four valleys or glens, watered by the Spodden (from which it derives its name), the Irwell, the Roche, and the Nadin water; and from these valleys rise bold and wide-spreading hills of considerable elevation. The Roman road from Ribchester to Manchester skirts the sides of the hills on the western border of the township. The increase of the population has been very rapid within the present century, the inhabitants largely participating in the cotton manufacture and every other branch of trade carried on in Rochdale. Inexhaustible quarries of flags, other stone, and



slate, are worked in the township, affording an abundant supply for the neighbourhood and for distant parts of the country. Modern inclosures have divested the tract called Brandwood Common of much of its forest character.

The living of Spotland is a district perpetual curacy, with an income of £200, derived partly from the interest of £2000 left in 1840 by Jonathan Fildes, and partly from fees and pew-rents; patron, the Vicar of Rochdale. The church, dedicated to St. Clement, is in the later English style, with a campanile turret; and was erected in 1835, at an expense of £4430, raised by subscription and by public grants. In 1846 a portion of the township was formed into the church district at Healey: the living is also a perpetual curacy, endowed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; patrons, the Crown and the Bishop of Manchester, alternately. At Whitworth is a third incumbency. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and other dissenters. Samuel Taylor and Robert Jaques, in 1740, conveyed to Presbyterian (now Unitarian) trustees certain property for education, of which the income is £20: the school premises were rebuilt in 1819, at a cost of £400. A church school at Whitworth is endowed with £14. 10. per annum.

SPRATTON (*St. Luke*), a parish, in the union of BRIXWORTH, hundred of SPELHOE, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Northampton; containing, with the hamlet of Little Creaton, 966 inhabitants, of whom 889 are in Spratton township. The parish is situated on the road from Northampton to Welford, and comprises by computation 2483 acres of rich land, two-thirds arable and the remainder pasture. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15, and in the gift of R. J. Bartlett, Esq.; the tithes have been commuted for land under an inclosure act; there is a glebe-house, and the land contains about 200 acres, valued at £350 per annum. The church is an ancient structure, partly Norman, and partly in the early and decorated English styles; the western entrance is a beautiful specimen of the Norman style, and the spire is highly ornamented: in a chantry is a monument representing a Knight Templar. The edifice has just undergone a complete restoration, of which the cost was £1800. There are places of worship for Independents and Baptists. A boys', girls', and infants' school is partly supported by Robert Ramsden, Esq., and partly by subscription. A chalybeate spring here, called Moore's Well, was formerly celebrated for the cure of scrofula.

SPREYTON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of OAKHAMPTON, hundred of WOLFORD, Crockernwell and S. divisions of DEVON, 8 miles (E. by N.) from Oakhampton; containing 404 inhabitants. It comprises 2979 acres, of which 916 are common or waste land. The ground is hilly, and the village is supposed to be on as elevated a site as any in the county; the view from the tower of the church is panoramic, and embraces, among numerous interesting objects, and much beautifully picturesque scenery, more than 30 churches. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 5. 8.; net income, £135; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Richard Holland; impropiators, the landowners. There is a glebe house, and the glebe contains about 90 acres. The church has a good tower of granite; and on the timber roof of the chancel are

an inscription and several Latin verses, in which Henry Talbot is named as lord of Spreyton, and a benefactor to the church, in 1452.

SPRIDLINGTON (*St. Hilary*), a parish, in the E. division of the wapentake of ASLACOE, parts of LINDSLEY, union and county of LINCOLN, 9 miles (N. by E.) from Lincoln; containing 292 inhabitants. The western part of the parish adjoins the road from Lincoln to Hull. The number of acres is 2400; the surface is flat, and the soil in some parts light, and in others clayey. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 10.; net income, £454; patron, the Rev. Frederick Gildart. The tithes were commuted for land in 1774; there is a glebe-house, and the land contains 250 acres. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

SPRINGFIELD (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CHELMSFORD, S. division of ESSEX, 1 mile (N. E.) from Chelmsford; containing 2256 inhabitants. This parish, which is separated from that of Chelmsford by the river Chelmer, is supposed to have derived its name from the extraordinary number of springs within its limits. It comprises by admeasurement 2728 acres; the soil is a good loamy earth, partially mixed with gravel, and the surface rises gently from the banks of the river. The village is pleasantly situated on elevated ground commanding fine views, and has been much increased since the formation of the Chelmsford and Maldon navigation: the county gaol is here. The living is a rectory in two portions, called Bosworth's and Richard's, consolidated by Bishop Sherlock, the former valued in the king's books at £11. 6. 8., and the latter at £11. 4. 9½.; patron, the Rev. Arthur Pearson. The tithes have been commuted for £848; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 55½ acres. The church, an ancient edifice with an embattled tower, was fully repaired in 1837, when the lower part of a handsome window, which had been bricked up, was opened, and a carved oaken screen restored to its pristine beauty, by John Adey Repton, Esq.; the font is of elegant workmanship, in the Norman style. An additional church, built by subscription, on a site given by Sir Henry and Lady Mildmay, was consecrated in July 1843; it is of Norman architecture, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Dr. Goldsmith is said to have composed his *Deserted Village* whilst residing at a farmhouse nearly opposite the church. Joseph Strutt, the engraver and antiquary, was born here, in 1749.

SPRINGTHORPE (*St. George and St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of CORRINGTON, parts of LINDSLEY, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Gainsborough; containing, with the hamlet of Sturgate, 209 inhabitants. It comprises 1072 acres, of which 720 are common or waste: the surface is flat, uninclosed, and badly drained; the soil is a stiff clay, producing chiefly wheat and barley. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; the tithes have been commuted for £177, and the glebe comprises 14½ acres. The church is a very ancient dilapidated edifice, in the Norman style.

SPROATLEY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of SKIRLAVEN, Middle division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESSE, E. riding of YORK, 7 miles (N. E. by S.) from Hull; containing 372 inhabitants. The parish is



on the road from Hull to Aldborough, and comprises 1380 acres of productive land, of level surface. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 0. 10.; net income, £230, with a house; patron, John West Hugall, Esq. The tithes of the lordship were commuted for annual money payments in 1762. The church, built in 1819, upon the site of an old edifice dedicated to St. Swithin, is of white brick, and principally in the later English style: when laying the foundation, some antique tombstones were found, one of them bearing a Saxon inscription. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Bridget Biggs, in 1733, gave an estate for the erection and support of a school, of which the income is about £90.

SPROSTON, a township, in the parish of MIDDLEWICH, union and hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E.) from Middlewich; containing 171 inhabitants. It comprises 830 acres, the soil of which is clay, with some moss. The inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £86.

SPROTBOROUGH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of DONCASTER, N. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK; containing, with the township of Cadeby, 534 inhabitants, of whom 381 are in Sprotborough township,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. S. W.) from Doncaster. This place anciently belonged to the Fitzwilliam family, one of whom founded an hospital here, dedicated to St. Edmund, which flourished till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £9. 13. 11. The manor subsequently became the property of the Copley family, of whom Sir Godfrey built the present spacious mansion in the reign of Charles II., and whose descendant Sir Joseph Copley, Bart., is now lord. The parish comprises about 3400 acres of fertile land, situated in the vale of the river Don, and abounding in richly diversified scenery. Sprotborough Hall consists of a centre and two wings in the Grecian style, and contains many stately apartments, an extensive library, and a valuable collection of paintings; the grounds are tastefully laid out in lawns, and embellished with plantations. The village is on the western acclivity of the vale; it had formerly a cross, which was removed in 1520. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £44. 18. 9.; net income, £685; patron, Sir J. Copley. The church is an ancient structure with a tower, and contains some monuments to the families of Fitzwilliam and Copley.

SPROUGHTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of SAMFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Ipswich; containing 585 inhabitants. The Stow-Market and Ipswich navigation passes through. A part of the parish is within the liberties of Ipswich. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 18. 9., and in the gift of W. Gould, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £566; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises 13 acres. The church has some interesting monuments, one of which is to the Rev. J. Waite, rector in 1670.

SPROWSTON (*St. Mary and St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of ST. FAITH, hundred of TAVERHAM, E. division of NORFOLK,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by N.) from Norwich; containing 1235 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Norwich to North Walsham, and comprises 2576a. 1r. 9p., of which 2098

acres are arable, 231 pasture, and 246 wood. The Hall, the ancient seat of the Corbets, has been greatly improved by the present proprietor. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, the appropriators; net income, £94. The church is chiefly in the early style, with a square brick tower, and contains a monument of marble to Sir Miles Corbet, and Catherine his lady, a descendant of whom, Thomas Corbet, was one of the judges that signed the death-warrant of Charles I. Here is a place of worship for Baptists. At the inclosure of Mousehold heath in 1800, the owners agreed to pay £30 per annum, to provide coal for the poor of the parish. There are remains of a chapel dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, now converted into a barn.

SPROXTON (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of FRAMLAND, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 8 miles (N. E. by E.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 394 inhabitants. It comprises 2222a. 2r. 16p. The surface is hilly, and the soil in general incumbent on limestone of the oolite species, of which there are three quarries, supplying a good material for purposes of building and of agriculture. The part of the village below the hill is situated on red-sandstone, which is also used for building. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Saltby consolidated, valued in the king's books at £7. 4. 4.; net income, £282; patron and impropiator, the Duke of Rutland. The tithes have been commuted for 135 acres of land, of which 70 are in the parish of Saltby, and the whole of which is valued at £260 per annum. The church is in the later English style, with slight traces of Norman architecture. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A Danish tombstone, which for centuries had served as a bridge over a brook, was recognized some time since as an ancient relic, and removed into the vicarage-garden; several coins were discovered on its removal, near the same place.

SPROXTON, a township, in the parish of HELMSLEY, union of HELMSLEY, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (S.) from Helmsley; containing 172 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Helmsley to York, a little to the west of the river Rye; and comprises 3370 acres of arable and pasture land, the property of Lord Feversham, lord of the manor.

SPURM-HEAD.—See KILNSEA.

SPURSHOT, a tything, in the parish of ROMSEY-EXTRA, union of ROMSEY, hundred of KING'S-SOMBOURN, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 31 inhabitants.

SPURSTOW, a township, in the parish of BUNBURY, union of NANTWICH, First division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Tarporley; containing 508 inhabitants. It comprises 1718 acres, of which the soil is three-fourths clay, and one-fourth sand. A mineral spring called Spurstow Spa was formerly much frequented, and baths were erected by Sir Thomas Mostyn, for the accommodation of visitors; but the waters are not at present in repute. The inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £130, payable to the Haberdashers' Company, London.

STADHAMPTON (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of ABINGDON, hundred of DORCHESTER, county of OXFORD, 5 miles (N.) from Bensington; con-



taining 384 inhabitants, and comprising 609*a.* 1*r.* 27*p.* The living is a perpetual curacy, incorporated with that of Chislehampton. In the churchyard is a remarkably fine yew-tree. There is a place of worship for Particular Baptists. John Owen, D.D., the learned nonconformist, dean of Christ-Church, and vice-chancellor of the university of Oxford in the time of the Commonwealth, was born here; and Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, is supposed to have been also a native.

**STADMERSLOW**, a township, in the parish of **WOLSTANTON**, union of **WOLSTANTON** and **BURSLEM**, N. division of the hundred of **PIREHILL** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, 4 miles (N.) from Burslem; containing 309 inhabitants, located principally at the village of **Harrissey-Head**. At **Mowcop** is a church dedicated to **St. Thomas**, to which a district has been assigned, consisting of parts of the parishes of **Wolstanton** and **Biddulph**: the living is in the gift of the Bishop of **Lichfield**; net income, £120. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

**STAFFIELD**, a township, in the parish of **KIRK-OSWALD**, union of **PENRITH**, **LEATH** ward, E. division of **CUMBERLAND**, 1½ mile (N. N. W.) from **Kirk-Oswald**; containing 257 inhabitants. The village is situated in a deep vale, on the north side of the river **Croglin**; and near it are the remains of an old border fortification called **Scarrowmanwick**. **Staffield Hall** is distinguished for its walks and beautiful scenery.

**STAFFORD**, a hamlet, in the parish of **BARWICK**, union of **YEOVIL**, hundred of **HOUNDSBOROUGH**, **BERWICK**, and **COKER**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, 2 miles (S. by E.) from **Yeovil**; containing 321 inhabitants.



Arms.

**STAFFORD**, a borough and market-town, consisting of the united parishes of **St. Mary** and **St. Chad**, and forming the head of a union, locally in the S. division of the hundred of **PIREHILL**, N. division of the county of **STAFFORD**; containing 10,730 inhabitants, of whom 9245 are in the borough, 136 miles (N. W.) from **London**, on the road to **Chester**. This town,

which is of great antiquity, was originally called *Stadeford* or *Stadford*, from the Saxon *Stade*, signifying "a place on a river," and from the *trajectus* or ford across the **Sow**, on which stream it is situated. It is said to have been in 705 the devotional retirement of **St. Bertelin**, the son of a Mercian king, upon whose expulsion from his hermitage, at a spot called **Bertelney** or **Betheney**, meaning "the island of Bertelin," several houses were built, which formed the origin of the present town. In 913, **Ethelfleda**, Countess of **Mercia**, erected a castle on the north side of the river, and surrounded the town with walls and a fosse, of which the only remains are one side of a groove for a portcullis, at the entrance to **Eastgate-street**. **Edward the Elder**, brother of **Ethelfleda**, about a year after the erection of the castle, built a tower, the site of which **Mr. Pennant** supposes to have been the mount called by **Speed** *Castle Hill*. From this period to the **Conquest**, the town appears to have increased considerably in extent and importance; and though it had received no charter of

incorporation, it is in **Domesday book** called a city, the king having eighteen burgesses in demesne here, and the earls of **Mercia** twenty "mansions." **William**, out of all the manors in the county, reserved this only for himself, and built a CASTLE to keep the barons in subjection, appointing as governor **Robert de Toeni**, the progenitor of the house of **Stafford**, on whom he bestowed all the other manors, with the title of **Baron de Stafford**. The castle, after having been rebuilt by **Ralph de Stafford**, a celebrated warrior in the reign of **Edward III.**, remained standing till the civil war in the time of **Charles**. It was then garrisoned by the royal forces under the Earl of **Northampton**, was at length taken by the troops under the command of **Sir William Brereton**, and subsequently demolished by order of the parliament. The remains consisted chiefly of the keep, and were situated on the summit of a lofty eminence, about a mile and a half south-west of the town; the walls were eight feet thick, and at each angle was an octagonal turret, with a tower similarly shaped on the south-west side. About seventy years since, the only visible remains were part of a wall, which the late **Sir William Jerningham** underbuilt, to prevent it from falling; in doing which it was discovered that the basement story lay buried under the ruins of the upper parts. **Sir George Jerningham** (now **Lord Stafford**) afterwards began to rebuild the castle on the old foundation, but completed only the south front, flanked with two round towers, in which are deposited some ancient armour and other curiosities.

The town is pleasantly situated on the north side of the river **Sow**, about six miles from its confluence with the **Trent**; the entrance from the **London** road is by a neat bridge, near which was one of the ancient gates. The houses are in general well built of brick, and roofed with slate, and many of them are modern; the streets are paved, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. An act for better supplying the town with gas was passed in 1845. There is a theatre; assemblies are held in a suite of rooms in the town-hall, and races take place in September on **Marston-field**. The environs are pleasant, abounding with noble mansions and elegant villas. The principal branch of manufacture is that of shoes and boots for the **London** market, and for exportation; the tanning of leather is carried on to a considerable extent; and **Stafford**, in common with the neighbourhood, is noted for the quality of its ale. The river **Penk** joins the **Sow** near **Rutford bridge**, an elegant structure of three arches, about a mile distant. The **Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal** passes near the town, and a principal station on the **Liverpool and Birmingham railway** is situated here. The **Trent-Valley railway**, which quits the **Liverpool and Birmingham line** near **Stafford**, was completed in 1847; it is 49½ miles in length, and runs by **Lichfield**, **Tamworth**, and **Nuneaton**, to **Rugby**. An act was passed in 1846 for a railway from **Stafford** to **Shrewsbury**. The market is on Saturday, and fairs are held on April 3th, May 10th, June 25th, October 3rd, and December 6th.

The inhabitants received a regular charter of incorporation in the fourth year of the reign of **John**, confirming all privileges previously enjoyed. This charter, after various additions in subsequent reigns, became forfeited in 1806, by the common council neglecting to fill up vacancies; and on petition a new charter was granted by **George IV.** in 1827. The corporation, under the act 5th and 6th of





Corporation Seal.

William IV., cap. 76, now consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors; the number of magistrates, including the mayor, is five; the borough is divided into two wards, and the municipal and parliamentary boundaries are co-extensive, comprising an area of 600 acres. The town first exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward I., since

which time it has regularly sent two members to parliament: the mayor is returning officer. Petty-sessions take place weekly; and the corporation have power to hold quarterly courts of session within the borough, for all offences not capital; but they transfer to the county quarter-sessions and the judges travelling the circuit all causes requiring the decision of a jury. The assizes and sessions for the county, which had previously been held here, were restored by Queen Elizabeth, the inhabitants having represented to her, on visiting the town in 1575, that to their removal its decay at that time was, among other causes, to be attributed. The powers of the county debt-court of Stafford, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Stafford, and part of that of Penkridge. The county-hall is a handsome modern building of stone, in the centre of the High-street, and occupying nearly the whole of one side of a spacious square, appropriated as a market-place, over part of which is a room for 1000 stand of arms, for the Staffordshire militia. Towards its erection the corporation contributed £1050. It is 120 feet in length, ornamented in front with finely-sculptured figures of Justice and Peace, and contains several good apartments, with an assembly-room in the centre, elegantly fitted up, and extending nearly the whole length. The county gaol and house of correction is a substantial edifice.

The living of *St. Mary's* is a rectory not in charge, in the patronage of the Crown: net income, £401. The church, formerly collegiate for a dean and thirteen prebendaries, is an ancient and spacious cruciform structure in the early English style, with a lofty octagonal tower rising from the intersection, the upper part of which is of later date; the north entrance has delicate shafts and bold hollows, embellished with flowers and foliage. The interior is beautifully arranged. The piers and arches are of the early English, passing into the decorated style, and to the east of the transepts diminish gradually in height; the windows are generally in the decorated style, intermixed with others of the later English, of which the east window is an elegant specimen. The chancel is spacious, and the roof supported on finely-pointed arches, and piers of clustered columns; in the north transept is the font, a work of great beauty, highly ornamented with sculptured figures and animals. There are many ancient and modern monuments, among which the most conspicuous are those of the family of Aston, of Tixall. The church in 1844 underwent a thorough course of external and internal restoration, at an expense of £11,000, of which £5000 were the gift of Jesse Watts Russell, Esq., of Ilam Hall, who also gave four painted windows which cost £1000; the remaining £5000 were raised by subscription under the auspices of

the Rev. W. E. Coldwell, the rector. Attached to *St. Mary's* is a curacy, endowed by Queen Elizabeth, and now producing £170 per annum. The living of *St. Chad's* is a perpetual curacy; net income, £85; patron, the Prebendary of Prees in the Cathedral of Lichfield. The church is a small edifice, originally in the Norman style, with a later English tower between the chancel and nave: the chancel is still in good preservation, and, with the exception of a modern east window, retains its original character; the nave is of more recent date. Christchurch, of which the first stone was laid by the late Earl of Harrowby, in November, 1837, has been endowed as a district church with £1300 in the three and a half per cent. consols. by the rector, in whom the patronage is vested; it is a neat structure of cruciform shape, in the Norman style, containing 600 sittings, of which 300 are free. Churches have likewise been erected in the hamlets of Marston, Salt, and Whitgreave. There are places of worship for Presbyterians, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans of the Old and New Connexion.

The free grammar school, which, according to Leland, was originally established by "Sir Thomas, Countre Parson of Ingestre-by-Heywodde, and Syr Randol, a chauntre preste of Stafford," and further endowed with subsequent benefactions, was refounded on petition of the inhabitants by Edward VI., who augmented the revenue, in 1550: the income is now about £350 per annum. An institution for the relief of the widows and orphans of poor clergymen of the county is supported by subscription, and has also property vested in old South Sea stock. A county infirmary, or hospital, was established in 1766, and the present building erected in 1772. A lunatic asylum was instituted in the year 1818, for paupers in the county, and for patients from all parts of the kingdom, upon moderate terms, regulated according to their circumstances: the buildings, erected at a cost of £30,524, are capable of accommodating 250 inmates; and the gardens and pleasure-grounds comprise 30 acres. Almshouses for twelve aged and infirm persons were erected in 1640, by Sir Martin Noel, at an expense of £1000: twenty families reside in them. The poor-law union of Stafford comprises 20 parishes or places, and contains a population of 20,293.

A priory of Black canons, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, was founded about two miles east of the town, by Richard Peeche, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, in 1181; the revenue at the Dissolution was £198. 0. 9.: a small portion of the buildings remains, converted into a farmhouse. A house of Friars Eremites, of the order of St. Augustine, was established in the suburb of Forebridge, in Castle-Church parish, by Ralph, Lord Stafford; to which, on the abolition of the priory of Stone, the monuments of the family were removed: it continued till the suppression, at which time these splendid memorials were destroyed. A priory of Franciscan friars was instituted at the north end of the town walls by Sir James Stafford, of Sandon, in the reign of Edward I.; the income at the Dissolution was £35. 13. 10. In addition to these were, a free chapel in the castle, dedicated to St. Nicholas; the free chapel or hospital, of St. John, near the river, in Forebridge, for a master and poor brethren, the revenue of which was £10; and a free chapel dedicated to St. Leonard, of which the income was £4. 12. 4. Several silver coins of a later date



than the reign of Edward VI., a silver cross, the lower portion of an ancient font or piscina, a cannon-ball, and two small mill-stones, were found on repairing the walls of the castle, some few years since.

Among eminent natives have been, John de Stafford, a Franciscan monk; Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter, and chancellor of England, in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV.; Thomas Ashebourn, a strenuous opponent of Wycliffe; Thomas Fitz-Herbert, a learned Roman Catholic divine of the 16th and 17th centuries, and principal of the English college at Rome; and the well-known Izaak Walton. Stafford gives the title of Baron to the Jerningham family.

STAFFORD, WEST, a parish, in the union of DORCHESTER, hundred of CULLIFORD-TREE, Dorchester division of the county of DORSET,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Dorchester; containing 212 inhabitants. It is situated on the southern branch of the river Frome. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 8.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of John Floyer, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £265, and the glebe comprises 39 acres. The church, according to a date over the porch, seems to have been rebuilt in 1640. Frome-Billet, in the parish, was once a parish of itself, but the church having been destroyed, and the place becoming almost depopulated, the living was united, about the middle of the 15th century, to that of West Stafford. It contains an ancient mansion, which formerly belonged to the family of Gould, now the property of Mr. Floyer.

STAFFORDSHIRE, an inland county, bounded on the north and north-west by Cheshire, on the west by Salop, on the south by Worcestershire, on the south-east by Warwickshire, and on the east and north-east by Derbyshire. It extends from  $52^{\circ} 23'$  to  $53^{\circ} 14'$  (N. Lat.), and from  $1^{\circ} 33'$  to  $2^{\circ} 22'$  (W. Lon.), and includes an area of 1148 square miles, or 734,720 statute acres: within its limits are 97,777 houses inhabited, 5458 uninhabited, and 904 in course of erection; and the population amounts to 510,504, of which number 258,864 are males, and 251,640 females. Its ancient British inhabitants were the *Cornavii*, whose territory, on its subjection by the Romans, was included in the division called *Flavia Caesariensis*. On the completion of the Anglo-Saxon heptarchy, the county was comprised in the powerful kingdom of Mercia, several of the principal towns of which were situated within its limits. It is in the diocese of Lichfield, and province of Canterbury; and forms an archdeaconry, containing the deaneries of Tamworth, Tutbury, Lapley, Treizull, Alveton, Leek, Newcastle-under-Lyme, and Stone; with 146 parishes. For purposes of civil government it is divided into the hundreds of Cuttlestone East and West, Ollow North and South, Pirehill North and South, Seisdon North and South, and Totmonslow North and South. It contains the city of Lichfield; the borough and market towns of Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stafford, Tamworth, Stoke-upon-Trent, Walsall, and Wolverhampton, the three last recently enfranchised; and the market-towns of Burslem, Burton-upon-Trent, Cheadle, Eccleshall, Hanley, Leek, Longnor, Longton, Penkridge, Rugeley, Stone, Uttoxeter, and Wednesbury. Under the act 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the county was formed into the Northern and Southern divisions, each sending two members to parliament; two representatives are re-

turned for Lichfield, and two for each of the boroughs, except Walsall, which sends only one. The county is included in the Oxford circuit; and the assizes and quarter-sessions are held at Stafford.

Its SURFACE is various. The northern part rises into hills called the Moorlands, constituting the southern extremity of the long mountainous range which stretches hence through the north of Derbyshire, and along the western confines of Yorkshire, towards the borders of Scotland. These Moorlands are to the north of a supposed line drawn from Uttoxeter to Newcastle-under-Lyme, and comprise extensive tracts of waste and uncultivated land, appropriated almost entirely to the pasturage of sheep. A large portion of them has been inclosed with stone walls, almost the only fence to be seen in this part; but the inclosures have not been subdivided, and large breadths have never undergone the least improvement. The pleasant vale containing the town of Cheadle, in this part of the county, is bounded, in the vicinity of that town, by high barren hills composed of huge heaps of gravel; the wastes upon these hills, and upon others equally barren, extending both northward and westward of Cheadle, are extensive; and almost their only produce is heath, broom, whortleberries, and mountain cinquefoil. Eastward of the town, approaching the borders of Derbyshire, are similar desolate wastes, one of which, near the banks of the Dove, is called Oakmoor, from its being or having been nearly covered with dwarf oaks. A little to the north of this commences a large tract of limestone country, included between the rivers Dove and Churnet, extending westward as far as Ipstones, and northward as far as Longnor, and comprises an area of 50 or 60 square miles. This is the most valuable part of the Moorlands, the soil naturally producing a fine herbage. Many of the hills here, which are composed of immense masses of limestone, rise to a great height, and present huge perpendicular cliffs. The Weaver hills, in the southern part of the limestone district, of very considerable extent, rise, in common with some other of the highest peaks of the Moorlands, to an elevation of 1000 feet and upwards above the tide in the Thames at Brentford, and command remarkably extensive views, in which are included the Peak hills of Derbyshire. They are almost covered with irregular excrescences, clothed with moss or lichens. Many other parts of the Moorlands, notwithstanding their great superiority of elevation, are entirely wet peat moors, or moss; such are Morridge, Axedge, the Cloud heath, High Forest, Leek-Field, and Mowcop or Mole-Cop. The middle and southern parts of the country are level, or diversified only by gently-rising eminences. The following tracts, however, are exceptions to this observation, viz., the limestone hills of Dudley and Sedgley, the parish of Rawley Regis, principally composed of an isolated mountain terminating in various peaks, the loftiest of them, called Turner's Hill, rising 900 feet above high water in the Thames at Brentford; Barbeacon rising 633 feet; and other hills of less elevation.

The quantity of land in the county devoted to AGRICULTURAL purposes is estimated at 600,000 acres, of which 500,000 are arable, the rest meadow or pasture. Of the arable lands, 200,000 acres are of the clayey, or of the more friable of the mixed loams; an equal quantity is of gravelly or sandy loam, or of the calcareous soils, and



the remaining 100,000 acres are for the most part of light sandy or gravelly loams, suitable for turnips. The courses of crops are various : the Norfolk system including the rotation of turnips, barley, clover, and wheat, is in common practice on the light soils. The crops of grain and pulse usually grown are wheat, barley, oats, beans, and peas. On the Moorlands oats are almost the only grain ever cultivated, being generally sown for three succeeding years, after which the ground is laid down for grass : a considerable quantity of oaten bread is eaten in the Moorlands. Buck-wheat, here called French wheat, is sometimes cultivated, either as a crop or for ploughing under as manure. Hemp and flax are also grown, though upon a small scale ; many leases are subject to restrictions, to prevent the cultivation of these plants. The common artificial grasses are red clover, white clover, trefoil, and rye-grass ; burnet and rib-grass are also sown in considerable quantities. In the parish of Tettenhall, near Wolverhampton, great quantities are grown of a peculiar kind of pear, called from the name of the place where it is produced.

The woods, wastes, and impracticable lands, are supposed to occupy upwards of 100,000 acres. The county is well stocked with almost every species of English timber growing on the estates of the nobility and gentry. Plantations to a great extent have been made on various parts of the steep Moorland hills, particularly those of Dilhorne, Kingsley, and Oakmoor : from the underwood of these many rods and staves, to make crates for the use of the potteries, are cut. *Needwood Forest*, in the eastern part of the county, situated between the rivers Trent and Dove, before the passing of an act of inclosure about the commencement of the present century, was an entirely wild tract of nearly 10,000 acres, presenting much romantic and beautiful scenery, and affording pasturage to numerous herds of deer : it was also subject to a common right for cattle and horses. Of the wastes now remaining, *Cannock Heath* is by far the most extensive, containing upwards of 25,000 acres near the centre of the county, and chiefly to the north and east of the small town of Cannock. Although at present a bleak and dreary tract, devoid of trees, it is asserted to have been covered in former times with a profusion of majestic oaks, and to have been a favourite chase of the Saxon Kings of Mercia.

The MINERAL PRODUCTIONS are numerous and valuable, consisting of coal, iron, lead, copper, marble, gypsum, and stone of various kinds. The coal strata occupy an area of more than 75,000 acres ; the largest deposit extends in length from about one mile south of Rugeley to Stourbridge, in Worcestershire, a distance of 22 miles, while its breadth in some places is not much less than 9 miles. In its southern part, at various depths below the surface, is found the thick coal or ten-yard stratum, beneath which are valuable beds of ironstone, the clay iron-ore of mineralogists. The whole of the beds of coal, ironstone, sandstone, and shale in this district have suffered much dislocation from the action of volcanic rocks, which are found to occupy large areas underneath the surface, and to protrude through and form hills of basaltic rock of greater or less elevation at Rowley-Regis, Barrow Hill, and Powk Hill. The base rock of the coal-field is a limestone, known by its peculiar fossils to belong to the Wenlock formation of geologists : it rises to the surface in a ridge of hills from Dudley, in Worcestershire, to

Sedgley ; again round the town of Walsall ; and in isolated patches in other places. In the north of the county, coal and ironstone are also raised in abundance ; namely, in the neighbourhood of Newcastle and the Potteries, near Lane-End and Hollybush, and in the vicinity of Cheadle and Dilhorne. In the numerous mines of coal and iron, and in the foundries, blast-furnaces, slitting-mills, and other iron manufactories, an immense number of workmen are employed ; the works on the banks of the Birmingham canal are particularly extensive.

The other metallic ores obtained are copper and lead, of both which considerable quantities are raised at Ecton, near Warslow, approaching the north-eastern border of the county : a copper-mine is also worked at Mixon, within a few miles of Leek ; and a lead-mine near Stanton Moor, in the same part of the county. Limestone forms the substratum of a great part of the county : an immense quantity of stone is raised for burning into lime ; and the limeworks on Caldon Low, and in the neighbourhood of the Weaver hills, are on a very large scale. The limestone, in different places, has some of the qualities of marble, and is susceptible of a high polish ; in others it is composed, in a great measure, of petrified animal remains. The kind of marble called rance-marble, which is white, with red veins formed of shining gritty particles, takes so good a polish as to be frequently used for chimney-pieces and monuments ; it is found in abundance in Yelpersley Tor and the adjoining hills. There is a considerable quantity of grey marble at Stan-sop. In the great limestone district of the Moorlands, particularly on the banks of the river Dove, are some veins of gypsum, which is also dug between Needwood Forest and Tutbury ; many of the moulds used in the potteries are composed of this material, after it has been burned and ground. Quarries of excellent freestone are numerous ; clays of almost every description are found, and potters'-clay, of several sorts, abounds in the vicinity of Newcastle, in which district the pottery wares were formerly manufactured from it. At Amblecoat, in the southern part of the county, is a clay of a dark blueish colour, of which glasshouse pots of a superior quality are made. Yellow and red ochre are also found ; and a blue clay obtained at Darlaston, near Wednesbury, is used by glovers. A kind of black chalk exists in beds of grey marble, in Langley-close ; and a fine reddish earth, little inferior to the red chalk of France, is obtained near Himley Hall.

The MANUFACTURES are various and extensive. That of hardware, in the southern district, is very important, and affords employment to many thousand persons. At Wolverhampton, and in its vicinity, are made locks of every kind, edge-tools, files, augers, japanned goods, and a great variety of other articles. The town and neighbourhood of Walsall are famous for the manufacture of saddlers' ironmongery, such as bridle-bits, stirrup-irons, spurs, &c., sent thence to every part of the kingdom. The making of nails employs many persons in the populous districts of this part of the county, particularly in those of Sedgley, Rowley, West Bromwich, Smethwick, Tipton, Wombourne, Pelsall, and the Foreign of Walsall : women and children are employed in making the lighter and finer sorts. The other kinds of hardware produced are chiefly plated, lackered, japanned, and some enamelled goods, toys, tobacco and



snuff boxes, of iron and steel; and machinery for steam-engines. Some places also partake of the manufacture of guns; and there are several works for making brass, and for preparing tin plates, chiefly in the northern part of the county. In those parts of Staffordshire situated in the vicinity of Stourbridge, Birmingham, and Dudley, are a number of glass-houses, where the manufacture is carried on to a great extent.

The manufacture of china and earthenware, in the north-western part of the county, is the most important of the kind in the kingdom: the district called the Potteries consists of numerous scattered villages, occupying an extent of about ten square miles, and containing about 20,000 inhabitants. This manufacture, though of very ancient establishment in this part of the country, was of inferior importance until the latter part of the eighteenth century. At that time, by the exertions of the late Josiah Wedgwood, Esq., it was raised to such a pitch of excellence, as confers great honour upon that gentleman's ingenuity and taste; and in consequence, several of the villages of this district, particularly Burslem and Hanley, have grown rapidly into populous market-towns. The several species of ware invented by Mr. Wedgwood, varied by the industry of the manufacturers into an infinity of forms, and differently painted and embellished, constitute nearly the whole of the fine earthenwares at present manufactured in England. Almost every part of the kingdom receives supplies of pottery from this district, yet by far the greater portion of its produce is exported to foreign countries; and the exports of earthenware and china to the United States alone amount to 60,000 packages annually.

The quantity of wool manufactured is small, nearly the whole of the produce of the county being sold to the clothing and hosiery districts. The cotton manufacture is considerable; and the works at Rocester and other places near the Dove are on a large scale, as are also those at Fazeley and Tutbury. The town of Leek and its neighbourhood have a considerable manufacture of silk and mohair, the articles being chiefly sewing-silk, twist, buttons, ribbons, ferrets, shawls, and handkerchiefs. Tape is manufactured at Cheadle and Tean, affording employment to many of their inhabitants. Stafford has manufactures of shoes and boots, for exportation and home consumption; and tanning and hat-making are carried on largely in several of the towns. This county is also celebrated for its ale, particularly that made at Burton.

The principal rivers are the Trent, the Dove, the Tame, the Blythe, the Penk, and the Sow. The Severn also, though not considered a Staffordshire river, takes its navigable course by the parish of Upper Arley, at the south-western extremity of the county. The *Trent*, which ranks as the third largest river in England, becomes navigable at Burton, a little below which, being joined by the Dove, it enters Derbyshire, after a course, through this county and bordering upon it, of upwards of 50 miles. The *Dove*, which, throughout its course, forms the boundary between this county and that of Derby, not far from its source enters the beautiful and sequestered Dove-dale, flowing through it in a southern direction, to the vicinity of Ashbourn, in Derbyshire, whence it proceeds south-westward towards Uttoxeter, near which town it assumes a south-eastern direction, by Tutbury, to its junction with the Trent north-east of

Burton. From the inclination of the bed of the river, its water flows with great rapidity, in some places dashing over rugged masses of rock, in others forming gentle cascades. Near the village of Ilam, in this county, the Dove is augmented by the waters of the rivers *Manifold* and *Hamps*. The former, rising near the source of the Dove, takes a very circuitous route through a romantic vale in the north-eastern part of the county, and, sinking into the earth to the south of Ecton Hill, between the villages of Butterton and Wetton, is invisible for four miles, and emerges again at Ilam, shortly before its junction with the Dove. The stream is joined during its subterraneous transit by the Hamps, which in like manner passes under ground for some distance.

The extent of ARTIFICIAL NAVIGATION for the ready transport of the produce of the mines, manufactures, &c., is remarkably great. The *Grand Trunk canal*, which was planned, and in a measure executed, by the celebrated engineer Brindley, enters this county from Cheshire, near Lawton, and almost immediately passes through the Harecastle tunnel, which is 2880 yards long. The highest level of the canal is at Harecastle, from which, on the south-eastern side, there is a fall of 316 feet. The *Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal* branches from this at Haywood, near the confluence of the rivers Sow and Trent, and quits the county, in its course to the Severn, a short distance to the south of Kinver: this canal, with the Grand Trunk, completes the communication between the ports of Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull. The *Coventry and Oxford canal* branches from the Grand Trunk at Fradley Heath, and near Fazeley enters Warwickshire; from Fazeley a branch called the *Birmingham and Fazeley canal* proceeds to Birmingham. The *Wyrley and Essington canal*, commencing at a place called Wyrley Bank, forms a junction with the Birmingham canal near Wolverhampton; its branches are, one from the vicinity of Wolverhampton to Stow Heath, another from Pool-Hayes to Ashmore Park, and a third from Lapley-Hayes to Ashmore Park. At Huddlestford commences a branch from the Coventry canal, called the *Wyrley and Essington Extension*, which forms a junction with the Wyrley and Essington line near Bloxwich: on the western side of part of Cannock Heath a branch is carried southward by Walsall Wood, to the lineworks at Hayhead. The length of the Extension, including branches, is 34½ miles; and from Cannock Heath to the Coventry canal it has a fall of 264 feet. The *Birmingham canal*, from that town in Warwickshire, joins the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal a little to the north of Wolverhampton, after a course of 22 miles. Of the numerous branches of this canal, one proceeds northward, over Ryder's Green, to the collieries of Wednesbury, and the vicinity of Walsall. Another, beginning about a mile from Dudley, passes south-westward by Brerley Hill, and to the left of Brockmore Green joins a canal which commencing in a large reservoir at Pensett's Chase, and passing nearly in a straight line by Wordsley, crosses the river Stort, and joins the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal, a few miles to the west of Stourbridge, in Worcestershire, to which town there is a small branch. The cut which connects the Dudley canal with that of Birmingham, called the *Dudley Extension canal*, has part of its course in this county. Sir Nigel Gresley's canal extends from the Grand Trunk, near Newcastle-under-Lyme, past



that town, to the coal-mine in Apedale. *The Birmingham and Liverpool railway* enters the county a little to the north-west of Birmingham, and passing by Wednesbury, Wolverhampton, Penkridge, and Stafford, quits it to the north-west of Madeley. *The Birmingham and Derby railway* crosses the county on its eastern side, and at Tamworth joins the *Trent-Valley* line which connects the towns of Stafford, Rugeley, Lichfield, and Tamworth, with the north-eastern part of Warwickshire.

The ANTIQUITIES are of considerable interest. Some large single stones at Cannock are supposed to be Druidical; as also are the eight upright stones called the Bridestones, near Biddulph, on the north-western boundary of the county. On Drood or Druid heath, where are several singular earthworks, Mr. Shaw, the historian of the county, considers the chief seat of the Arch-Druid of Britain to have been situated. Thyrsis, or Thor's house, a cavern in the side of a lofty precipice in the vale of the Manifold, near Wetton, is also thought to have been the scene of Druidical rites. Some very ancient artificial caves have been discovered at Biddulph. The encampment of Billington, about three miles to the west of Stafford, and that on Castle Hill, near Beaudesert park, in the vicinity of Rugeley, are of British formation. Under the Roman dominion, the tract now constituting Staffordshire contained the stations of *Etocetum*, at Wall, near Lichfield; and *Pennocrucium*, now Penkridge. Sheriff-Hales, near the confines of Shropshire, is supposed by some antiquaries to have been the site of *Uxacona* or *Usacona*. Two of the great prætorian ways crossed Staffordshire: the *Watling-street*, entering it from Warwickshire, near Tamworth, proceeded westward across the southern part, and quitted it for Shropshire, on the west of the town of Brewood. The *Ikeneld-street*, which entered from Warwickshire, at the village of Handsworth, near Birmingham, proceeded thence, in a north-north-eastern direction, to a little beyond Shensstone; it there crossed the *Watling-street*, and afterwards pursued a north-eastern course, entering Derbyshire at Monks' Bridge, on the Dove. Roman domestic remains, and traces of roads, are discoverable in different places; and Roman earthworks are visible at Arely wood, Ashton heath, Ashwood heath; near Kinver, at Oldbury, near Shareshill, and in Tiddesley park. Near Maer are intrenchments supposed to have been thrown up by Cenred, in the progress of his hostilities against Osred, King of Northumbria; and on Sutton-Coldfield is a camp considered to be of Danish formation.

The number of religious houses in the county, including free chapels, hospitals, and colleges, was about 40; and remains of Burton and Croxden Abbeys, and of the priories of Rowton, Stafford, and Stone, are still visible. The chief remains of castles are those of Alveton, Caverswall, Chartley, Healy or Heyley, Tamworth, and Tutbury Castles; and among the most remarkable ancient mansions are Bentley Hall and Moseley Hall, in both which Charles II. remained concealed for some time after the battle of Worcester. Staffordshire contains numerous modern seats of the nobility and gentry, many of which are elegant, and several magnificent: among the most distinguished are, Trentham, the property of the Duke of Sutherland; and Beaudesert, that of the Marquess of Anglesey. The county gives the inferior title of Marquess to the family of Leveson-Gower, dukes of Sutherland.

Salt springs exist in different places, the principal being in the parish of Weston. Of the other mineral springs of various qualities, the most remarkable are, that near Codsall, formerly famous for the cure of leprosy; St. Erasmus' well, between Ingestrie and Stafford; and that at Willoughby. Numerous fossil remains occur in the strata of the county, more particularly in some of the limestone beds. At Bradley, to the east of Wolverhampton, a stratum of coal about four feet thick, and eight or ten yards below the surface, having been set on fire, burned for about fifty years, and has reduced a considerable extent of land to a complete calx, used for the mending of roads: sulphur and alum are found in its vicinity.

STAGBATCH, a hamlet, in the parish and union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from the town of Leominster; containing 37 inhabitants.

STAGSDEN (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the hundred of WILLEY, union and county of BEDFORD, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Bedford; containing 632 inhabitants. It comprises about 3386 acres, of which 220 are arable, 1100 meadow and pasture, and about 80 woodland: the soil is chiefly clay, producing good wheat; the wood is oak and elm, with plantations of fir. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; patron, the Hon. G. R. Trevor; impropiators, Trinity College, Cambridge. The great tithes have been commuted for £558, and the vicarial for £350; the glebe comprises 2 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with an embattled tower. A school is endowed with £6 per annum.

STAIN, a hamlet, in the parish of WITHERN, poor-law union of LOUTH, Wold division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 14 inhabitants.

STAINBROUGH, a township, in the parish of SILKSTONE, wapentake of STAINCROSS, W. riding of YORK,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. W.) from Barnsley; containing 482 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 1700 acres of land, chiefly the property of Thomas Frederick Vernon Wentworth, Esq., lord of the manor. Wentworth Castle, situated here, now the seat of Mr. Wentworth, was erected in 1730, by Thomas Wentworth, third Earl of Strafford, on the death of whose son, in 1791, the earldom passed to the latter's cousin; in 1799 the title became extinct, and the estates descended to the Vernon family, who assumed the name of Wentworth. The castle is a magnificent structure, chiefly in the Grecian style, and contains a gallery 180 feet in length and 24 wide, divided into three compartments by a double range of marble pillars with gilt capitals. In the area of the quadrangle is a marble statue of Thomas, third Earl of Strafford, by Rysbrach; and near the south lodge is a fine stone column surmounted by a female figure, dedicated in 1744 to John, Duke of Argyle and Greenwich, who had died the preceding year. The park is well stocked with deer, and richly wooded; on the east side of the grounds is a serpentine canal, over which is a handsome stone bridge. There is a large colliery in the township. A neat chapel was erected in 1841, at the expense of Mr. Wentworth, who presents to the living as a donative.

STAINBURN, a township, in the parish of WORKINGTON, union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward



above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 1 mile (E.) from Workington; containing 179 inhabitants. The tithes were commuted for land in 1812. Here was an oratory, subordinate to the priory of St. Bees.

STAINBURN, a chapelry, in the parish of KIRKBY-OVERBLOWS, Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Otley; containing 248 inhabitants. It comprises 2900 acres of land in good cultivation, the property of F. H. Fawkes, Esq., lord of the manor. The village consists chiefly of scattered houses; the township also includes the small hamlets of Braythorne and Moorside. The chapel is a neat edifice in the Norman style, with narrow windows: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £58; patron, the Rector of Kirkby-Overblows. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1776. There are some trifling bequests for the poor.

STAINBY (ST. PETER), a parish, in the union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of BELTISLOE, parts of KEST-EVEN, county of LINCOLN, 2 miles (W.) from Colsterworth; containing 190 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the east by the river Witham, comprises 1390 acres. The soil is various, but well adapted for grain, and the substratum is partly red-stone rock, and partly freestone, which latter, though now little used, is said to have supplied the materials for building many of the beautiful churches in the fenny district. The living is a rectory, with that of Gunby consolidated in 1773, valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 8.; net income, £466; patron, the Earl of Harborough. The tithes of the parish were commuted for 256 acres of land in 1773. The church was neatly rebuilt in 1805, at the expense of the late earl. Near the river are the remains of a Roman villa, where a sudatory, tessellated pavements of ordinary character, and pieces of leaden pipes and tiles, have been found; and near the village is an ancient fortification with outworks, called Tower Hill. In the western part of the parish are two tumuli, not far distant from each other, supposed to be the graves of some slaughtered Danes.

STAINDROP (ST. MARY), a market-town and parish, in the union of TEESDALE, S. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM; comprising the townships of Hilton, Ingleton, Langleydale with Shotton, Raby with Keverstone, Staindrop, and Wackerfield; and containing 2436 inhabitants, of whom 1399 are in Staindrop township, 11 miles (W. N. W.) from Darlington, and 244 (N. N. W.) from London. This place, formerly called also *Stainthorp*, or "the stony town," was granted by King Canute, who had a mansion at Raby, to the monastery at Durham. It is pleasantly situated on the road from Barnard-Castle to Bishop-Auckland, in a valley, and consists chiefly of one long well-built street. In the vicinity are very extensive works for smelting lead-ore. A market on Saturday, and fairs on the Vigil of St. Thomas the Martyr and two following days were granted to the inhabitants in 1378, by Bishop Hatfield, but after a time, fell into disuse; the market, however, has been revived, and is well supplied with provisions. The magistrates hold petty-sessions every alternate Saturday. The parish comprises about 14,000 acres. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Cockfield; impropriator, the Duke of Cleveland, whose tithes in the township of Staindrop have been commuted for £302. The church, formerly col-

legiate, is a handsome structure exhibiting portions in the early, decorated, and later English styles, with a square embattled tower rising from the centre, and contains some ancient monuments to the Neville family. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans; and schools supported by subscription. The collegiate establishment was founded in the reign of Henry IV., by Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland, in honour of the Virgin Mary, for a master, six priests, six clerks, six decayed gentlemen, six poor officers, and other men; its revenue, at the Dissolution, was £170. 4. 6.

STAINES (ST. MARY), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of SPELTHORPE, county of MIDDLESEX, 10 miles (W. S. W.) from Brentford, and 17 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 2487 inhabitants. This place has by some been thought to derive its name from a Roman milliarium, said to have been fixed here; and the traces of a Roman road pointing towards Staines bridge, mentioned by Dr. Stukeley, who also describes the town as having been surrounded by a ditch, may strengthen this conjecture. But the more general opinion is, that its appellation is derived from a stone which, standing on the bank of the Thames near it, marks the extent of the jurisdiction of the lord mayor of London, as conservator of the river; the stone bears date 1285, and was raised upon a pedestal, erected on the spot where it originally stood, in 1781. In 1009, an army of Danes, after having burned the city of Oxford, learning that troops were on the march from London in pursuit of them, retreated to their ships, and crossed the river at this place. Duncroft House, in which King John is said to have slept the night after he had signed *Magna Charta* on the neighbouring plain of Runymede, is in the parish. A forest anciently extended from Staines to Hounslow, but part of it has been inclosed.

The town, which has been much improved of late, consists principally of one wide street, containing several good houses, terminating at the river. Here was formerly an iron bridge of one arch; but this being considered unsafe, a handsome stone bridge was opened in 1832, and a new street in a line with it. The town is lighted with gas from works situated on the opposite bank of the river, on the road to Egham. A building was erected near the bridge in 1835, for a literary and scientific institution. The market is on Friday; the market-house is a small edifice surmounted by a spire. There are fairs on May 11th and September 10th. The parish comprises 1822a. 2r. 21p., of which about 700 acres are arable, 600 meadow and pasture, and 454 common or waste. The living is a vicarage, with the livings of Laleham and Ashford annexed, valued in the king's books at £12. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £425; impropriators, the faculty of Consecrator. Attached to the vicarage are 52 acres of glebe in this parish, 16 in Laleham, and 26 in Ashford. The church is a neat structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north and south aisles, rebuilt in 1818, and a square embattled tower of brick, erected by Inigo Jones in 1634, and in 1829 raised twelve feet and surmounted with a battlement of stone crowned by pinnacles. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, and Independents. The poor-law union of Staines comprises thirteen parishes or places.



**STAINFIELD**, a parish, in the W. division of the wapentake of WRAGGOE, parts of LINDSEY, union and county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Wragby; containing 154 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2097 acres, of which 275 are wood, and the remainder arable and pasture: the soil is tolerably fertile, the surface flat, and a portion fenny land. There are some remains of an ancient mansion of the Tyrwhitt family, now occupied as a farmhouse. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £71; patron and impropiator, T. T. Drake, Esq. A priory of Benedictine nuns was founded here in the reign of Henry II., by Henry Percy, and at the Dissolution possessed a revenue of £112. 5.

**STAINFORTH**, a township, in the parish of GIGLESWICK, union of SETTLE, wapentake of STAINCLIFFE WEST, W. riding of YORK, 2 miles (N.) from Settle; containing 261 inhabitants. A considerable part of the land here belonged to Sawley Abbey, and at the Dissolution was granted to Sir Arthur D'Arcy. The township, including the hamlet of Little Stainforth, comprises about 3480 acres, laid out in pasture, and divided among various proprietors, subject to small quit-rents payable to Pudsey Dawson, Esq., of Hornby Castle. It is beautifully situated in the fertile valley of Ribblesdale, which abounds with romantic scenery; and between Great and Little Stainforth is a fine waterfall, formed by the Ribble in its passage over the limestone rock, a short distance above which an ancient bridge spans the river with one lofty arch, adding greatly to the effect. About a mile above the village of Great Stainforth, on a brook which flows into the Ribble, is another fall of water, of very considerable elevation, embosomed in magnificent scenery, and called Catrig force; immediately from the foot of which, the water again rushes down the precipitous rock, in several successive falls of varying height and character, the banks on either side being overhung with bold and broken rocks, interspersed with wood. There are some good houses in the village. A district church was erected in 1841, by Mr. Dawson, at an expense of £2500, on a site purchased by subscription; it is in the Tudor style, with a square embattled tower, and contains 250 sittings, all free. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed by subscription with £2100, and in the patronage of five Trustees.

**STAINFORTH**, a township, in the parish of HATFIELD, union of THORNE, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. S. W.) from Thorne; containing 924 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 2355 acres. The village is pleasantly situated on the river Don, near its communication with the Stainforth and Keadby canal; there are good bridges over the river and the canal, and a spacious quay for loading and unloading the sloops that trade here, several of which belong to the inhabitants. The chapel of ease at Stainforth, erected in the 14th century, was rebuilt in 1819, at an expense of £700, raised by subscription. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, and Unitarians. Henry Travers, in 1706, bequeathed land now producing about £15 per annum, for teaching children.

**STAININGHALL**.—See STANNINGHALL.

**STAININGTON**, an ecclesiastical district in the parish of ECCLESFIELD, union of WORTLEY, N. division

of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Sheffield, on the road to Glossop; containing upwards of 2000 persons. It comprises 5652 acres, and is chiefly a mountainous moorland district, on the north side of the river Rivelin, abounding, especially in the south and west portions, with game, which is strictly preserved. The neighbourhood contains coal of moderate quality, of which several mines are in operation; and there are some quarries of good freestone for building. The village consists chiefly of scattered houses; the population is partly employed in the manufacture of clasp-knives and anvils, and in grinding cutlery. A fair for cattle is held on the first Monday in November. The church, erected in 1830, at an expense of £3500, by parliamentary grant, is a neat structure in the later English style, with a campanile turret, and contains 799 sittings, of which 348 are free: it is dedicated to Christ; and the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Ecclesfield, with a net income of £150, and a glebe-house erected in 1840. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Unitarians; and a national and infants' school supported by subscription.

**STAINLAND**, a township, in the parish and union of HALIFAX, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by W.) from Halifax; containing 3759 inhabitants. It comprehends the two manors of Stainland and Old Lindley, the former the property of the Earl of Scarborough, and the latter belonging to the family of Thornhill; and comprises by computation an area of 2335 acres, a considerable part of which was inclosed under an act of parliament, in 1807. The district abounds in variety of surface and scenery. The population is partly employed in the woollen, cotton, and worsted manufactures; and there are two mills for making pasteboard used in the woollen manufacture. Coal abounds in the township and its vicinity, and three mines are at present in operation; also some extensive quarries of freestone. Bradley Hall, here, the seat of the ancestors of the Earl of Mexborough, which was burnt down in 1629, and subsequently rebuilt, is now a farmhouse. The village is situated on an eminence above the vale of the Dean Head rivulet, commanding a pleasing view; in the neighbourhood are several handsome mansions, and the Elland station on the Manchester and Leeds railway is distant only about two miles and a half. The chapel, dedicated to St. Andrew, originally erected in 1755, was rebuilt in 1840 as a district church, at an expense of £1800, of which £300 were granted by the Ripon Diocesan Society, and the remainder raised by subscription; it is in the Grecian style, with a tower. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Halifax, with a net income of £150. The vicarial tithes were commuted for land in 1816. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; and a school in connexion with the Church is supported by subscription. Roman tiles have been found at Slack, in the township; opposite to the chapel is an ancient cross; and the township contains a fine spring of water called St. Helen's Holy well, impregnated slightly with iron, and containing sulphuretted hydrogen and a free alkali.

**STAINLEY, NORTH**, with SLENINGFORD, a township, in the parish and liberty of RIPON, W. riding of YORK,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Ripon; containing



441 inhabitants. It is situated on the south bank of the river Ure, and comprises by computation 4230 acres; the soil is fertile, the surface finely undulated, and the scenery picturesque. The name of Sleningford is derived from an ancient ford over the Ure. Bramley Grange farm, here, was not long since purchased as the site of an episcopal palace for the Bishop of Ripon. Near it is a chapel, built by the late Archbishop of York, and presented to the see of Ripon for the use of the bishop's family and the convenience of the adjacent hamlet: the first stone of this edifice was laid in June 1846. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £302. 0. 6.; and the appropriate for £37. 12. 6., payable to the Dean and Chapter of Ripon. A neat church has been erected by subscription; the living is a perpetual curacy in the gift of the Dean and Chapter, with a net income of £100.

**STAINLEY, SOUTH**, a parish, in the Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. E. by N.) from Ripley; containing 251 inhabitants. This place was the property of Sir Solomon Swale, who suffered severely for his loyalty during the parliamentary war, and was presented with the first baronetcy conferred after the Restoration. Sir Solomon, in those unsettled times, having neglected to sue out a renewal of the lease by which he held some property under the crown, a chancery clerk, noticing the omission, obtained it for himself, and involved the baronet in a litigation which, in a few years, ended in his becoming a prisoner in the king's bench, where he died of a broken heart. Stainley Hall, the ancient family seat, is now a ruin. The parish is within the liberty of Knaresborough, and comprises by measurement 2012*a*. 3*r*. 1*p*., whereof 1199 acres are arable, 750 meadow and pasture, and 61 woodland and plantations. The surface is undulated, and the scenery, which is enriched with wood, is in many parts beautifully picturesque; the soil is fertile, and the substratum abounds with limestone, which is extensively quarried, and burnt into lime. The village is situated on the road from Leeds to Ripon, and the parish includes also the hamlet of Cayton. The living is a vicarage; net income, £75; patron, R. Reynard, Esq. The church has been rebuilt in the early English style, at a cost of £700, defrayed by the vicar, landowners, and other inhabitants.

**STAINMORE**, a chapelry, in the parish of BROUGH, East ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Brough; containing 611 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £119; patron, the Earl of Thanet. The chapel was erected as a school in 1594, consecrated for divine service in 1680, and repaired in 1699 by Thomas, Earl of Thanet, who built a house adjoining, in which about 30 children are instructed for an endowment of £30 per annum. At a place called Maiden Castle is a Roman fort, and there is another at Rere Cross, which, according to tradition, was erected in the first or second century, by Marius, a petty king of the Britons, in memory of a victory over the Picts.

**STAINSBY**, a hamlet, in the parish of AUL-HUCKNALL, union of MANSFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERNY,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. E.) from Chesterfield; containing 101 inhabitants.

**STAINSBY**, a hamlet, in the parish of ASHBY-PURRORUM, union of HORNCastle, hundred of HILL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; with 24 inhabitants.

**STAINSIKER**, or **STAINSACRE**.—See **HAWSKER**.

**STANTON**, a township, in the parish of STANWIX, union of CARLISLE, CUMBERLAND ward, and E. division of the county of CUMBERLAND,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N. W.) from Carlisle; containing 69 inhabitants.

**STANTON**, a township, in the parish of DACRE, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from the town of Penrith; containing 305 inhabitants. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1772.

**STANTON**, with **STREATLAM**, a township, in the parish of GAINFORD, union of TEESDALE, S. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (N. E. by N.) from Barnard Castle, containing 373 inhabitants, of whom 112 are in the hamlet of Stainton. This hamlet at an early period belonged to the Traynes, lords of Streatlam; and was acquired, by marriage with the heiress of Trayne, by Sir Adam Bowes. The estate afterwards became separated from the Streatlam property, but was re-united to it in 1526, when the Hedlam family assigned the lands to Sir William Bowes. About a century subsequently, a portion of Stainton was again detached, and so continued until the commencement of the present century, when the late Earl of Strathmore once more annexed Stainton to Streatlam. The village is small, and scattered on a high exposed site: the houses standing on the brink of large quarries of freestone, from which the materials for most of the buildings in the neighbourhood have been obtained. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £100, and the impropriate for £204. 13. 6.—See **STREATLAM**.

**STANTON**, a township, in the parish of URSWICK, union of ULVERSTON, hundred of LONSDALE north of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (S. E.) from Dalton; containing 80 inhabitants. This place is noted for its iron-mines.

**STANTON**, or **CROSSCRAKE**, a chapelry, in the parish of HEVERSHAM, union and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Kendal, containing 605 inhabitants, of whom 365 are in the township of Stainton. The chapelry, including the township of Sedgwick, comprises about 2004 acres, of which 1910 are arable, 40 meadow, and 54 woodland. The Lancaster canal and the Lancaster and Carlisle railway pass through. In Stainton township are the hamlets of Stainton-row, Barrows-Green, Crosscrake, Helm, and Half-penny. On a stream tributary to the Belu, are two mills for spinning flax, and a woollen-mill, and the manufacture of bobbin is also carried on. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £87; patron, the Vicar of Heversham. The chapel, called Crosscrake chapel, was founded in the reign of Richard II., by Aaslun de Furness, son of the first Michael de Fleming, was rebuilt in 1773; and had a burial ground attached to it in 1823. There is a place of worship for Independents. At Helm are the remains of an encampment.

**STANTON**, a township, in the parish of DOWNSHOLME, union of RICHMOND, wapentake of HANG-WEST, N. riding of YORK,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Richmond; containing 47 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1840 acres of land, half of which is unenclosed: the village is situated among the fells, about a mile southward of the river Swale.

**STANTON** (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of STOCKTON, W. division of the liberty of LANSBAYHAM,



N. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of Hemlington, Ingleby-Berwick, and Malby, the chapelry of Thornaby, and the village of South Stockton, 2256 inhabitants, of whom 391 are in the township of Stainton,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by S.) from Stockton. The parish is in the district of Cleveland, and occupies an elevated site, commanding a view of the sea, and the mouth of the river Tees; the soil is a loam resting upon clay, and there is a quarry of whinstone affording excellent materials for the roads. The township of Stainton, the most considerable division in the parish, comprises the manors of Stainton, Thornton, and Stainsby, respectively styled in Domesday book *Steintun*, *Tornetun*, and *Stemanesbie*: the chief owners of property in it, at various periods, appear to have been the families of De Brus, Thweng, Gower, and Pennyman. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 14. 2.; net income, £270; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of York. The church, an ancient structure situated on an eminence, was thoroughly repaired in 1810. Attached to the vicarage is a library of 344 volumes on divinity, bequeathed by the Rev. Richard Lumley, vicar from 1667 to 1676. At Thornaby is a separate incumbency. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a parochial school, to which Mrs. Bourdon in 1817 left £5. 5. per annum, is further supported by subscription.

STAINTON (*St. WINIFRED*), a parish, in the union of DONCASTER, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 2 miles (W.) from Tickhill; containing 226 inhabitants. This parish, including the hamlet of Hellaby, comprises by computation 3050 acres; the surface is varied, and the substratum abounds with limestone of good quality, which is extensively burnt into lime. Hellaby Hall, an ancient mansion on the property of Sir R. J. Eden, is now a farmhouse. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 15.; patron and impropiator, the Earl of Scarborough. The great tithes have been commuted for £51. 10., and the vicarial for £100; the glebe comprises 35 acres. The church is in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, and contains, at the extremity of the south aisle, a chapel called the Holm Choir, formerly belonging to the mansion of Holm Hall. Schools are supported in connexion with the Establishment.

STAINTON-BY-LANGWORTH (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the W. division of the wapentake of WRAGGOE, parts of LINDSEY, union and county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (W.) from Wragby; containing, with the hamlets of Newbell and Reasby, 222 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 18. 4.; patron, the Earl of Scarborough, who, with Earl Manvers, is impropiator. The great tithes have been commuted for £366, and the small for £170: the vicar has a glebe of 19 acres.

STAINTON-DALE, a township, in the parish of SCALBY, union of SCARBOROUGH, PICKERING lythe, N. riding of YORK,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Scarborough; containing 306 inhabitants. The township comprises about 2970 acres, of which the greater portion is a moorland tract extending along the coast. The soil, and the manorial rights of the liberty and royalty, belong to certain freeholders; and the inhabitants claim exemption from tithes and tolls, pursuant to a charter of King Stephen, who, in 1140, granted the manor to the Knights

Templars, on condition that a chaplain should constantly be retained by them to perform divine service daily, and to make intercession for the kings of England: the chantry was dissolved in 1540. There is a school, built by subscription in 1832.

STAINTON, GREAT (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SEDGEFIELD, N. E. division of STOCKTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 6 miles (N. E. by N.) from Darlington; containing, with the township of Elstob, 150 inhabitants, of whom 128 are in the township of Stainton. This place, called also Stainton-le-Street, derived that name from its situation on a Roman vicinal road leading from Old Durham and Mainsforth, through Bradbury, Mordon, and Sadberge, to the ford across the river Tees at Sockburn. The parish occupies elevated ground commanding extensive views of the sea and the Cleveland hills, and comprises 1948a. 36p., of which two-thirds are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the soil is generally of a strong clayey quality. The village is situated on the road to Sedgefield, and the western branch of the Clarence railway passes through the township of Elstob. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; the tithes have been commuted for £283. 3.; the glebe comprises 47 acres. The church is situated on rising ground to the west of the village, and is a neat structure consisting of a nave and chancel: the parsonage-house is a commodious residence, fronting the south. A school was founded and endowed in 1749, by the Rev. Thomas Nicholson, and has since received several donations, chiefly from the trustees of Lord Crewe's charities.

STAINTON-LE-VALE (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, S. division of the wapentake of WALSHCROFT, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 6 miles (N. E.) from Market Rasen; containing 148 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 17. 6.; net income, £99; patron, J. Angerstein, Esq.

STAINTON, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of BISHOPTON, union of SEDGEFIELD, S. W. division of STOCKTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 7 miles (N. E.) from Darlington; containing 74 inhabitants. It belonged to the family of Conyers, who in the year 1613 assigned the lands to their tenants, of whom the Elstobs and Wellfoots were the principal; in 1684, the freeholds were the property of the families of Tatham, Fewler, Allinson, Newton, and others. The township comprises 1083a. 1r. 21p., of which 637 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres are arable, 376 pasture, 60 woodland, and 10 waste. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £9. 10., and the impropiate for £136. 6.

STAINTON, MARKET (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of HORNCastle, N. division of the wapentake of GARTREE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 7 miles (E. by N.) from Wragby; containing 184 inhabitants. This was formerly a market-town, from which circumstance it derived the adjunct to its name; and in the centre of the present village is a spacious green which was the ancient market-place. The market was long ago discontinued, and a fair held on the 29th of October was removed to Horncastle in 1768. The parish comprises 1123 acres. Stainton Hall, a handsome mansion, was built by the late John Loft, Esq. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £66; patron and incum-



bent, the Rev. John Loft. The church is a neat structure, repaired and beautified by the late Mr. Loft.

ST. ALBAN'S, county of HERTFORD.—See ALBAN'S, ST.—*And all places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

STALBRIDGE (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, in the union of STURMINSTER, hundred of BROWN-SHALL, Sturminster division of DORSET,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by N.) from Sherborne, and 111 (W. S. W.) from London; containing, with the tythings of Gomershay, Thornhill, and Weston, 1882 inhabitants, of whom 1297 are in the town. This place, in Domesday book written *Staple-bridge*, at the time of the Conquest belonged to Sherborne Abbey. The town, and the greater part of the parish, are situated on a rock which supplies building materials for the neighbourhood; the streets are partially lighted by subscription, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water. From the south end of the main street another street diverges; and at the intersection is an ancient stone cross, 30 feet high, including the height of the pedestal, which is ornamented with sculptured emblematical figures. The body of the cross is the frustrum of a pyramid, twelve feet high, with fluted angles; it is decorated on one of the faces with a figure of Our Saviour having a lamb at his feet, and at the bottom with shields of arms, and is surmounted by shrines, in one of which is a representation of the Crucifixion. Above these are enriched canopies, terminating in a crocketed pinnacle formerly surmounted by a cross. The whole is supported on three octagonal flights of steps, which diminish in the ascent. In the park once belonging to the manor-house, the Anglesea cricket club is held; and a building has been erected for the accommodation of the members, who meet weekly during the season: the park is now converted to agricultural purposes, and is surrounded by a wall five miles in circumference. Stalbridge was formerly noted for the manufacture of stockings: several of the inhabitants are at present employed in winding silk. A branch of the river Stour, and the Dorsetshire and Somersetshire canal, pass through the parish. In the reign of Edward I. a grant of a market and fair was made to the abbot of Sherborne; the market is now on Tuesday: on every alternate Tuesday is a great market for cattle; and fairs are held on May 6th and Sept. 4th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £27. 4. 7., and in the gift of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £1200, and the glebe contains 53 acres. The church is a spacious structure, with a lofty embattled tower, and contains some ancient monuments. There is a place of worship for Independents.

STALHAM (*St. Mary*), a post-town and parish, in the TUNSTEAD and HAPPING incorporation, hundred of HAPPING, E. division of NORFOLK, 14 miles (N. E.) from Norwich, and 122 (E. S. E.) from London; containing 729 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises about 1600 acres, is situated on the road from Cromer to Yarmouth, and bounded on the west and south-west by the river Ant. The town or village is spacious, and a considerable trade in corn is carried on, for which there are commodious wharfs, one at Wayford Bridge, and another to the south. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5; patron, the Rev. B. Cubitt; impropriator, the Rev. R. Johnson. The great tithes have been commuted for £357, and the

vicarial for £194; the glebe comprises 6 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the early and later English styles, with a square embattled tower; it has the remains of a richly-carved screen, and the font is elaborately sculptured. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. At the inclosure of the parish, 60 acres of land were allotted to the poor, who have also £20 a year arising from bequests. Part of a Roman pavement was discovered about the year 1800, to the south of the village.

STALISFIELD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FAVERSHAM, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAY, E. division of KENT,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Charing; containing 378 inhabitants. It comprises 2226 acres, of which 608 are in wood: the soil is generally clay, and the substratum flint rock; the surface is hilly. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The great tithes have been commuted for £335, and the vicarial for £820; the glebe comprises 3 acres. The church is a handsome cruciform structure.

STALLINGBOROUGH (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, E. division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 6 miles (W. N. W.) from Great Grimsby; containing 437 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Humber, and comprises about 4000 acres of land, the greater portion being pasture and meadow; the soil is generally clay, the surface chiefly level, and the scenery enriched with wood, of which the prevailing kind is ash. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 10. 10., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln, with a net income of £127: certain tithes belonging to the bishop have been commuted for £63. 15. 5., and those of the impropriators for £90. 3.: the glebe comprises 54 acres. The church, with its tower, fell down in 1746; the chancel, and a burial-place of the Ayscough family, were rebuilt of brick, in a neat modern style. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

STALLING-BUSK, a chapelry, in the parish of AYSGARTH, wapentake of HANG-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 17 miles (W. by S.) from Middleham. The village is situated south of the Ure, in the picturesque vale of Raydale, and in its neighbourhood is the fine lake of Semmer or Seamere water. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Aysgarth, with a net income of £91: the chapel is supposed to have been built in the 17th century. At Marcott, a small hamlet about a mile west of the village, is a place of worship for Methodists.

STALLINGTON, a liberty, in the parish and union of STONE, N. division of the hundred of PIERHILL, N. division of the county of STAFFORD, 5 miles (N. by E.) from the town of Stone; containing 91 inhabitants. The manor anciently belonged to Stone Abbey.

STALMINE, with STAYNALL, a township, and chapelry, in the parish of LANCASTER, union of GAUSTANG, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Poulton; the township containing 504 inhabitants. The greater part of the township was early held by a family of the local name, various members of which made donations of land to the monks of Furness, who seem to have subsequently acquired the



whole manor, which they retained till the Dissolution. The township comprises 2138 acres, of which 333 are common land or waste. The estuary of the Wyre bounds the chapelry on the west, and Lancaster bay bounds it on the north. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Lancaster, with a net income of £267. The impropriate tithes of the township have been commuted for £284, and the incumbent's for £130. The original chapel was dedicated to St. Oswald: the present building was erected in 1806, and dedicated to St. James; it is a plain oblong structure with an open belfry for two bells, and will accommodate about 400 persons. Deer-horns have been found in the bog land; and Roman drinking-cups similar to those in the British Museum, and a spear-head, have been dug up.

STALY, county of CHESTER.—See STAYLEY.

STALYBRIDGE, a market-town, in the union of ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE; partly in the Hartshead division of the parish of ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER; partly in the township of DUKINFELD, parish of STOCKPORT, and partly in the township of STAYLEY, parish of MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDENDALE, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER; 1 mile (E. by S.) from Ashton, 7 miles (E.) from Manchester, and 8 (N. E. by N.) from Stockport; containing about 24,000 inhabitants. The town is seated in a deep valley, extending along both sides of the river Tame, which here divides Lancashire and Cheshire, and flows into the Mersey at Stockport. The name of Staly, originally Staveleigh, is derived from an ancient family who, in the reign of Edward III., occupied Stayley Hall, a portion of which mansion still remains; the addition arises from a bridge over the Tame, that connects the two counties, and which has been rebuilt. The town has been paved, and otherwise much improved, under an act obtained in 1828, authorising the appointment of commissioners for the direction of its police affairs, &c., and by which it was constituted a market-town. It is lighted with gas under an act granted for that purpose in 1842. A spacious town-hall, combining a market-place, was erected in 1831, and opened December 30th in that year. The hall is a stately and well-built fabric, with a handsome entrance surmounted by massive pillars; the portion of the buildings appropriated to the market contains ample and neatly-arranged stalls for butchers' meat, fish, and fruit, and a gallery for the sale of general wares. The market-day is Saturday; and four cattle-fairs are held in the year. The magistrates for the two counties hold weekly petty-sessions in the great room of the town-hall; and the Ashton-under-Lyne court of requests for the recovery of small debts, presided over by a barrister, comprises Stalybridge within its jurisdiction. A police force has been maintained since 1828.

The COTTON MANUFACTURE is almost the exclusive branch of trade; and its increase, and that of the town and population, have of late years been exceedingly rapid. For several centuries, a few straggling habitations were all that constituted the place; and little improvement was observable until its situation, and its proximity to ample supplies of coal, caused it to be chosen as a site for factories. The first cotton-mill was erected by a person named Hall, in 1776, and the first steam-engine

was introduced in 1795. In the year 1814 the number of cotton-mills was 12; in 1825 the number was 22: it had increased in 1841 to 33, and is now more. In 1748, the village contained but 34 houses and 140 inhabitants; at present, the town ranks as one of the principal places for cotton-spinning in the kingdom, and it is calculated that at least 14,000 persons are now employed exclusively in the manufacture. Excellent fire-bricks are made here in large quantities. The facilities of communication have extended commensurately with the prosperity of the district. The road from Manchester runs on the north side; the Huddersfield canal passes parallel with the Tame through the centre of the town, and there are two railways at present completed; one being a short branch of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway, and the other a branch of the Manchester and Leeds railway. A third railway is in progress, connecting the district in a direct line with Huddersfield, in Yorkshire. The neighbourhood was formerly much covered with wood; it still presents some bold and impressive scenery, and from the hills near the town, one of which is 1300 feet above the level of the water, many fine and extensive prospects are obtained. The house of Thompson's-Cross received its designation from a plain cross which stood at the junction of several narrow lanes, at the entrance of the town from Manchester.

The old LIVING of Stalybridge is a perpetual curacy, with an income of about £100; patron, the Earl of Stamford and Warrington. The chapel, at Cocker Hill, dedicated to St. George, was erected by subscription in 1776, and is of octagonal form; its interior is remarkably light and elegant, and the elevated site upon which it stands renders it a fine object when viewed from the vale of the Tame. An additional church, also dedicated to St. George, was built in 1840, partly by a parliamentary grant and partly by subscription, at a cost of £4500; it is situated to the west of Cocker Hill, is in the early English style, with a square tower, and contains 1200 sittings, whereof 500 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector of Ashton; net income, £140. At Stayley and Dukinfield are other churches. There are places of worship for General and Particular Baptists, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Methodists of the New Connexion, Independents, and Roman Catholics. A day school, under the auspices of the British and Foreign School Society, has been established; and handsome and commodious day and Sunday schools have been built by the National Society, aided by subscription. Several other schools are maintained in connexion with the dissenting congregations. A mechanics' institution, to which an excellent library is attached, was opened in 1825; the laboratory is provided with very superior chemical and pneumatical apparatus, and there is a well-arranged and valuable collection of fossils and other geological specimens, principally obtained from the coal-measures in the immediate district. Among other buildings are, a Temperance Hall, erected at a cost of about £800, for scientific lectures and a school; and a "Forresters' Hall," built in 1836, at an expense of about £2200. The chief room of the latter has a gallery and organ, with a handsome window of stained glass 72 feet in height and 36 in width. In this Hall, is an evening school for the children of the members. Besides a branch of the



Manchester and Liverpool District Bank, here is a savings' bank, established in 1828; the number of depositors in a recent year was 822, and the amount of deposits, £24,115. The interest of £100 was left in 1822, by the Rev. John Cape Atty, to be distributed on Christmas-day, to the poor attending Cocker Hill chapel. A petrified tree, the trunk about twelve feet in length and ten or twelve inches in diameter, was discovered in a stone-quarry in March 1831; it lay in the bed of a rock about 30 feet below the surface, and is now preserved in the museum of the Natural-History Society at Manchester.

STAMBORNE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of HALSTEAD, hundred of HINCKFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 10 miles (N. W.) from Halstead; containing 540 inhabitants. It is about four miles in length, and three in breadth. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15, and in the patronage of the Duchy of Lancaster: the tithes have been commuted for £500, and the glebe consists of 20 acres. The church is an ancient edifice with a tower, and has an east window of stained glass. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a national school is partly supported by an endowment from Mrs. Cole. Sir John Fairwell, governor of the Tower under William III., was interred here.

STAMBRIDGE, GREAT (*St. Mary and All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ROCHFORD, S. division of ESSEX,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (E.) from Rochford; containing 431 inhabitants. It comprises 2545 acres, of which 1700 are arable, 388 pasture, and 12 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the gift of the Charter-House, London: the tithes have been commuted for £760, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church is situated on an eminence, and consists of a nave, south aisle, and chancel, with a tower and shingled spire.

STAMBRIDGE, LITTLE, a parish, in the union and hundred of ROCHFORD, S. division of ESSEX,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N. E. by N.) from Rochford; containing 126 inhabitants, and comprising 601 acres. Here is a large brewery. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the gift of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £167, and the glebe comprises 30 acres. The church is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel.



Seal and Arms.

STAMFORD, a borough and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the wapentake of NESS, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 46 miles (S. by E.) from Lincoln, and 89 (N. by W.) from London; containing 6385 inhabitants. Its original name, *Scamford*, signifying "a stone ford," was derived from the circum-

stance of the passage across the river Welland here being paved with stone; it was afterwards called Stamford, which was subsequently changed to its present appellation. The town is of remote antiquity, its origin being ascribed by tradition to a period long before the Christian era. The earliest authentic account respecting it is by Henry of Huntingdon, who records that the

Picts and Scots, having ravaged the country to Stamford, were here defeated by the Britons, aided by the Saxons under the command of Hengist, who had been called to the assistance of the Britons by their king Vortigern. It was one of the five cities into which the Danes were distributed by Alfred the Great, when, after defeating them, he allowed that people, with Guthrum their prince, to settle in the kingdom: the inhabitants of the cities were called *Fif-burgenses*, or Five-burghers, and subsequently *Seifen-burgenses*, on the addition of two more cities. A castle was erected by Edward the Elder, early in the 10th century, on the bank of the river, opposite the town, to check the incursions of the Danes, and of the Five-Burghers and other internal enemies; but every vestige of it long since disappeared. Another castle on the north-west of the town, the foundations of which are still visible, was fortified by Stephen, during the war with the Empress Matilda, and was captured by Henry of Anjou, her son, afterwards Henry II. The town appears to have been at this period inclosed by a wall, and traces of gateways are discernible on the east and west sides: the river flowed on the south; and though there are no traces of a gate towards the north, the street is called Scot-gate, from the gate which formerly stood there.

The barons met at Stamford in the 17th of John, to concert those measures which led to the signing of *Magna Charta* by that monarch. In the reign of Henry III., the Carmelites, and members of other religious establishments, here commenced giving lectures on divinity and the liberal arts, which being attended by a number of youths of good family, led to the erection of colleges, and Stamford became celebrated as a place for education. Its importance in this respect was so great, that, on dissensions occurring in the reign of Edward III., amongst the students in the university of Oxford, a considerable number of those from the northern parts of England, with several professors, removed hither. But they soon returned to Oxford, in consequence of a royal proclamation; and statutes were passed by both universities, by which any person taking a degree at either of them bound himself by oath not to attend any lectures at Stamford. A part of the gate of Brasenose College, standing in St. Paul's street, is all that now remains of the university. Stamford suffered much during the war between the houses of York and Lancaster, a great portion of it being burnt and otherwise destroyed about 1461; and it never afterwards regained its former importance.

The town is pleasantly situated on the side of a hill rising gradually from the northern bank of the Welland, across which river is a stone bridge of five arches connecting Stamford with Stamford Baron, or St. Martin's, in Northamptonshire. The houses are chiefly built of freestone from the neighbouring quarries of Ketton, Whittering, and Barnack, and are covered with slate. The streets are lighted with gas, from works erected in 1824 at an expense of upwards of £2000; an act was passed in 1841 for paying and otherwise improving the town, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. The surrounding country is finely varied, and the approach to the place from the south is very pleasing. Stamford was visited by the Queen in November 1844, during Her Majesty's stay at Burghley. The theatre, erected in 1768, is a neat and commodious edifice.



lighted with gas; there are assembly-rooms in St. George's square; and races are held annually in October, on a good course a mile in circumference, part of Whittering heath, near the town. On the bank of the river are excellent cold and hot water baths. The trade is principally in coal, rafts, malt, and beer, and is much promoted by the Welland, which is navigable hither from Spalding for boats and small barges. The Syston and Peterborough railway, completed in 1847, passes by the town, which is thus  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Peterborough; and in 1846 an act was passed for making a railway from this line, near Stamford, to Rugby, nearly 35 miles in length. The markets are on Monday and Friday, the latter noted for corn, for the sale of which a handsome building has been recently erected; butchers' and fish markets were built in 1807, by the corporation. The fairs are on Tuesday before February 13th, the Monday before Mid-Lent, on Mid-Lent Monday, the Monday before May 12th, the Monday after the festival of Corpus Christi, and on November 8th and 9th.

At the time of the Conquest, Stamford was governed by *lagemen*, or aldermen; it was not incorporated by charter until the 1st of Edward IV. In 1663, a charter was granted by Charles II., wherein the chief magistrate is first styled mayor, and which was confirmed in 1685 by James II. The government is now vested in a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, under the act 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the borough is divided into two wards; the municipal boundaries are co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes, and the number of magistrates is six. The town first sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I., and continued to do so, with occasional intermissions, until 1542, since which period it has exercised the privilege without interruption: the borough includes the parish of Stamford-Baron, and comprises an area of 2399 acres: the mayor is returning officer. The recorder holds quarter-sessions; and petty-sessions take place every Monday. The powers of the county debt-court of Stamford, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Stamford. The town-hall, rebuilt in 1776, is a large detached building, standing in the main street near the bridge, and containing a sessions-room, house of correction, gaol, guard-room, and other apartments.

Stamford at one time contained 13 parochial churches, but several in the liberties were destroyed by the northern soldiers, in 1461; and the number was again reduced, in 1538, at the dissolution of monastic institutions: under an act of parliament passed in 1547, certain parishes were consolidated, and five churches were allowed to remain. All Saints' parish contains a population of 1978; that of St. George, 1600; St. John the Baptist, 1211; St. Mary, 337; and St. Michael, 1259. The living of *All Saints'* is a rectory, with that of *St. Peter's* consolidated, valued in the king's books at £12. 7. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Crown for one turn, and the Marquess of Exeter for two turns; net income, £431. The church is a handsome structure combining some fine specimens of the early and later English styles, with a lofty embattled tower surmounted by an elegant octangular crocketed spire; it was built about 1465, at the expense of John Brown, a merchant at Calais, who was buried within its walls. The living of *St. George's* is a discharged rectory, with that of *St. Paul's* consolidated, valued at £5. 3. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income,

£124; patron, the Marquess of Exeter: the tithes have been commuted for £79. 5., and the glebe contains 6 acres. The church, a spacious plain edifice with a square embattled tower, was built in 1450, by William Bruges, the first garter king at arms. The living of *St. John the Baptist's* is a rectory, with that of *St. Clement's* consolidated, valued at £8. 8. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Marquess for two turns, and R. Newcomb, Esq., for one turn; net income, £167. The church, rebuilt about the year 1452, principally in the later English style, has a neat embattled tower adorned with pinnacles, and a good south porch; the roof, and the screen separating the chancel from the nave and aisles, are very handsome. The living of *St. Mary's* is a discharged vicarage, valued at £4. 18. 9.; net income, £87; patron, the Marquess. The church, which is supposed to have been built about the end of the 13th century, on the site of one erected so early as the Conquest, is considered the mother church of Stamford; it is principally in the later English style, with some portions (particularly a very fine tower and spire) of early English architecture, highly deserving the attention of the antiquary. The living of *St. Michael's* is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of *St. Andrew's* and the rectory of *St. Stephen's* consolidated, valued at £18. 14. 2.; net income, £136; patron, the Marquess of Exeter. The late church was built early in the thirteenth century. It was much altered, and an embattled tower at the west end was erected, in 1761; and in 1832, whilst the workmen were employed in improving the interior, by widening the arches and diminishing the number of pillars, the walls gave way, and nearly the whole of the roof and the body of the church fell into a mass of ruins. The present church was built on its site, and consecrated October 26th, 1836. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics.

The Ratcliffe free school here was founded by Alderman William Ratcliffe, about the year 1530, and endowed by him with estates now producing £547. 16. per annum. The remains of the ancient church of St. Paul were assigned for the school-house: in 1608, a dwelling-house, garden, and orchard, nearly adjoining, were vested in feoffees for the master's use; and in 1726, the dwelling-house was rebuilt by subscription. The school is entitled to one of the twenty-four scholarships at John's College, Cambridge, augmented by the first Lord Burghley; and Thomas, Lord Exeter, in 1613, founded three fellowships and eight scholarships at Clare Hall, Cambridge, with preference to candidates educated at Stamford school, provided they are equally qualified with their competitors.

The charitable institutions are numerous and liberally endowed. The principal is the hospital or *bede-house*, founded and largely endowed by William Browne, in 1493, for a warden, confrater, twelve aged men and two nurses, who are incorporated, and have a common seal. The edifice is a very neat structure, containing a house for the warden, apartments for the confrater, and rooms for the aged men and the nurses, with a chapel in which prayers are read daily by the warden or the confrater. Truesdale's hospital, in Scot-gate, was instituted in 1700, and rebuilt in 1833, for twelve men, with their wives and a nurse; and as, on the decease of any inmate, his widow must quit the hospital, the sum of five shillings a week was bequeathed by H. Fryer, Esq., to each per-



son so leaving it, for the remainder of her life. Snowden's hospital, endowed in 1604, and rebuilt in 1823, affords an asylum to eight women: Williamson's callis, or almshouse, has apartments for ten. All Saints' callis, for men and women, is supported by incidental legacies, and by subscriptions from the corporation. Peter's Hill callis, for an unlimited number of women, is endowed by the corporation with the interest of £200, arising from the Black-Sluice drainage. The principal bequests for charitable purposes are, one of £1800, by John Warrington, Esq., for the benefit of the widows of All Saints' callis and Snowden's hospital; £3000, left by Mr. Fryer, for the poor of Snowden's hospital and Peter's Hill callis; the rent of four houses left by Mrs. Williamson, to be paid in sums of three shillings and sixpence a week each, to six women; and an estate producing £50 per annum, left by Mr. W. Wells, for the education of children under ten years of age belonging to the parish of All Saints. A handsome infirmary for Stamford and the county of Rutland, capable of receiving thirty-two patients, was lately erected near the town, by subscription; and towards its support upwards of £7000 stock were bequeathed by Mr. Fryer, and £2000 collected by ladies at a bazaar. The poor-law union of Stamford extends into four counties, and comprises 37 parishes or places, of which 14 are in Northampton, 13 in Lincoln, 9 in Rutland, and one in Huntingdon; the whole containing a population of 17,066.

A Benedictine priory, dedicated to St. Leonard, and valued at the Dissolution at £36. 17. per annum, was established here, it is supposed in the 7th century, and refounded in the time of William the Conqueror, when it was made a cell to the monastery of Durham; the site is a small distance from the town, though formerly included within it, and a portion of the conventual church still remains. Of a Carmelite friary, instituted in 1291, the west gate still exists, a handsome specimen of the architecture of that period; the infirmary occupies a portion of the site. Part of an outer wall, and a postern, are the only remains of a convent of Grey friars founded by Henry III. A Dominican priory was founded before the year 1240, a Gilbertine priory in 1291, an Augustine priory before 1346, and an hospital, or house for lepers, in 1493. A custom called bull-running was for many years practised here on St. Brice's day (November 13th), said to have originated in William, Earl of Warren, having in the reign of John granted a meadow for the common use of the butchers of the town, on condition that they should find a bull to be hunted and baited on that day. Stamford gives the title of Earl to the family of Grey of Groby.

STAMFORD, a township, in the parish of EMBLETON, union of ALNWICK, S. division of BAMBOURGH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 6 miles (N. E. by N.) from Alnwick; containing 90 inhabitants. It comprises 1560 acres, of which 230 are rich old pasture; limestone and coal are both wrought on the estate, which is the property of the Earl of Tankerville. The village is small, and situated about a mile north-east from Rennington, Embleton lying to the north; it is also about midway between the coast and the road from Belford to Alnwick.

STAMFORD-BARON.—See MARTIN S. ST.

STAMFORD-BRIDGE, EAST, a township, in the union of POCKLINGTON, parish of CATTON, Wilton-

Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, 8 miles (E. N. E.) from York; containing 408 inhabitants. Near this place, in 1066, was fought the celebrated battle between Harold and Tostig, from the effect of which, and the long fatiguing march immediately after, to meet William the Conqueror at the other extremity of the island, the English army became so exhausted as to suffer defeat at the battle of Hastings. The township contains an area of 1076 acres, occupying the left bank of the navigable river Derwent, and intersected by the road from York to Bridlington; the surface is for the most part level, and the scenery embraces views of the Wold hills. A large fair for cattle and for hiring servants is held on the 1st and 2nd of December. Burtonfield House, a recently-erected mansion surrounded with plantations, is situated here; and in some gravel-pits on the grounds, have been found the skeletons of men slain in the above desperate conflict.

STAMFORD-BRIDGE, WEST, with SCOREBY, a township, in the parish of CATTON, union of YORK, wapentake of OUSE and DERWENT, E. riding of YORK, 7½ miles (E. N. E.) from York; containing 150 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1940 acres of land. The navigable river Derwent, on which is a large flour-mill, separates this township from that of East Stamford-Bridge. The tithes have been commuted for £40. 12. 6. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Christopher Wharton, in 1787, gave £600 in support of a school, of which the income is about £22; the expense of a school-house, erected in 1795, was defrayed out of accumulations.

\*STAMFORD-HILL, MIDDLESEX.—See HACKNEY.

STAMFORDHAM (ST. MARY), a parish, in the union of CASTLE ward, N. E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 12½ miles (W. N. W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing 1777 inhabitants. This parish is the finest champaign part of Tindale ward, and is about 5½ miles in length from east to west, and 4½ in breadth from north to south. It comprises the townships of Bitchfield, Black Hedden, Chesham-Grange, Fenwick, Hawkwell, Hough, Huges, Kearsley, East and West Matten, Nesbit, Ouston, Ryall, and Walridge. The district is well cultivated; and contains abundant seams of coal and limestone, both of which are wrought, the latter for agricultural purposes. The village, situated in the township of Hough, is principally of modern erection, and consists chiefly of one long broad street; in the centre is a covered market-cross, erected in 1736, by Sir John Swinburne, Bart., for a market, now discontinued. A fair is held for cattle and pigs, on the second Thursday in April, and there are statute-fairs on the Thursday before Old May-day, on November 14th, and the last Thursday in February. The living is a vicarage, valued in the King's Books at £14. 18. 1½, and in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £574. The church, erected about the 13th century, is in the early English style, and stands west of the market cross; the chancel was built by the Fenwicks, of Fenwick Tower, and contains several monumental inscriptions to that ancient family and the Swinburnes. At Ryall is a chapel of ease; and a church has been just consecrated at Matten. There is a place of worship in the village for Presbyterians, at Matten one for Wesleyans, and at Chesham-Grange one for Roman Catholics. A free school was founded in 1660, by Sir



Thomas Widdrington, Knt., who endowed it with seventy-six acres of land, now producing about £160 per annum.

STANBRIDGE.—See HINTON PARVA.

STANBRIDGE, a tything, in the parish of ROMSEY-EXTRA, poor-law union of ROMSEY, hundred of KING'S-SOMBOURN, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 124 inhabitants.

STANCILL, with WELLINGLEY and WILSICK, a township, in the parish of TICKHILL, union of DONCASTER, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Tickhill; containing 59 inhabitants. Stancill is called in Domesday book *Stemesale*, and appears to have been about that time a portion of the estate of Seward, one of the co-lords of Tickhill: Wilsick is styled in the same survey *Wilseunice*. The monks of Roche and of Nostell possessed some lands here; and among the families that have owned property in the township, occur those of Fitzpaine, Hoton, Copley, Higgins, Warton, and Jarrat. The township comprises by computation 1200 acres of land, under superior cultivation; the soil rests principally upon limestone.

STAND, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of PRESTWICH, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Manchester, on the road to Bury; containing about 6000 inhabitants. This district is co-extensive with the hamlet of Whitefield, in the township of Pilkington. An old Hall of the Pilkington family, generally known as Stand Hall, whence the place derived its name, existed so recently as 1845, when it was taken down: on the foundation stone was the date 1518. This structure was erected by the Earl of Derby, to whom the manor of Pilkington had been granted by Henry VII. after the battle of Bosworth-Field; and the building is traditionally reported to have been five stories high, but reduced many years ago to its late elevation of three stories, the highest of the three being elaborately ornamented by the crests of the earls of Derby, the eagle and child, and the legs of Man. It probably owed its erection to the extensive views its site commanded, and the facilities it therefore afforded for observing the approach of an enemy, as well as the sports in the surrounding park.

In consequence of the great increase of population in the township of Pilkington, a grant was made by the Parliamentary Commissioners for a church at this place, the site for which was given by the Earl of Derby. The first stone was laid by the Earl of Wilton in August 1822, and the edifice was consecrated in September 1826. It is dedicated to All Saints, and is an elegant building, consisting of a nave and aisles, with spacious galleries round three of its sides: at the west end is a noble arcade with arched entrances, from which a lofty tower, enriched with turrets and pinnacles, rises to the height of 186 feet from the ground, forming a beautiful and conspicuous feature in the views of the country for many miles round. The eastern window is of rich stained glass by Evans, of Shrewsbury; and there are several mural marble monuments by Chantrey, Sievier, and others, to benefactors of the church. The cost of erection was £12,000. The living was in 1848 made a rectory, and endowed with £100 per annum from the tithes of the parish of Prestwich; total net income, £270, with a neat house; patron, the Earl of Wilton. The Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Unitarians, and

Swedenborgians have places of worship. A school, founded about 1688, has an endowment of £38 per annum, arising from lands in the vicinity left by Henry Siddal, and from bequests by other individuals. There are two other excellent schools, in connexion with the church.

STANDBRIDGE, a chapelry, in the parish and union of LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, hundred of MANSHEAD, county of BEDFORD,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. by S.) from Leighton-Buzzard; containing 519 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Vicar, with a net income of £100 per annum. The chapel is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

STANDERWICK, a parish, in the union and hundred of FROME, E. division of SOMERSET, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Frome; containing 89 inhabitants. Standerwick Court, the seat of Admiral Harry Edgell, is a handsome mansion, in the grounds of which are the remains of an ancient encampment, supposed to have been the connecting station between Bath and Alfred's tower at Stourton. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Beckington, and valued in the king's books at £2. 9. 7.: the tithes have been commuted for £73. 3., and the glebe comprises 14 acres.

STANDFORD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of ELHAM, hundred of STOUTING, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W.) from Hythe; containing 235 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1181 acres, of which 34 are common or waste land, and 30 in wood. The village is situated on the ancient Stanestreet. In the parish are the entrance gateway, tower, and gallery, with the garden-walls and moat, of the old mansion of Westenanger, in which Fair Rosamond previously to her removal to Woodstock, Queen Elizabeth, and other sovereigns of England, are said to have resided. The South-Eastern railway passes on the south of the village. The living is annexed, with that of Paddlesworth, to the rectory of Lyminge: the tithes have been commuted for £170. 11., and the glebe comprises 9 acres.

STANDGROUND (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of PETERBOROUGH, partly in the hundred of NORTH WITCHFORD, ISLE of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE, but chiefly in the hundred of NORMAN-CROSS, county of HUNTINGDON,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (S. E. by S.) from Peterborough; containing, with the chapelry of Farcett, 1415 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Nene, and on the borders of the fens, comprises about 6000 acres, whereof 2371 are in Standground proper. The neighbouring country is flat and marshy towards the east, and slightly undulated in the other directions; the soil is clay, intermixed with veins of gravel, and there are pits both of the gravel and clay. The village is near the terminus of the Peterborough and Blisworth railway. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 6.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £1299; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; impropiators, the landowners: 230 acres of land belong to the benefice, and there is a good parsonage-house. The great tithes were held by Thorney Abbey: at the dissolution of monasteries they came into the possession of Sir Walter Mildmay, the founder of Emmanuel College, by whom the vicarage was given to that establishment. The church is a large building in the decorated style, consisting of a nave, aisles, and



a handsome chancel: at the west end is a lofty spire, and the edifice, being situated on rising ground, is seen at a great distance. Farcett contains a chapel of ease.

**STANDHILL**, a hamlet, in the parish and hundred of **PIRTON**, union of **HENLEY**, county of **OXFORD**, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from **Tetsworth**. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £128. 13.

**STANDISH** (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of **WHEATENHURST**, Upper division of the hundred of **WHITSTONE**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 4 miles (N. W.) from **Stroud**; containing 540 inhabitants. The **Cheltenham** and **Great Western Union** railway passes through the parish. The living is a vicarage, with that of **Hardwick** consolidated, valued in the king's books at £44. 2. 8½.; net income, £527; patron and appropriator, the **Bishop of Gloucester** and **Bristol**. The church is principally in the decorated English style.

**STANDISH** (*St. Wilfrid*), a parish, in the unions of **WIGAN** and **CHORLEY**, hundred of **LEYLAND**, N. division of **LANCASHIRE**; containing 8686 inhabitants, of whom 2565 are in the township of **Standish with Langtree**, 3¼ miles (N. W. by N.) from **Wigan**. According to **Whitaker**, the historian of **Manchester**, **Standish**, anciently *Stanedich*, was one of the twelve considerable towns in the south of **Lancashire** in which the Saxons erected fortified castles for the residence of their chiefs, and the protection of the country. Of the castle of **Standish**, however, there are no remains, nor can its site even be ascertained. **Jordan de Standish** is named in connexion with the manor in the 16th of **Edward I.**; but whether his progenitors gave their name to the parish, or received it from the castle, is by no means evident: it is believed that the family have been settled here from the Conquest, or from a very short period after that event. The parish comprises the townships of **Adlington**, **Anderton**, **Charnock-Richard**, **Coppull**, **Duxbury**, **Heath-Charnock**, **Shevington**, **Standish with Langtree**, **Welsh-Whittle**, and **Worthington**. It measures from north to south eight miles, and from east to west six miles six furlongs, forming an area of 9432 acres: of these, 3040 acres are in **Standish with Langtree**. The greater portion of the land is in pasture, not more than a fourth part being in arable cultivation. Ordinary coal and cannel-coal mining employs a great number of hands; there are several stone-quarries; and cotton and silk weaving is extensively carried on. The **Roman Watling-street** passes through the parish; the **Leeds** and **Liverpool** canal winds along its south and east sides, and it is intersected by the **North-Union** and the **Bolton** and **Preston** railways.

The principal Halls in the parish, are those of **Standish**, **Duxbury**, **Adlington**, and **Chisnal**. **Standish Hall** is a large brick mansion of irregular form, long the seat of the **Standish** family, and now the residence of **John Lord**, Esq., mayor of **Wigan** in 1846; the moat encircling it was filled up in 1780, and much of the original building itself was then removed. The **Lancashire Plot** of 1694, which had for its object the dethronement of **William III.** and the re-establishment of the **Stuarts** and the **Roman Catholic** religion, is supposed to have been concocted in this house. The village is seated on high ground, and commands fine views: in its centre is an ancient relic, consisting of a single shaft springing from a tier of steps; and adjoining the village, in obscure lanes, are many other headless crosses. Fairs for

horses, cattle, and toys, are held on **June 29th** and **Nov. 22nd**.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £45. 16. 8.; net income, £1874; patron, **Charles Standish**, Esq. The tithes of **Standish** with **Langtree** have been commuted for £384, and the glebe consists of 271 acres. The church was built in 1384, by **Richard Moodie**, the first Protestant rector, on the site of a much older edifice, of which the tower and spire remain attached to the present building. It is a large and elegant structure of the **Tuscan** order, and consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles: the nave is divided from the aisles by seven arches on each side, upheld by **Tuscan** columns; and there is an arch of noble span, and of fine proportions, between the nave and chancel. At **Adlington** and **Coppull** are other churches, and at **Standish Hall** is a **Roman Catholic** chapel. The free grammar school at **Standish** was founded in 1603, by **Mary Langton**, and is endowed with lands, &c.: the master has £87 per annum, with a house and garden; and an usher receives £22 per annum. **Mary Smalley**, in 1794, bequeathed £1000 for a girls' school, of which the income is £50 per annum. In the parish are various other schools, and several bequests are appropriated to charitable purposes.

**STANDLAKE** (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of **WITNEY**, hundred of **BAMPTON**, county of **OXFORD**, 5½ miles (S. S. E.) from the town of **Witney**; containing, with the hamlet of **Brittinton**, 707 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2237a 36p., of which 500 acres are meadow and pasture, and the remainder chiefly arable. **Gaunt House**, here, now occupied by a farmer, is said to have been originally built by **John of Gaunt** and **John** his wife, to whose memory there is a brass in the church; it was garrisoned for **Charles I.** in 1643 and 1644, by **Dr. Fell**, Dean of **Christ-Church**, to whom it then belonged. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 10. 10.; net income, £372; patrons, the **President** and **Fellows** of **Magdalen College**, **Oxford**. The church is a handsome cruciform structure in the early and decorated English styles, with a lofty octangular tower crowned by a pierced parapet from within which rises a low spire; the arched timber-roof is supported by springers resting on corbels ornamented with heraldic devices. Some children are instructed for about £25 per annum, arising from gifts by **Willson Plasterer** in 1711, and **John Chambers** in 1724.

**STANDLINCH**, a parish, in the union of **ACCOMBURY**, hundred of **DOWSTON**, **Salisbury** and **Amesbury**, and S. divisions of **WILTS**, 4½ miles (S. E. by S.) from **Salisbury**; containing 40 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west and south-west by the river **Avon**, and comprises about 600 acres: the soil is a light sand, alternated with chalk; the surface is elevated, and the scenery pleasingly diversified. A chantry was founded here by **Queen Elfrida** in expiation of the murder of **Edward the Martyr**; and on the site a small chapel was erected in 1147, which was rebuilt in 1677: the chapel is still in existence, but no living is attached to it, nor is it used for divine service, except occasionally by the family of the lord of the manor, **Earl Nelson**, of **Trafalgar House**. A rent-charge of 43. 6. 8. is payable to **Winchester College** in commutation of tithes.

**STANDON** (*St. Mary*), a parish, and formerly a sequestered town, in the union of **WASKE**, hundred of **BAVERHAM**, county of **HARTFORD**, 8 miles (S. E.) from **Hartford**;



containing with the hamlets of Colliers-End, High-Cross, and parts of Puckeridge and Wadesmill, 2299 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 7500 acres. The village is neatly built; the manufacture of paper affords employment to about 14 persons, and a few children. The market, granted by Charles II., has been for some time discontinued; a fair is held on the 25th of April, chiefly for pleasure. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Ward family: the great tithes have been commuted for £1310, and the vicarial for £520; the glebe comprises six acres. The church is a large ancient building, with a tower on the north side, and contains a handsome monument to Sir Ralph Sadlier, who was interred here. At High-Cross is a separate incumbency. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; also a free school endowed by Thomas Fisher, in 1612, with £35 per annum, which subsequent benefactions have increased to £65. About five miles from Ware, on the Cambridge road, in the parish, is St. Edmund's College, established on the expulsion of the English Roman Catholics from Douay, at the commencement of the French revolution in 1789; it is for the education of the sons of the nobility and gentry of the Roman Catholic religion: the edifice was erected in 1795, and consists of a range of buildings four stories high, and 300 feet long. The ancient Ermin-street runs through the parish.

STANDON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of STONE, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Eccleshall; containing 382 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the east by the river Sow, comprises 2548*a.* 34*p.*; the soil is partly a stiff clay, and partly a deep rich loam, alternated with light gravel. The village is situated on an eminence, and the surrounding scenery is finely varied. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 18. 4., and in the gift of the Salt family: the tithes have been commuted for £480, and the glebe comprises 90 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the Norman style.

STANDON or STONDON MASSEY (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ONGAR, S. division of ESSEX, 2 miles (E. S. E.) from Ongar; containing 291 inhabitants. It takes the adjunct to its name from an ancient proprietor of the manor. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; net income, £461; patron, John Hubbard, Esq. The church is a small edifice, with a belfry turret surmounted by a spire of wood.

STANE, a hamlet, in the parish of WITHERN, union of LOUTH, Marsh division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 6½ miles (N.) from Alford; comprising about 250 acres. It was formerly a parish. The living was a rectory, united to that of Mablethorpe St. Mary, and valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; the church was dedicated to All Saints.

STANFIELD (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of LAUNDITCH, W. division of NORFOLK, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from East Dereham; containing 259 inhabitants. It comprises 903*a.* 1*r.* 4*p.*, of which about 761 acres are arable, and the remainder pasture and meadow. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at

£6. 14. 2., and in the gift of the Rev. James Royle: the tithes have been commuted for £258, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church is chiefly in the early and later English styles, with a square tower.

STANFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of SOUTHILL, union of BIGGLESWADE, hundred of WIXAMTREE, county of BEDFORD, 3¼ miles (S. W. by S.) from Biggleswade; containing 435 inhabitants.

STANFORD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SWAFFHAM, hundred of GRIMSHOE, W. division of NORFOLK, 8 miles (N. E.) from Brandon; containing 184 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2565 acres, of which 1200 are arable, 630 meadow, pasture, and sheep-walks, 60 in wood, chiefly plantation, 44 furze, and 580 rabbit-warren. The surface is varied, and the low lands are watered by the river Wissey. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 13. 1½., and in the gift of the Bishop of Ely: the great tithes have been commuted for £77, and the vicarial for £75. 13. The church, built of brick, and now much decayed, has a tower of flint at the west end, circular at the base, and octangular above; the chancel and north aisle are dilapidated.

STANFORD (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of RUGBY, hundred of GUILSBOROUGH, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3½ miles (S. W.) from Welford, and 5 (S. E.) from Lutterworth; containing 32 inhabitants. Shortly after the Conquest, Guy de Reinbudecurt, one of the Norman companions of William, sold the lordship to Benedict, abbot of the Benedictine monastery of Selby, in Yorkshire. In 1471 John Cave died vicar of Stanford, having, probably, been presented to the living by his brother, then abbot of Selby. After the Dissolution, the manor and advowson were granted by Henry VIII., for the sum of £1194. 3. 4., to Thomas Cave, Esq. The old manor-house of Stanford Hall was situated on the left bank of the Avon in this county; about 1680 it was pulled down by Sir Roger Cave, and a new building was commenced on the right bank, in the county of Leicester, which was completed in 1737. The river Avon bounds Stanford on the north-west, and the Grand Union canal passes through it. The parish comprises 2056*a.* 2*r.* 33*p.* of land, chiefly pasture of the best kind, and rendered more fertile by draining; only small portions are in tillage, and the soil in those parts is strong and clayey. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 10. 5.; net income, £85: the patronage and impropriation belong to Baroness Braye, of the family of Cave. The glebe-house is small but convenient, and has been much improved by the present incumbent. The church is an interesting specimen of the decorated English style, and retains more indications of the architectural good taste which distinguished the 14th century than have usually escaped the innovations of later times. The organ belonged to the banqueting-hall at Whitehall, whence it was removed and sold by order of Cromwell; it was subsequently purchased from Magdalen College, Oxford, by the proprietor of Stanford. In the church is a series of monuments of the Caves, knights and baronets, commencing in 1558, and all in excellent preservation. William Laud, afterwards the celebrated archbishop, was inducted to the vicarage of this parish, in 1607.

STANFORD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of MARTLEY, Upper division of the hundred of DODDING-



**TREE, Hundred-House and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER**, 12 miles (N. W.) from Worcester; containing 164 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the small river Teme, and comprises 1278*a.* 2*r.* 19*p.* of land, mostly pasture, with picturesque scenery, embellished with large oak timber. The substratum contains limestone, which is quarried for building and for the roads, and also burnt into lime. The Hall, built at various times, contains a curious room with portraits of the time of Queen Elizabeth painted on the panels; in the park is a fine sheet of water, and the largest cedar-tree in the kingdom. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 4. 2., and in the patronage of Sir T. E. Winnington, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £230, and the glebe comprises 68½ acres, with a parsonage, a fine stone structure, in a commanding situation and enjoying delightful prospects. The church, an elegant edifice in the pointed style, with a handsome tower, stands on an elevated site within the park, and forms an interesting feature in the landscape; it was erected about 70 years ago, is of stone, and contains some fine monuments, one of them to the Rt. Hon. Thomas Winnington. Here is a rock of singular formation, apparently a petrification, from which issues a spring of remarkably pure water.

**STANFORD, BISHOPS (ST. JAMES)**, a parish, in the union of BROMYARD, hundred of BROXASH, county of HEREFORD, 3½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Bromyard; containing 233 inhabitants. It comprises 1480 acres, of which 230 are common or waste land. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Bromyard, with a net income of £58; appropriator, the first Portionist of Bromyard. The great tithes have been commuted for £105, and those of the vicar of Bromyard for £100. There are 7 acres of glebe.

**STANFORD-DINGLEY (ST. DENIS)**, a parish, in the union of BRADFIELD, hundred of FAIRCROSS, county of BERKS, 10 miles (W.) from Reading; containing 151 inhabitants. It comprises 941*a.* 2*r.* 36*p.*, of which 654 acres are arable, 85 meadow and pasture, and 129 woodland. The soil is clay, alternated with chalk and gravel; the surface is hilly, and the lower grounds are watered by the small river Fawley. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 1. 8., and in the patronage of Miss A. Baldock: the tithes have been commuted for £270. 6., and the glebe comprises 18 acres. The church is principally in the Norman style.

**STANFORD-IN-THE-VALE (ST. DENIS)**, a parish, in the union of FARRINGDON, partly in the hundred of OCK, but chiefly in that of GANTFIELD, county of BERKS, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Farringdon; containing, with the chapelry of Goosey, 1149 inhabitants, of whom 970 are in Stanford township. The parish comprises 2821*a.* 2*r.* 1*p.* The village is neatly built, and had formerly a market on Thursday and a fair on the festival of St. Denis, granted in 1230, by Henry III., to Ferrers, Earl of Derby. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £21. 1. 10½.; net income, £337; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. There is a chapel of ease at Goosey. A quarry of stone in the parish is remarkable for its variety of fossil remains.

**STANFORD-LE-HOPE (ST. MARGARET)**, a parish, in the union of ORSETT, hundred of BARSTABLE, S. division of ESSEX, 1½ mile (S. E. by S.) from Horndon-

on-the-Hill; containing 336 inhabitants. It takes its name from a *stone ford* across the stream separating it from Mucking and Horndon-on-the-Hill, and has the adjunct to its name from a bay formed by the river Thames, called *The Hope*; the ancient ford has been superseded by a bridge, kept in repair at the joint expense of the three parishes. The parish comprises 2418 acres, of which 159 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 19. 9½.; net income, £591; patron, the Rev. J. C. Knott. The church, situated on the village green, is an ancient edifice, with a tower on the south side. Mrs. Elizabeth Davison bequeathed £950 three per cents. and £300 South Sea annuities, for instruction.

**STANFORD-RIVERS (ST. MARY)**, a parish, in the union and hundred of ONGAR, S. division of ESSEX, 2 miles (S. W. by W.) from Ongar; containing 972 inhabitants. It derives its name from an ancient stone ford across the river Roden, and the adjunct to its name from the family of Rivers, to whom the manor at one time belonged. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Duchy of Lancaster: the tithes have been commuted for £1020, and the glebe comprises 54 acres. The church is an ancient edifice, with a tower surmounted by a shingled spire. There is a place of worship for Independents; and the workhouse of the Ongar union is situated here. Dr. John Crayford, Master of University College, Oxford; Dr. Thomas Cole, Dean of Salisbury; Dr. Richard Montague, Bishop of Norwich; Dr. Roger Manwaring, Bishop of St. David's; and the learned Drs. Richard Mulcaster and Nathaniel Lancaster, were rectors of the parish.

**STANFORD-UPON-SOAR (ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST)**, a parish, in the union of LOUGHBOROUGH, S. division of the wapentake of RUSHCLIFFE and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 1 mile (N. by E.) from Loughborough; containing 146 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Soar, at the southern extremity of the county, comprises by measurement 1500 acres. The soil is sandy, and the surface undulated; the scenery is enriched with wood, and the views from Stanford Hall are extensive and finely varied, overlooking the vale of Loughborough, and embracing the Charnwood Forest hills. The Soar navigation passes within half a mile of the parish, and the Midland railway runs through it. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 7. 6., and in the gift of the Rev. S. V. Dashwood: the tithes have been commuted for £420, and the glebe comprises 14 acres. The church is a spacious and venerable structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, and occupies a beautifully secluded spot embosomed in foliage. Roman coins have been discovered.

**STANGHOLE**, a township, in the parish of SUTTON, union of GUISBOROUGH, E. division of the liberty of LANCAVANTH, N. riding of YORK, 4½ miles (E.) from Guisborough; containing 109 inhabitants. This place was anciently the property of the family of de Broke, from whom it passed by marriage to the Fauconbergs; the Nevilles next held the estate, and among more recent proprietors have been the families of Conyers, Testier, and Hall. The township is situated a little to the north of the road between Whitby and Guisborough, and upon a stream which runs northward, and, after



a course of a few miles, falls into the sea at Skinning-grove.

STANHOE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of DOCKING, hundred of SMITHDON, W. division of NORFOLK, 12 miles (N.) from Rougham; containing 445 inhabitants. It comprises 1398a. 3r. 23p., of which 1317 acres are arable, and 62 meadow and pasture: the lands are the property of D. Hoste and John Calthrop, Esqrs. Stanhoe Hall, the seat of the latter, is a handsome mansion of brick, finely situated. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16, and in the gift of Mr. Hoste: the tithes have been commuted for £480, and the glebe comprises 18 acres. The church is in the early and decorated English styles, with a square embattled tower, and contains some monuments to the Hoste family; also three stone sedilia and a piscina. There is a school endowed with £7. 10. per annum.

STANHOPE (*ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE*), a small town, a parish, and the head of the union of WEARDALE, in the N. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM; containing upwards of 9000 inhabitants, of whom about 2000 are in Stanhope-Quarter,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W.) from Wolsingham. Stanhope Park is remarkable in history as the place where, on the incursion of the Scots in the reign of Edward III., that monarch encamped his forces; and on an eminence to the west of the village might formerly be seen the remains of an ancient fortress demolished by the Scots upon that occasion. The parish is divided into four quarters, including six townships. These quarters are, Newlandside, which contains 3816 acres of inclosed land, and a common, named Bollihope, of 7000 acres; Stanhope quarter, which comprises 3725 acres inclosed, and 7200 common; Park quarter, which has 12,326 acres of land inclosed, and 500 common named Sunderland; and Forest quarter, which consists of 8124 acres inclosed, and 11,876 common. The village is situated on the northern side of the river Wear; and near its western extremity is Stanhope Hall, an ancient mansion regularly defended by a curtain, formerly the residence of the family of Featherstonhaugh, to whom the manor belonged. With the exception of that part of the parish on the banks of the river, the country is rugged and mountainous, exhibiting, however, in parts, much picturesque beauty, diversified with waterfalls, and rocks and caves of limestone fringed with natural wood.

The district is rich in minerals. Lead-ore is wrought upon a very extensive scale, in some works near the Wear, belonging to T. W. Beaumont, Esq., and to the London Lead Company; the vicinity also abounds with ironstone and limestone of excellent quality. Of the produce of Mr. Beaumont's mines, a tenth part belongs to the Bishop of Durham, and a ninth to the rector of the parish. The terminus of the Pontop and South Shields railway for the conveyance of goods and mineral produce is within a mile of the town: extensive limekilns have been erected; and large quantities of lime are forwarded by the railroad to the northern parts of the county, together with a portion of the lead smelted in the district, and some ironstone. Coal is obtained from Medomsley in return, but not to any great extent. A market was granted to the inhabitants by charter of Bishop Langley in 1421, but it has been discontinued; fairs are held on the Wednesday before Easter, the second Friday in September, and December 21st, the

last for cattle. Petty-sessions for the division take place every month; and a court baron occurs occasionally at Frosterley.

The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £67. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham, with a net income of £4660: the glebe comprises 220 acres; the predial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £700. The church, which is situated on a slope to the north of the town, has a tower of great thickness, which was probably used as a keep in former times: the nave has round pillars supporting circular arches; the chancel is large, with oak stalls. At Rookhope is a chapel of ease, built by the late Bishop Barrington. Two oratories, one at Eastgate and the other at Frosterley, where divine service is performed every Sunday, have been built during the incumbency of the present rector; and at Heatherycleugh and Weardale are separate incumbencies. There are meeting-houses for dissenters in various parts of the parish. The union of Weardale, of which the workhouse is at Stanhope, comprises four parishes, and contains a population of 10,174. In the Park quarter is a small camp, evidently of Roman construction; and a Roman altar, said to have been found on Bollihope, is preserved in the rectory. Among the incumbents of the parish have been, Bishop Butler, whose celebrated *Analogy of Religion* is said to have been composed in this retirement; and Dr. Phillpotts, Bishop of Exeter. Viscount Hardinge, the late governor-general of India, and his gallant brother, Captain Hardinge, who fell in action in the East Indies, were brought up at Stanhope, of which their father, the Rev. George Hardinge, was rector.

STANION (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of KETTERING, hundred of CORBY, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. E.) from Rockingham; containing 334 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1574 acres; it is intersected by the road from Kettering to Stamford, and watered by a stream which flows into the river Nene. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Brigstock. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

STANLEY (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of SHARDLOW, hundred of APPLETREE, though locally in the hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY, 6 miles (N. E. by E.) from Derby; containing 368 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £64; patron, Sir Henry Wilmot, Bart.; impropiator, R. Bateman, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1792.

STANLEY, or OLD-SWAN, an ecclesiastical district, in the district parish of WEST DERBY, parish of WALTON-ON-THE-HILL, union and hundred of WEST DERBY, county of LANCASTER, 3 miles (E.) from Liverpool, on the road to Warrington; containing about 3000 inhabitants. The surface of the land is elevated and hilly, the scenery pleasing, and the air salubrious. There are some extensive works. The Old-Swan Rope-walks, established in 1819 by William Jackson, Esq. (of Elm House), and his partners, is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the kingdom; the Crown and Window Glass works of Robert Barton Esq., are also very considerable, and the glass made of the finest quality. The corporation of Liverpool have sunk a well at this place, sixty yards deep, and erected a steam-engine on the spot, which pumps up daily an abundant supply of water for a part of the borough. In the dis-



strict are several good sandstone-quarries. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £150; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Robert Thomas Gardner, A.M. The church, dedicated to St. Ann, was erected in 1831, at an expense of £2000, by the late Thomas Gardner, Esq., aided by a grant of £400 from the Incorporated Society; it is a substantial stone building with a tower, and has a very neat interior: a gallery was added in 1845. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The Roman Catholic chapel of St. Oswald, lately erected, from designs by Pugin, presents a revival of the old English parochial church, and is a large and handsome structure consisting of a nave and chancel, with aisles, and a tower at the western end of the nave, surmounted by a spire terminating in a gilt cross. The interior is richly ornamented; the altar, cross, and candlesticks are copied from ancient models, and the east and south windows of the chancel are filled with stained glass. The cost of the building has been estimated at £5500. A school in connexion with this edifice was built by Edward Challoner, Esq., at an expense of £1000. Very large national schools were erected in 1841.

STANLEY, a township, in the chapelry of ENDON, parish and union of LEEK, N. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 5 miles (S. W. by W.) from Leek: with 122 inhabitants.

STANLEY, with STUDLEY, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of CHIPPENHAM, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of the county of WILTS; containing 119 inhabitants.

STANLEY, with WRENTHORPE, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish and union of WAKEFIELD, Lower division of the wapentake of AEBRIGG, W. riding of YORK,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (N. N. E.) from Wakefield; containing 6625 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have been the site of a Roman station, and numerous relics of the Romans have been found here, including crucibles, moulds, and silver and copper coins: about 40 pounds' weight of coins were discovered in 1812, and many of the antiquities are deposited in the British Museum. The district comprises about 4800 acres, of which 2870 are in Stanley, and the remainder in Wrenthorpe; and includes some scattered hamlets and agreeable villas, forming the northern suburbs of Wakefield. The surface is boldly varied; the scenery presents many interesting features, and the soil is fertile and well cultivated: the substratum abounds with coal, and some extensive mines are in operation. Moor House, the seat of John Maude, Esq., author of a *Visit to the Falls of Niagara in 1800*, is a handsome residence commanding fine views. The village of Stanley is on the west bank of the river Calder; a few of the inhabitants are employed in twine-spinning. Every facility of conveyance is afforded by the Aire and Calder canal, which is here conveyed across the river by a noble aqueduct, built at an expense of £40,000, and communicating with a tramroad to Loft-house gate: the Leeds and Manchester railway is also carried over the river by a beautiful viaduct. The Aire and Calder Navigation Company have an establishment here for the general repair of the banks, bridges, &c., of the canal and river; and at Ouchthorp Lane is the reservoir for the Wakefield water-works, excavated at a cost of £25,000, in 1839. The West riding pauper lunatic asylum, for 500 patients, is also in the district. The church was erected by the Parliamentary Commis-

sioners, in 1824, at an expense of £12,000; it is a handsome structure in the decorated English style, with two turrets, and contains 900 sittings, of which 400 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy; patron, the Vicar of Wakefield; net income, £150, with a good parsonage-house. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1793. The scene of the battle fought by Robin Hood, Scarlet, and Little John, against the Pindar of Wakefield, is laid here according to the ancient ballad.

STANLEY, KING'S (ST. GEORGE), a parish, in the union of STROUD, Lower division of the hundred of WHITSTONE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. by S.) from Stroud; containing 2200 inhabitants. This place is supposed to derive the adjunct to its name from having been the residence of some of the Mercian kings. The manufacture of woollen-cloth appears to have been introduced here at a very early period, and in the reign of Elizabeth was conducted by Richard Clotterbooke, who was interred in the church, and whose descendants for many generations carried on that business in various parts of the neighbourhood. The Stanley mills now employ from 800 to 1000 persons. The parish comprises 1679a. 2r. 5p., of which 220 acres are woodland, and the remainder arable and pasture; the substratum contains good freestone for building, and also ragstone for the roads. The Severn and Thames canal passes near the village, and the Gloucester and Bristol railway within a mile, where it has a station from which a line diverges to the Great Western railway. A fair is held on the 23rd of April. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 15. 2½., and in the gift of Jesus College, Cambridge; the tithes have been commuted for £410, and the glebe comprises 81 acres. The church, an ancient and handsome structure, has been enlarged. There is a place of worship for Baptists; and two national schools, one at each extremity of the parish, are supported partly by bequests producing about £26 per annum. Eight Roman altars, a large brass of Alexander Severus, and other relics of antiquity, were found some years since.

STANLEY ST. LEONARD (ST. SWITHIN), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of STROUD, Lower division of the hundred of WHITSTONE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. S. W.) from Stroud; containing 864 inhabitants. This place was a considerable town before 1686, when a fire destroyed most of its buildings. Fairs are still held on St. Swithin's day and Nov. 6th; the market was held on Saturday, under a grant of Edward II. renewed in 1620. The parish comprises by measurement 1075 acres; the soil is generally a stiff clay, the surface boldly undulated, and the scenery richly embellished with wood. In the village is an extensive manufacture of woollen-cloth. The Gloucester and Bristol railway passes through the parish, and the Stroud navigation within a mile of it. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £200; patron, the Rev. T. P. Jones. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1850; the glebe comprises 150 acres. The church is an ancient cruciform structure, partly in the early and partly in the later English style, with a low tower in the centre, singularly constructed with double walls having a passage and recesses between them. It belonged to a priory of Benedictine monks, dedicated to St. Leonard, founded



here in 1146 as a cell to the abbey of St. Peter, Gloucester, and which at the Dissolution possessed a revenue of £126. 9. 8.: there are considerable remains of the buildings, of which the kitchen is now a dairy.

STANLEY-PONTLARGE, a parish, in the union of WINCHCOMB, Lower division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. W.) from Winchcomb; containing 75 inhabitants. It comprises 600 acres; the soil is a deep clay, and the surface generally flat. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Toddington: the tithes were commuted for land in 1807.

STANLOW-HOUSE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Higher division of the hundred of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 8 miles (N. by E.) from Chester; containing 30 inhabitants. It is situated on the estuary of the Mersey, which forms its northern boundary; and comprises 253 acres, of which the soil is loam. An abbey of Cistercian monks was founded here in 1178, by John Lacy, constable of Chester; but on account of the inundations of the Mersey in 1296, it was removed to Whalley, in Lancashire, when a cell only was left at this place. Some small remains of the conventual buildings are still visible in a farmhouse.

STANMER, a parish, in the union of NEWHAVEN, hundred of RINGMER, rape of PEVENSEY, though locally in that of LEWES, E. division of SUSSEX, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Brighton; containing 120 inhabitants. It comprises about 2840 acres of land, chiefly arable, with a large tract of down and meadow. Here is Stanmer Park, the seat of the Earl of Chichester, lying to the north of the road and railway between Brighton and Lewes; its plantations contribute greatly to improve the scenery. The living is a rectory, united by act of parliament to the vicarage of Falmer, and valued in the king's books at £16: the tithes have been commuted for £177. The church was rebuilt in 1839, at the expense of the Earl of Chichester, and consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury on the 24th of October in that year. It is in the early English style, with a tower surmounted by a graceful and well-proportioned spire; the details are elegant, and the whole displays a rich and beautiful specimen of that style.

STANMORE, a tything, in the parish of BEEDON, poor-law union of WANTAGE, hundred of FAIRCROSS, county of BERKS; containing 68 inhabitants.

STANMORE, GREAT (*St. John the Evangelist*), a parish, in the union of HENDON, hundred of GORE, county of MIDDLESEX, 10 miles (N. W.) from London; containing 1177 inhabitants. The first meeting, after the conclusion of the late war, of the Prince Regent and his illustrious guests the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, with Louis XVIII., took place here. The parish comprises 1441a. 1r., of which 170 acres are arable, 1217 meadow and pasture, and 54 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of the Marquess of Abercorn: the tithes have been commuted for £444, and the glebe comprises 41 acres. There is a place of worship for Independents. The celebrated Dr. Parr kept a school on the site of a house now belonging to Mr. Barren. Here is a monument in memory of Cassivelaunus; also a mound called Belmont, thrown up at the expense of the Duke of Chandos.

STANMORE, LITTLE (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of HENDON, hundred of GORE, county of MIDDLESEX,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile (N. W.) from Edgware; containing 830 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Armstrong family: the great tithes have been commuted for £36. 10., and the incumbent's for £415. The church, situated half a mile from the village, was rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, about 1715, by the Duke of Chandos, whose splendid mansion of Canons was in the parish. The internal decorations were completed in 1720. The ceiling and walls were painted by Laguerre. On one side of the altar is a painting of the Nativity, and on the other a Dead Christ; behind it is a recess for the organ, supported by columns of the Corinthian order, and in the back ground are paintings of Moses receiving the Law, and Christ preaching. Handel, who resided at Canons as chapel-master, is said to have composed his sacred drama of Esther for the consecration of Stanmore church; the anthems used in it were composed by him, and the morning and evening services by Pepusch. On September 25th, 1790, a grand miscellaneous concert of sacred music, selected from Handel's works, was performed to his honour in the church. A vault was constructed on the north side of the chancel by the Duke of Chandos, for the interment of his family; and in a large chamber over it is a monument to his ancestor, James, first duke. The free grammar school was established and endowed by Sir Lancelot Lake, in 1656; the income is £50 per annum. Almshouses for seven persons were founded in 1640 by Dame Mary Lake, having an endowment of about £45 per annum.—See EDGWARE.

STANNEY, GREAT, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Higher division of the hundred of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N.) from Chester; containing 53 inhabitants. This liberty, which belonged to the adjacent abbey of Stanlow, comprises 947 acres of excellent arable and meadow land, in which is found marl of very good quality, composed of alluvial matter: large trees have been dug up in the meadows. The ancient mansion here of the family of Bunbury, called Rake Hall, has been repaired by its present owner, Sir Henry Bunbury, Bart.; several farm-buildings have been erected, and the roads much improved. The Chester canal passes through the liberty.

STANNEY, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of STOKE, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Higher division of the hundred of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.) from Chester; containing 163 inhabitants. It comprises 790 acres, of a clay soil, the property of Sir Henry Bunbury. A free school was founded by Sir Thomas Bunbury, with £5 per annum.

STANNINGFIELD (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of THINGOE, hundred of THEDWASTRY, W. division of SUFFOLK,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. by E.) from Bury; containing 327 inhabitants. It comprises 1344 acres, of which 37 are woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 0.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of J. Gage Rokewoode, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £345, and the glebe comprises 44 acres. The body of the church is of Norman architecture. Mrs. Inchbald, the ingenious novelist and dramatic writer, who died in 1821, was a native of this place.



**STANNINGHALL**, a hamlet, in the parish of **HORSTEAD**, but formerly a parish, in the union of **ST. FAITH**, hundred of **TAVERHAM**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 5 miles (N.) from **Norwich**; containing 53 inhabitants. It comprises 314a. 2p. of land, chiefly arable, forming part of the Hall farm, and paying church-rates to **Horstead**. The living was a discharged rectory, now annexed to that of **Frettenham**, and valued in the king's books at £1. 13. 6½. The church has been long in ruins.

**STANNINGLEY**, a hamlet, partly in the township of **BRAMLEY**, parish of **LEEDS**, and partly in the townships of **CALVERLEY cum FARSLEY**, parish of **CALVERLEY**, wapentake of **MORLEY**, W. riding of **YORK**, 5½ miles (W. by N.) from **Leeds**. This place, which is supposed to have taken its name from its situation in a district abounding in stone, contains about 4000 inhabitants, and consists chiefly of one long street, built on an eminence overlooking **Airedale**, and near the source of a tributary to the river **Aire**. The houses in the village, and the fences in the adjoining lands, are of stone from the neighbouring quarries. The inhabitants are employed in the worsted and woollen manufactures, in raising and working stone, and in iron-works. A church, dedicated to **St. Thomas**, and containing 600 sittings, was built in 1840-41, in that part of the hamlet which is in the township of **Bramley**, on a site given from the glebe land by the **Rev. Thomas Furbank**, M.A., incumbent of **Bramley**. It is a handsome structure in the Norman style, erected by subscription at an expense of £1700, and consecrated on the 29th of March, 1841, by the **Bishop of Ripon**. Of £300, a grant from the **Diocesan Society**, £200 are appropriated to the endowment. The living is in the gift of the **Vicar of Leeds**.

**STANNINGTON** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and W. division of **CASTLE ward**, S. division of **NORTH-UMBERLAND**, 5 miles (S. by E.) from **Morpeth**; containing 1121 inhabitants, and comprising the seven townships of **Blagdon**, **Bellasis**, **Clifton with Coldwell**, **Duddo**, **Plessey with Shotton**, **Saltwick**, and **Stannington**. The parish formed part of the extensive barony of **Merlay**, and among the proprietors have been the noble families of **Greystock** and **Dacre**. It is situated on the river **Blyth**, over which is a modern stone bridge: the soil is stiff, but generally fertile, and well fenced and tilled; the substratum abounds with coal, and with freestone. The vale of **Stannington** is beautifully picturesque; the village occupies a bold and tolerably dry situation, on the road from **Newcastle** to **Morpeth**. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 13. 4.; patron, the **Bishop of Durham**; improPRIATOR, **Sir M. W. Ridley**, Bart. The great tithes have been commuted for £852; and the vicarial for £342, with a glebe of 21 acres. The church had formerly a chantry: one of the windows exhibits some fine specimens of stained glass, inserted in 1772, by the late **Sir M. W. Ridley**. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyans**; and a school has an endowment of £11 per annum.

**STANNINGTON**, **YORK**.—See **STAININGTON**.

**STANSFIELD** (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **RISBRIDGE**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, 5¼ miles (N. by E.) from **Clare**; containing 510 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 9. 4½, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £481, and the glebe comprises 68 acres. There is a small place of worship

for dissenters, of ancient date. **Dr. Samuel Ogden**, a learned divine, who died in the year 1778, was rector of the parish.

**STANSFIELD**, a township, in the chapelry of **HEPTONSTALL**, parish of **HALIFAX**, and union of **TODMORDEN**, wapentake of **MORLEY**, W. riding of **YORK**, 4½ miles (S. W.) from **Hebden-bridge**; containing 8466 inhabitants. The township is bounded on the north and north-west by the county of **Lancaster**, on the east by the **Colden brook**, and on the south by the river **Calder**, and comprises by computation 5920 acres of land, chiefly the property of the **Earl of Scarborough**, who is lord of the manor. Nearly 2000 acres of moor and common were inclosed in 1816, but they have not yet been wholly brought into cultivation. The surface is badly varied, rising in some parts into hills of considerable elevation, on the summits of several of which are **Druidical** remains; in the township is also a large cluster of rocks, called the **Bride Stones**. There is no village properly so called, but numerous detached houses and scattered hamlets extend to the town of **Todmorden**, of which a considerable portion is within the township. The inhabitants are partly engaged in agriculture; the soil is fertile when under proper management, and the waste lands are rapidly coming into a state of profitable cultivation. **Ashlar stone**, of good quality for building, is extensively quarried. The cotton, woollen, worsted, and silk manufactures are carried on in several mills and factories, and many persons are employed in the handloom weaving of cotton and worsted goods. The **Rochdale canal** joins the township; and the **Manchester and Leeds railway** passes through it, for three miles, to **Eastwood**, where is a station with a large tavern. The vicarial tithes were commuted in 1815 for land. There are places of worship for **General and Particular Baptists**, **Independents**, and **Wesleyans**. The ancient manor-house of the **Eastwoods**, rebuilt in 1600, is now occupied by a farmer; and the site of another old manor-house is pointed out near **Castle Hill**, an eminence which was formerly crowned with a castle.

**STANSTEAD** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **MALLING**, hundred of **WROTHAM**, lathe of **AYLSTOR**, W. division of **KENT**, 2 miles (N.) from **Wrotham**; containing 427 inhabitants. It comprises 1256 acres, of which 342 are in wood. The living is a rectory, in the gift of the **Archbishop of Canterbury**; income, £400 per annum.

**STANSTEAD** (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of **SUDBURY**, hundred of **BARNBOROUGH**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, 10 miles (S.) from **Bury St. Edmunds**; containing 387 inhabitants. The parish is situated near the border of the county of **Essex**, upon a tributary of the river **Stour**, and to the west of the road between **Bury St. Edmunds** and **Sudbury**. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of the **Rev. S. Sheen**: the tithes have been commuted for £270, and the glebe comprises 24 acres.

**STANSTEAD**, **ARLOTS** (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of **WARE**, hundred of **BEACONING**, county of **HERTFORD**, 2½ miles (S. E. by E.) from **Hemel Hempstead**; containing 1017 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the navigable river **Lea**, on the north by the **Ashe**, and on the east and south-east by the navigable **Stort**; thus being nearly isolated. The **Rye House** here, noted for the plot laid in 1683 against the lives of



Charles II., and James, Duke of York, was built in the reign of Henry VI., by Andrew Ogard; the only remains of the structure are an embattled gate-house of brick with a handsome stone doorway, long since converted into a workhouse. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; patron, W. K. Thomas, Esq.; impropiator, D. Hankin, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £301. 10.; and the vicarial for £92, with a glebe of 39 acres. The church, situated on an eminence one mile south-east from the village, was built in 1578, by Ralph Baesh. Almshouses for six widows were founded in 1636, by Sir Edward Baesh, who endowed them with lands and a rent-charge of £25, and also established a free grammar school with £20 per annum.

STANSTEAD ST. MARGARET'S, a parish, in the union of WARE, hundred and county of HERTFORD, 1½ mile (N. by E.) from Hoddesdon; containing 92 inhabitants. The parish is situated between the New River and the Lea. A college, or chantry, for a master and four secular priests, was founded at Stanstead in 1315, by Sir William de Goldington, Knt., in consequence of the impoverishment of the tithes and rights of the church; but it was dissolved in 1431, from neglect, and misapplication of its revenue. Here is a station of the Hertford branch of the railway from London to Cambridge. The living is a donative curacy; net income, £6; patron, Mrs. C. Pratt. The tithes have been commuted for £87. 3. 8.

STANSTED-MOUNTFITCHET (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BISHOP-STORTFORD, partly in the hundred of CLAVERING, but chiefly in that of UTTLESFORD, N. division of ESSEX; containing, with the hamlet of Bentfield, 1637 inhabitants, of whom 1141 are in Stansted township. The parish takes its name from a branch of the Roman road between Bishop-Stortford and Colchester, which passes through it, and the adjunct to its name from its possessor at the time of the Conquest, Robert Gernon, surnamed Montfitchet, who erected a castle here, of which there are still some remains. It is about twelve miles in circumference, comprehending a great variety of surface, and is generally well cultivated. The village, which contains many well-built houses, is chiefly on the road to Newmarket, and partly on that to Takely; a fair is held in it on the 12th of May. The Stansted station of the railway from London to Cambridge is three miles distant from the Bishop-Stortford station. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of E. F. Maitland, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for £315. 15., and those of the vicar for £305. 14.; there are 2 acres of glebe. The church, a small ancient edifice with a tower of brick, has a very ancient font rudely sculptured, several monuments and brasses, and some other interesting features. Here is a place of worship for Independents. About two miles from the church was the priory of Thremhall, founded by Richard de Montfitchet, and dedicated to St. James.

STANTHORNE, a township, in the parish of DAVENHAM, union and hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 1¼ mile (W. N. W.) from Middlewich; containing 169 inhabitants. It comprises 1050 acres, the soil of which is partly clay and partly sand.

STANTON, a chapelry, in the parish of YOULGRAVE, union of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, 3¾ miles (N.) from Winster; containing 691 inhabitants. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1809.

STANTON, with NEWHALL, a township, in the parish of STAPENHILL, union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, S. division of the county of DERBY, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Burton; containing 1531 inhabitants. The township comprises 1613 acres, the hamlet of Stanton forming its western side; Newhall hamlet lies to the east, and has a large village. Here is an extensive bed of coal of superior quality, 24 feet in thickness; and a superior clay is found in the coal-mines, from which straw-coloured earthenware is manufactured. A church, erected at the sole expense of the Rev. John Clay, vicar of Stapenhill, was opened for divine service in July 1833; the cost of erection, including a parsonage and schools, was £7000. The living is endowed with £2000, and is in the gift of the founder. The Methodists have a place of worship.

STANTON (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of WINCHCOMB, Lower division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 4¾ miles (N. E. by N.) from Winchcomb; containing 319 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Snowhill annexed, valued in the king's books at £17. 11. 5½.; net income, £377; patron and incumbent, the Rev. W. H. Bloxsome.

STANTON, a township, in the parish of LONG HORSLEY, union, and W. division of the ward, of MORPETH, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Morpeth; containing 128 inhabitants. This place, from the discovery of numerous foundations of buildings in the immediate vicinity, appears to have been formerly of greater extent and importance. Among the earlier proprietors were the Merlays, Corbets, Mitfords, and Fenwicks. The ancient manor-house, the seat of the last-named family, has been converted into a house for the reception of the poor; and a chapel which stood a little to the north of it, has altogether disappeared. The township comprises about 1875 acres of land, divided into several farms; the surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, and from an eminence on the north bank of the Font is a beautiful prospect over the valley of Witton-by-the-Waters, and the woods of Langshaws and Nunriding. The substratum contains coal and limestone; a colliery is in operation, and there are several quarries of limestone, and kilns for burning it into lime.

STANTON, a township, in the parish of ELLASTONE, S. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, N. division of the county of STAFFORD, 3½ miles (W.) from Ashbourn; containing 393 inhabitants. The township comprises 2308a. 2r. 24p. of land, principally the property of the Earl of Shrewsbury and Lord Scarsdale. Extensive freestone-quarries are in operation. The village is seated on a pleasant acclivity above the vale of the Titbrook. A church was consecrated in Sept. 1847; it was built by subscription, and accommodates 181 persons. Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born here in 1598.

STANTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of THINGOE, hundred of BLACKBOURN, W. division of SUFFOLK, 2½ miles (N. E.) from Ixworth; containing,



with Stanton St. John, 1029 inhabitants, and an area of 3254*a.* 1*r.* 12*p.* It is on the road from London to Norwich. A fair for cattle takes place on the 31st of May and the day following; and petty-sessions are held on the several Mondays of the month, except the first, when they are held at Ixworth. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of St. John united, valued in the king's books at £9. 6., and in the patronage of R. E. Lofft, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £975, and the glebe comprises 36 acres, with a residence. The church is chiefly in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Edward Capell, editor of Shakspeare's works, was interred here.

STANTON (*ST. JOHN*), a parish, in the union of THINGOE, hundred of BLACKBOURN, W. division of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (N. E.) from Ixworth. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Stanton All Saints, and valued in the king's books at £9. 4. 10. The church is a neat edifice.

STANTON ST. BERNARD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of DEVIZES, hundred of SWANBOROUGH, Devizes and N. divisions of WILTS, 5½ miles (E. by N.) from Devizes; containing 362 inhabitants. The Kennet and Avon canal passes through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7; patron, the Earl of Pembroke. The great tithes have been commuted for £400, and the small for £170; the impropriate glebe consists of 13 acres, and the vicarial of 39 acres. The church was lately rebuilt at an expense of £500 by subscription.

STANTON-BURY (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Newport-Pagnell; containing 42 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 6. 8.; net income, £54; patron and impropriator, Earl Spencer. The church exhibits many Norman remains, including a richly-decorated arch between the nave and the chancel.

STANTON-BY-BRIDGE (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of SHARDLOW, hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, S. division of the county of DERBY, 6¼ miles (S. by E.) from Derby; containing 205 inhabitants. The distinguishing appellation of this place arises from an ancient bridge over the Trent, termed Swarkstone bridge, which connects two parishes. The parish comprises 1278 acres of rich strong land: excellent building-stone is wrought, of which the greater part of the stone-work on the Derby canal was constructed. The village is small but pleasant, and overlooks the vale of the Trent and the country around. Sir Robert Burdett and Sir John Harpur Crewe, Barts., are owners of the soil and joint lords of the manor. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 12. 8½.; net income, £345; patron, Sir John Harpur Crewe. The church is partly Norman, and partly in the decorated English style; it was rebuilt in 1683, by Augustine Jackson, then rector, and consists of a nave, chancel, north aisle, and turret with two bells: there are some ancient monuments. The late Sir George Crewe gave land near the church for a school, and, with the rector, defrayed the expense of the building.

STANTON-BY-DALE (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of SHARDLOW, hundred of MORLESTON and

LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY, 2½ miles (N.) from Ilkeston; containing 480 inhabitants. It is intersected by the Erewash and Nutbrook canal, and comprises 1400 acres, of which the larger portion is pasture and meadow, a few acres wood, and the remainder arable: the soil is of a light sandy quality. Coal is wrought, but in small quantity; ironstone is also worked: bricks are made, and there is a good building-stone quarry. Lace-making and frame-work knitting also employ some hands. The village is pleasantly situated on an eminence, and commands very extensive prospects; in its centre is an ancient cross bearing the date 1632. The living is a vicarage endowed with the rectorial tithes, with the chapel of Dale-Abbey; patrons, Trustees appointed by the proprietors of the lordship. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £300. The church is a plain neat edifice, with a tower. Almshouses for eight persons were founded in 1711, by Joseph Middlemore, with an endowment of more than £100 per annum.

STANTON-DREW (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CLUTTON, hundred of KEYNSHAM, E. division of SOMERSET, 1½ mile (W. by S.) from Pensford: containing 704 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the living of Pensford St. Thomas annexed, valued in the king's books at £7. 2. 8½.; patron, the Archdeacon of Bath. The great tithes have been commuted for £234. 18., and the vicarial for £237; the impropriate glebe comprises 48 acres, and the vicarial one acre. Richard Jones, Esq., in 1668 bequeathed to his executors a large sum of money for charitable uses (with which they purchased an estate), one-fifth for the instruction of poor children of this parish and that of Stowey, and another fifth for apprenticing boys of this parish only: the portion allotted to Stanton-Drew is £72 per annum. Near the church is an extensive Druidical temple of three circles of stones, of which the diameters are respectively 120, 45, and 32 yards, spreading itself over ten acres of ground. In the parish is also the hamlet of Belton, supposed to be a corruption of Belgeton, or the town of the Belge, being situated on the line of the Wansdyke, the ancient boundary of their territory.

STANTON, FEN, HUNTS.—See FEN-STANTON.

STANTON-FITZWARREN (*ST. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of HIGHWORTH and SWINDON, hundred of HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE, Cricklade and N. divisions of WILTS, 2½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Highworth; containing 170 inhabitants. It comprises 1340*a.* 11*p.* The substratum contains stone which is quarried for building, and for mending the roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 2. 6.; net income, £174; patron, the Rev. Dr. Trenchard. The tithes have been commuted for land, under an act of inclosure; the glebe comprises 78 acres. The church is in the Norman style, with a tower, on which is the date 1003.

STANTON ST. GABRIEL, a parish, in the hundred of WHITCHURCH-CANONICUM, union of BRIDPORT, Bridport division of DORSET, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Bridport; containing 106 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the English Channel, and on the shore, upon one of the highest hills in the county, a signal staff has been erected. The living is annexed, with the livings of Chideock and Marshwood, to the vicarage of



Whitchurch-Canonicorum. The church, of which the first stone was laid in July 1840, was completed at the expense of the Hon. and Rev. W. T. Law, prebendary and chancellor of Wells, being the third church built at the cost of that gentleman.

STANTON-HARCOURT (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of WITNEY, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W.) from Oxford; containing, with the hamlet of Sutton, 665 inhabitants. This place was granted by Adeliza, second queen of Henry I., to her kinswoman, Milicent, wife of Richard de Camville, whose daughter Isabel married Robert de Harcourt, from whom it derived the adjunct to its name, and in whose descendants the manor has remained for more than 600 years. It is situated near the confluence of the small river Windrush with the Thames, and abounds in interesting scenery. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 13. 4.; net income, £136; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land in 1773. The church is a cruciform structure, chiefly in the decorated English style, with a lofty square embattled tower, and some Norman portions. The principal entrance is through a large Norman door-case, contiguous to which is a smaller for women only; the windows in the lower part of the tower are Norman, and those in the upper stages of more recent date. The nave is Norman, and is lighted by a range of clerestory windows in that style. On the north side of the chancel are a rich altar-tomb, and a recessed monument to Maud, daughter of John, Lord Grey, of Rotherfield, with her recumbent effigy in the costume of the time of Richard II.; on the south side is the sepulchral chapel of the Harcourt family: the late venerable Archbishop of York was buried here in November, 1847. There is a chapel of ease at South Leigh, in the parish; and a school is supported by benefactions amounting to £14 per annum. A small portion of the ancient mansion of the Harcourts is still remaining, in the occupation of a farmer: the chapel, with a chamber over it, and the adjoining tower, are in a very good state of preservation. The tower contains three apartments, one above another, of which the uppermost is called Pope's study, from the poet having passed much of his time in it while employed in his translation of Homer, during the progress of which he spent two summers at Stanton-Harcourt. He was occasionally visited here by Gay, who was then at Cokethorpe, a neighbouring seat of Lord Harcourt's. The kitchen, which bears marks of remote antiquity, was repaired about the reign of Henry IV., and has a great resemblance to the abbot's kitchen at Glastonbury. Some remains in the parish, called the Devil's Quoits, probably commemorate a victory obtained by the Saxon king Cynegils, and his son Cwichelm, over the Britons.

STANTON ST. JOHN (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of HEADINGTON, hundred of BULLINGDON, county of OXFORD,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Oxford; containing 510 inhabitants. This place takes the adjunct to its name from the family of St. John, who held the manor in the reign of Edward III. A hill in the neighbourhood, called Irondon Hill, is supposed to have obtained that appellation from Ireton, who lived there after his marriage with the daughter of Cromwell. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 9.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ .; income, £287; patrons, the War-

den and Scholars of New College, Oxford. The church is in the early English style, with a handsome embattled tower; part of the north aisle is inclosed by a richly-decorated screen, and used as a vestry. Lady Elizabeth Holford, in 1717, gave £500 in support of a school. About a mile north-east of the church is the hamlet of Woodpury, in which are some interesting remains of the ancient village and church of that name. Roman tiles and pottery, with two coins, have been dug up.

STANTON, LACY (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of LUDLOW, hundred of MUNSLOW, S. division of SALOP, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Ludlow; containing 1540 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 7000 acres, two-thirds of which are arable, and the remainder pasture; the surface is undulated, the soil various, and the scenery picturesque. Good building-stone is quarried; and at Hayton, in the parish, copper-ore of fine quality is found, but only in small quantities. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16; net income, £485; patron and impropiator, the Earl of Craven: the glebe-house was built in 1820. The church, a cruciform structure, was restored and repewed in 1845; it has a fine Saxon arch on the north side, and a piscina. There are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists; and a national school supported by subscription. The interest of £100 was left by Mr. Nash for the poor. In the hamlet of Hope is a petrifying spring.

STANTON, LONG (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CHESTERTON, hundred of NORTHSTOW, county of CAMBRIDGE,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Cambridge; containing 409 inhabitants, and comprising 1900 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 13.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £155; patron, the Bishop of Ely; impropiators, the Hutton family. The tithes were commuted for land in 1811; the glebe comprises 45 acres, with a house. The church is an ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. £27 per annum, arising from bequests, are appropriated to the poor. The bishops of Ely formerly had a palace here, at which Queen Elizabeth was entertained on the day after her visit to the university of Cambridge, in August 1564.

STANTON, LONG (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of CHESTERTON, hundred of NORTHSTOW, county of CAMBRIDGE,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Cambridge; containing 139 inhabitants, and comprising about 838 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 12.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £237; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Magdalen College, Cambridge. The church is a small thatched building.

STANTON, LONG (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGNORTH, hundred of MUNSLOW, S. division of SALOP,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. W. by S.) from Wenlock; containing 327 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 2211 acres: the river Corve separates it from Shipton. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7; net income, £134; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The church is an ancient cruciform structure.

STANTON-ON-THE-WOLDS (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BINGHAM, N. division of the wapentake of RUSHCLIFFE, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by S.) from Nottingham; con-



taining 154 inhabitants. It comprises 1300 acres, and is bounded on the east by the old Fosse-road: the village is irregularly built, consisting chiefly of scattered dwellings. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 13. 4.; net income, £109; patron, Sir Robert H. Bromley, Bart.: the glebe comprises 125 acres. The church is very ancient.

STANTON-PRIOR (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union and hundred of KEYNSHAM, E. division of SOMERSET, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Bath; containing 148 inhabitants. The parish comprises 841 acres, of which 83 are common or waste. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 1. 10½., and in the gift of the Langton family: the tithes have been commuted for £187, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. On a long isolated eminence called Stanton Bury, are the remains of an ancient intrenchment, inclosing more than thirty acres; it has been thought a work of the Romans, some of their coins having been found near it; but, being situated on the Wansdyke, it had probably a more remote origin, and was only subsequently occupied by them.

STANTON ST. QUINTIN (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of CHIPPENHAM, hundred of MALMESBURY, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of WILTS, 4¼ miles (N. by W.) from Chippenham; containing 302 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1600 acres; the soil is various, and the substratum furnishes limestone, and stone which is used for tiling. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 5. 7½.; net income, £312; patron, the Earl of Radnor. The tithes were commuted for land and an annual money payment in 1782. The church is an ancient Norman structure, and contains some fine details of that style. Here are the remains of a monastic building, now a farmhouse; the old hall has an ascent from the outside.

STANTON-STONEY (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of HINCKLEY, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 4¼ miles (E. by N.) from Hinckley; containing 663 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1470 acres: there are some quarries of stone, used chiefly for mending the roads. The village is situated near the road from Leicester to Hinckley, and the inhabitants are partly employed in weaving stockings at their own dwellings. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 13. 1½.; net income, £348; patron, Richard Boyer, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1764; the glebe altogether comprises 210 acres.

STANTON-UNDER-BARDON, a chapelry, in the parish of THORNTON, union of MARKET-BOSWORTH, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 9 miles (W. N. W.) from Leicester; containing, with Horsepool, 315 inhabitants. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1779. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. £40 per annum, bequeathed by Luke Jackson and St. John Cole, are distributed among the poor.

STANTON-UPON-ARROW (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of KINGTON, partly in the hundred of STRETTFORD, but chiefly in that of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD, 5½ miles (E. N. E.) from Kington; containing 376 inhabitants, and comprising an area of 2925 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 7. 10., and in the patronage of

the Crown; appropriator, the Bishop of Hereford. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £120, the impropriate for £52, and the vicarial for £225; the glebe comprises 35 acres.

STANTON-UPON-HINE-HEATH (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of WLM, Whitchurch division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP; containing 669 inhabitants, of whom 264 are in the township, 5½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Wem. The parish is situated on the river Roden, and comprises 5539*a.* 1*r.* 6*p.*; the substratum is chiefly sandstone of inferior quality, which is quarried for building purposes. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 10. 10., and in the patronage of Lord Hill, who is also impropriator: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £175, and the impropriate for £95. 15.; there are 62 acres of glebe. The church is an ancient structure in the later English style.

STANTON-WYVILLE.—See STONTON-WYVILLE.

STANWAY (*All SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of LEXDEN and WINSTREE, Colchester division of the hundred of LEXDEN, N. division of ESSEX, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Colchester; containing 807 inhabitants. This parish, which is about nine miles in circumference, and situated in a highly cultivated district, appears, from the remains of a second church, to have been formerly divided into the two parishes of Magna and Parva. A fair is held on the 23rd of April. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 17. 6., and in the gift of Magdalen College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £776, and the glebe comprises 79 acres. The church, which stands near the London road, is a small ancient edifice with a wooden turret. A second incumbency in the parish, a perpetual curacy, is in the gift of the Bishop of Rochester. Here is the workhouse for the union of Lexden and Winstree, built in 1837, at a cost of £6500: the union comprises 35 parishes or places, and contains a population of 20,881. A number of large bones and other remains, probably of elephants brought over by Claudius in the year 43, were found in 1764, lying in a stratum of sea sand and shells.

STANWAY (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of WINCHEMB, Upper division of the hundred of TEWKESBURY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3½ miles (N. E.) from Winchcomb; containing, with the hamlet of TADDINGTON, 384 inhabitants. It comprises about 3023 acres: the soil is in some parts light, and in others a deep clay; the surface is generally hilly, and the substratum limestone. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £2, and has a net income of £220; the patronage and impropriation belong to Lady Elcho. The tithes were commuted for land in 1810; the glebe comprises 163 acres.

STANWAY, with ADPORTON.—See ADPORTON.

STANWELL (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of STAINES, hundred of SPELTHORPE, county of MIDDLESEX, 2¼ miles (N. E. by N.) from Staines; containing, with part of Colnbrook chapelry, 1493 inhabitants. The parish comprises by estimation 3963 acres, of which 2466 are arable, 1148 meadow and pasture, and 31 woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £2, and in the patronage of the Crown, impropriator, Sir John Gibb, Bart., and others. The great tithes have been commuted for £363, and the



small for £280: the vicar has 7 acres of glebe. The church is principally in the later English style. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a school for boys, endowed in 1624 by Thomas, Lord Knevitt.

STANWICK (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of THRAPSTON, hundred of HIGHAM-FERRERS, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Higham-Ferrers; containing 577 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Nene, and comprises 1953a. 13p., of which 1405 acres are arable, 526 pasture, and 21 woodland. The soil is partly clay, alternated with sand and lime, and the surface generally level. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 9. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £373. The church, originally of Norman architecture, exhibits portions in the early, decorated, and later English styles, and has an octangular tower, strengthened with buttresses of elegant design, and surmounted by an enriched spire. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Richard Cumberland, the dramatist, was born here in 1732.

STANWICK ST. JOHN (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of RICHMOND, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by S.) from Darlington; containing, with the townships of Aldborough, Caldwell, and East Layton, 907 inhabitants, of whom 37 are in the township of Stanwick. This parish, which extends nearly to the river Tees, comprises by computation 5800 acres of arable, meadow, and pasture land, interspersed with tracts of woodland and plantations. The surface is beautifully diversified, the soil generally fertile, and game of every kind is found in abundance. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; net income, £58. 16.; patron, John Wharton, Esq. The church is a very ancient structure, covered with ivy, and contains some interesting monuments, among which are finely-executed marble statues of Sir Hugh and Lady Smithson, and, near the pulpit, a beautiful monument erected in 1838 to the memory of three daughters of the second Duke of Northumberland. A chapel was lately built at Caldwell, by the Countess of Bridgewater, by whom it was endowed. In the parish is an intrenchment inclosing an area of nearly 1000 acres, ascribed to the ancient Britons, to the Romans, and to the Scots; nothing of its history is distinctly known.

STANWIX (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of CARLISLE, partly in CUMBERLAND ward, but chiefly in ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND; containing, with the townships of Cargo, Etterby, Houghton, Linstock, Rickerby, Stainton, and Tarraby, 2088 inhabitants, of whom 789 are in Stanwix township,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile (N.) from Carlisle. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Eden, which is crossed by a handsome stone bridge, leading into the city of Carlisle: the village is beautifully situated. A soft freestone abounds in the neighbourhood. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9; net income, £264; patron, the Bishop of Carlisle, who, with the Dean and Chapter, is appropriator. The old church, lately rebuilt, was erected upon the site, and out of the ruins, of the *Con-gavata* of the Romans, of which station Severus' Wall formed the northern rampart, and near which many altars and inscriptions have been found. A district church was erected at Houghton in 1841.

STAPELEY, a township, in the parish of WYBUNBURY, union and hundred of NANTWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (S. E.) from Nantwich; containing 448 inhabitants. It comprises 1200a. 3r. 36p. of land. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £14. 7.; and the appropriate for £90, payable to the Bishop of Lichfield.

STAPELEY, with HILLSIDE, a tything, in the parish and hundred of ODIHAM, union of HARTLEY-WINTNEY, Odiham and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. W.) from Hartford-Bridge; containing 411 inhabitants.

STAPENHILL (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, S. division of the county of DERBY, 1 mile (S. E.) from Burton; containing, with the chapelry of Cauldwell, and the township of Stanton with Newhall, 2261 inhabitants. The parish comprises by survey 4620 acres, of which 1656 are in the township of Stapenhill. The soil is chiefly of strong quality, well adapted for wheat and beans, with some portions of good turnip soil; the surface is hilly, and the substratum abounds with coal, of which several extensive mines are in operation. The village is pleasantly situated on the east bank of the Trent. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Marquess of Anglesey: the glebe comprises 80 acres, with a pleasant residence. The church, which had become dilapidated, was taken down and rebuilt in 1839, at the expense of the incumbent, the Rev. John Clay; it is a chaste and handsome structure in the early English style, beautifully situated on an eminence which overhangs the river. There is a chapel of ease at Cauldwell; and at Stanton with Newhall is a separate incumbency. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. A national school has been erected near the church; and some small bequests are appropriated to the poor.

STAPLE-FITZPAINE (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of TAUNTON, hundred of ABDICK and BULSTONE, W. division of SOMERSET, 5 miles (S. E. by S.) from Taunton; containing 361 inhabitants. It consists of 2864 acres, of which 627 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, with the living of Bickenhall annexed, valued in the king's books at £17. 14. 2., and in the gift of Lord Portman. The tithes of Staple-Fitzpaine have been commuted for £383. 10., and the glebe comprises 50 acres.

STAPLE-NEXT-WINGHAM (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of EASTRY, hundred of DOWNHAMFORD, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (E. by S.) from Wingham; containing 562 inhabitants. This parish, which consists of 1009 acres, is chiefly inhabited by market-gardeners, who supply the watering-places in the Isle of Thanet with vegetables. The living is annexed to the rectory of Adisham: the tithes have been commuted for £599, and there is a glebe of 2 acres. The church contains a very old font, and many handsome monuments to the Lynch family, formerly residing at Grove, an ancient mansion in the parish.

STAPLEFORD (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of CHESTERTON, hundred of THRIPOW, county of CAMBRIDGE,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. S. E.) from Cambridge; containing 447 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1673 acres, of which a small portion is meadow and pasture,



and the remainder arable. The population is partly employed in the manufacture of straw-plat. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 18. 9.; net income, £181; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Ely. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1812.

**STAPLEFORD** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and county of **HERTFORD**,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. by W.) from Hertford; containing 259 inhabitants. It comprises about 1440 acres of land; the soil is gravelly, and the surface alternated with hill and dale. The small river Bene flows through the lands; and a large water-course, called the New Cut, has been made at the expense of S. Smith, Esq., to diminish the violence of the floods. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 8. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of Mr. Smith: the tithes have been commuted for £250, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with some details of the Norman style.

**STAPLEFORD** (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of **MELTON-MOWBRAY**, hundred of **FRAMLAND**, N. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 184 inhabitants. It comprises 2171a. 6p.: the soil is chiefly clay, and the subsoil principally gravel; the surface is partly hilly, and partly flat. The river Wreake and the Melton-Mowbray and Oakham canal pass through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, consolidated with the rectory of Saxby, and valued in the king's books at £13. The church was erected in 1783, by Robert, fourth Earl of Harborough, and contains some fine monuments to the Sherard family, among which is one by Rysbrach, in memory of Bennet, first earl. An hospital was founded in 1732, by the first earl, for six persons, and endowed with £48 per annum, subsequently augmented by the fourth earl and Lord Sherard, with £100 per annum, for eight persons.

**STAPLEFORD** (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **NEWARK**, Lower division of the wapentake of **BOOTHBY-GRAFFO**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Newark; containing 193 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 3. 4.; net income, £68; patron and impropiator, Lord Middleton.

**STAPLEFORD** (*St. Helen*), a parish, in the union of **SHARDLOW**, S. division of the wapentake of **BROXTON**, N. division of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. S. W.) from Nottingham; containing 1837 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the west and north-west by the river Erewash, comprises by measurement 1200 acres: the soil is chiefly a rich clay; the surface is partly hilly, and the scenery pleasingly diversified. The village is finely situated on the Erewash; the population is partly employed in the stocking manufacture. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £120. The church underwent a thorough repair in 1785. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. In the parish are an obelisk apparently of Saxon construction, and a Druidical monument called the Hemlock Stone. Stapleford Hall was the residence of Sir John Borlase Warren, the distinguished admiral.

**STAPLEFORD** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **WILTON**, hundred of **BRANCH and DOLF**, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of **WILTS**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles

(N. N. W.) from Wilton; containing 296 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £105; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

**STAPLEFORD, ABBOT'S** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **ONGAR**, S. division of **ESSEX**,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. E. by S.) from Epping; containing 498 inhabitants. The parish is separated from Tawney-Stapleford by the river Roden, over which was a ford that may have given rise to its name; it takes the distinguishing affix *Abbot's* from having belonged to the monastery of St. Edmondsbury, in the county of Suffolk. The fine old mansion of Albyns, the residence of the Abdy family, built by Inigo Jones, is situated here. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 15., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £483. The east window of the church has a very ancient figure of Edward the Confessor in stained glass, removed by Dr. Pearce, Bishop of Rochester, from the palace of Havering-atte-Bower. In the church are also monuments to the family of Abdy; to John, Lord Fortescue, one of the justices of the court of common pleas; and his son Dormer, the last lord: in the churchyard is a monument to Sir H. Gould, also a justice of the common pleas. A school is endowed with three old cottages, and £25 a year. Bishop Pearce, and Dr. Godfrey Goodman, Bishop of Gloucester, were rectors of the parish; and John Day, author of *Sandford and Merton*, resided here.

**STAPLEFORD, BRUEN**, a township, in the parish of **TARVIN**, union of **GREAT BOUGHTON**, Second division of the hundred of **EDDISBURY**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. N. W.) from Tarporley; containing 165 inhabitants. It comprises 729 acres of land, whereof the soil is a light sand. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £56. 6. 6.; and the appropriate for £98. 15., payable to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield.

**STAPLEFORD, FOULK**, a township, in the parish of **TARVIN**, union of **GREAT BOUGHTON**, Lower division of the hundred of **BROXTON**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W.) from Tarporley; containing 285 inhabitants. It comprises 1321 acres, of which 48 are common or waste. The tithes have been commuted for £61. 19. 10. payable to the vicar, and £80. 2. to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield.

**STAPLEFORD, TAWNEY** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **ONGAR**, S. division of **ESSEX**, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from Epping; containing 350 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1570 acres of which 40 are common or waste land: within its limits is Suttons, the residence of the family of Smith. The living is a rectory, with that of Mount Thoydon united, valued in the king's books at £15. 8. 9., and in the gift of the Rev. Sir E. B. Smith, Bart.; the tithes of Tawney-Stapleford have been commuted for £550, and the glebe comprises 127 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The church is a small edifice, with a bellry turret, and a spire of wood.

**STAPLE GATE**, an extra-parochial district, the northern suburb of the city of Canterbury, in the union of **BELAS**, hundred of **WESTGATE**, lathe of **ST. AUGUSTINE**, E. division of **KENT**; with 255 inhabitants.

**STAPLEGROVE**, a parish, in the union of **TAUNTON**, hundred of **TAUNTON** and **TAUNTON DEAN**, W. division of **SOMERSET**,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (S. W.) from Taunton; containing 471 inhabitants. This parish, which was separated from



Taunton in 1554, comprises an area of 1059*a.* 3*r.* 6*p.*, forming a richly-wooded portion of the picturesque vale of Taunton-Dean. The population is partly employed in the silk manufacture, in which, on an average, about 100 persons are engaged. The Grand Western canal from Bridgwater to Tiverton passes along the southern boundary of the parish, and the Bristol and Exeter railway runs through it, in a line nearly parallel with the canal. Here is a private asylum for insane patients. The living is a rectory, in the gift of the Rev. E. Houlditch; the tithes have been commuted for £205, and there is an excellent glebe-house. The church is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower; a gallery has been recently built, and the edifice contains a monument to Mr. Southey, uncle of the poet.

STAPLEHURST (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MAIDSTONE, partly in the hundred of CRANBROOKE, and partly in that of MARDEN, Lower division of the lathe of SCRAY, W. division of KENT, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Cranbrooke; containing 1591 inhabitants. It comprises 5737 acres, and is situated on the South-Eastern railway, which has a station here, 12 miles from the Tonbridge station, and 14 from that of Ashford. A fair for cattle, corn, and hops, is held on October 11th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 5. 10., and in the gift of St. John's College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £1199. 15., and the glebe comprises one acre. There is a place of worship for Independents. Two schools are supported for about £60 per annum, arising from the bequests of Lancelot Bathurst in 1539, and John Gibson, Esq., in 1707.

STAPLETON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of LONGTOWN, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND; containing, with the townships of Bellbank, Solport, and Trough, 1170 inhabitants, of whom 550 are in Stapleton township, 8 miles (N.) from Brampton. The parish is situated on the river Leven or Line, over which is a neat bridge; and comprises about 13,980 acres, whereof about 50 or 60 are woodland, and the remainder arable and pasture, in nearly equal portions. The soil is generally cold, lying on a retentive clay; the surface is hilly. On the north bank of the river are the remains of Shank Castle; and in the vicinity coal has been found, of which a mine is in operation. An act for dividing and inclosing Wakeyhill common here, was passed in 1842. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £1. 8. 11½.; net income, £98; patron, the Earl of Carlisle. The church was rebuilt in 1829.

STAPLETON (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of CLIFTON, hundred of BARTON-REGIS, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Bristol; containing, with the village of Fishponds, 3944 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the north-western angle of the South-Gloucester and Somerset coal-field, and is bounded on the north side by a range of hills from 150 to 200 feet in height, to which elevation the strata of the coal-measures on the south side are lifted up by a mass of millstone-grit. The road from Bristol to Wotton-under-Edge and Gloucester passes through the village of Stapleton; and another from the same city to Sodbury, Cirencester, and Oxford, through the village of Fishponds. The parish comprises by measurement 2465 acres, and is traversed by the river

Frome, flowing through a richly-wooded glen occasionally interspersed with precipitous rocks; the soil is a stone brash. The district abounds with valuable Penant stone, of which considerable quarries are wrought; and there are several coal-mines in operation: the manufacture of hats, formerly extensive, is now on a small scale. The palace of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol is situated here. The living is a perpetual curacy, lately endowed by Sir John Smyth, Bart., who is patron and impropriator, with £2000; net income, £224: the tithes have been commuted for £298. 12. The church is a small neat edifice, with a tower crowned by pinnacles. A chapel was built at Fishponds, by subscription, in 1817: the living is a perpetual curacy, net income, £80; patron, the Rev. H. Shute. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. About half way between Stapleton and Fishponds is an extensive building which was occupied as a dépôt for French prisoners of war. Mrs. Hannah More was born in a house in the parish now appropriated as a free school; and John Foster, author of the well-known *Essays*, resided in the village.

STAPLETON, a township, in the parish of PRESTEIGN, union of KNIGHTON, hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD; containing 155 inhabitants, and comprising an area of 1271 acres.

STAPLETON, a chapelry, in the parish of BARWELL, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Hinckley; containing 245 inhabitants. It comprises 1299*a.* 1*r.* 7*p.* of land, nearly equally divided between arable and pasture; the soil is light. A rent-charge of £240 has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes, and there is a glebe of 53½ acres. The chapel is dedicated to St. Martin.

STAPLETON (*ST. JOHN*), a parish, in the union of ATCHAM, hundred of CONDOVER, S. division of SALOP, 6 miles (S. by W.) from Shrewsbury; containing 257 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Shrewsbury to Hereford, and comprises 2432 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 7. 6., and in the patronage of the Hon. H. W. Powys: the tithes have been commuted for £464; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises 10½ acres. An embankment in the parish is supposed to be Roman.

STAPLETON, a hamlet, in the parish of MARTOCK, union of YEOVIL, hundred of MARTOCK, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 147 inhabitants.

STAPLETON, a township, partly in the parish of BARTON, but chiefly in that of CROFT, wapentake of GILLING-EAST, union of DARLINGTON, N. riding of YORK, 2¼ miles (S. W.) from Darlington; containing 117 inhabitants. It is on the south side of Teesdale, and comprises about 920 acres of land. The village is pleasantly situated on the bank of the Tees; and on the green stands the trunk of a large elm which has weathered the storms of several centuries. The tithes have been commuted for £160 payable to the rector of Croft, and £2. 13. to the vicar of Gilling.

STAPLETON, a township, in the parish of DARLINGTON, Upper division of the wapentake of OSGOLD-CROSS, W. riding of YORK, 4¼ miles (S. E. by E.) from Pontefract; containing 138 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 1760 acres of fertile land in high cultivation. Stapleton Park, the seat of the late



John Watson Barton, Esq., was originally the property of Edward Lascelles, Esq., who succeeded to the title of Baron Harewood in 1796, and erected the present spacious and elegant Hall. A portico of the Doric order, which now forms the principal entrance, was added by the Hon. Edward Robert Petre, who in 1833 sold the estate to Mr. Barton. The park is richly wooded, and watered by a rivulet.

**STARBOTTON**, a township, in the parish of **KETTLEWELL**, union of **SKIPTON**, E. division of the wapentake of **STAINCLIFFE** and **EWROSS**, W. riding of **YORK**, 17 miles (N. E. by N.) from Settle; containing 192 inhabitants. It comprises by computation an area of 2520 acres, situated in the deep and narrow part of Wharfedale: the village is north of Kettlewell, about two miles higher up the dale.

**STARCROSS**, a port and ecclesiastical district, in the parishes of **KENTON** and **DAWLISH**, unions of **ST. THOMAS** and **NEWTON-ABBOTT**, hundred of **EXMINSTER**, Wonford and S. divisions of **DEVON**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (W. by N.) from Exmouth; containing 936 inhabitants. This place is situated on the western bank of the river Exe, near its influx into the English Channel. The surrounding country is richly diversified; and on an eminence is a conspicuous landmark called *Belvidere*, erected in 1773 by the Earl of Devon, and consisting of a lofty triangular tower, with an hexagonal turret rising from each of the angles. From the advantages of its situation, and the beauty of the scenery, *Starcross* is much frequented as a bathing-place; it is spacious and well built, and intersected by the road between Exeter and Teignmouth. A pleasure-fair is held on the Wednesday in Whitsun-week. The trade consists principally in the importation of coal and timber, for landing which a convenient quay has been constructed. Here is a station of the South Devon railway. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £120; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, and Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. The church, which was consecrated on the 4th of February 1828, is a neat substantial structure containing 680 sittings. An ancient chapel at *Cofton*, originally founded in the 14th century, and which had for nearly eighty years been in a state of dilapidation, was restored by the Earl of Devon to its pristine elegance, and opened for divine service on the 9th of January, 1839.

**STARSTON** (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of **DEPWADE**, hundred of **EARSHAM**, E. division of **NORFOLK**,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (N. N. W.) from Harleston; containing 482 inhabitants. It comprises 2198a. 2r. 30p., of which 1703 acres are arable, 368 meadow and pasture, and 28 woodland. The village is pleasantly situated on the road from Harleston to Norwich, and has many handsome houses. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15, and in the patronage of Trustees, who must present a Fellow of *St. John's College*, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £651, and the glebe comprises  $47\frac{1}{2}$  acres, with a house, greatly improved by the late rector. The church is an ancient structure in the early and later English styles, with a square embattled tower, and contains several interesting monuments.

**STARTFORTH** (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of **TERSDALE**, wapentake of **GILLING-WEST**, N. riding of **York**,  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a mile (W. S. W.) from the town

of *Barnard-Castle*; containing, with the townships of *Boldron* and *Eggleson-Abbey*, 782 inhabitants. The township of *Startforth* is bounded by the river *Tees*, which separates it from the county of *Durham*; it comprises 1070 acres, of which two-thirds are pasture, and the rest meadow, with about 30 acres of wood. The surface is undulated, the soil along the river side of a good quality, and the scenery embraces a fine view of *Barnard-Castle* and its fortress with the hills above the town. The *Tees* is crossed by a stone bridge of two arches; and there is a bridge of one arch leading into the township of *Westwick*. A shoe-thread mill employs about 300 hands. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 0. 10., and in the patronage of the family of *Lowther*: the great tithes have been commuted for £66. 16., and the vicarial for £112. 5.; the glebe comprises 22 acres. The church is of great antiquity, and was much improved in 1844, when the communion-table, seats, and pulpit were rearranged; the east window is of brilliant stained glass, presented by *R. Harvey, Esq.* In the churchyard is a monument to the memory of *Hannah Latham*, who was murdered in 1813.

**STATFOLD**, a parish, in the union of **TAMWORTH**, N. division of the hundred of **OFFLOW** and of the county of **STAFFORD**,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. E.) from Tamworth; containing 45 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 450 acres of land, the property of *Stanley Pipe Wolferstan, Esq.*, lord of the manor. Nearly two-thirds of the surface are arable, and the remainder pasture, with a moderate portion of ornamental plantation; the soil is generally a red clay. The church, now used only as a chapel for interment, for which purpose it is kept in repair by the proprietor, contains some ancient monuments. This place, under its old name *Stotfold*, was one of the prebends in the cathedral of *Lichfield*; but the revenue, with that of three other prebends, has been formed by act of parliament into a *Fabric Fund*, for repairs, &c. The late proprietor, *Samuel Pipe Wolferstan*, who died in June 1820, was distinguished by his antiquarian researches, and as a friend assisted *Shaw* in his history of the county.

**STATHE**, a tything, in the parish of **STOKE ST. GREGORY**, union of **TAUNTON**, hundred of **NORTH CURRY**, W. division of the county of **SOMERSET**, containing 629 inhabitants.

**STATHERN** (*ST. GUTHRIKE*), a parish, in the union of **MELTON-MOWBRAY**, hundred of **FRAMLAND**, N. division of the county of **LEICESTER**,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by E.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 542 inhabitants. This parish, of which the greater part is in the vale of *Belvoir*, comprises 2043 acres, whereof 140 are woodland, chiefly plantations. Of the remainder of the area, two thirds are meadow and pasture, and one third arable; the soil is well adapted for wheat, barley, oats, and beans. The *Grantham canal* passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 3. 11.; net income, £506; patrons, the Master and Fellows of *St. Peter's College*, Cambridge; the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1792. The church is an ancient structure, containing numerous handsome monuments.

**STAUGHTON, GREAT** (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of **ST. NEOT'S**, hundred of **TOSLEYSD**, county of **HUNTINGDON**,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. E. by S.) from Kimbolton;



containing 1285 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20; net income, £545; patrons, the President and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford; impropriator, D. Onslow, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents, under acts of inclosure, in 1804 and 1807. A school is endowed with £18. 10. per annum; and an allotment of 24 acres of the town field, awarded for other parcels of land bequeathed for charitable uses, produces £50 yearly.

STAUGHTON, LITTLE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of ST. NEOT'S, hundred of STODDEN, county of BEDFORD, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Kimbolton; containing 485 inhabitants. It comprises about 1200 acres, of which 800 are arable. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 8. 4.; net income, £200; patrons, the President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1801. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

STAUNTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MONMOUTH, hundred of ST. BRIAVELL'S, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3 miles (E. by N.) from Monmouth; containing 188 inhabitants. This place derives its name from *Staenton* (Saxon), "the stony town," or "town of stones;" and in Domesday book mention is made of a castle here belonging to Roger de Stanton, the foundations of which were cleared away a few years since. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Wye, and situated on the road from Coleford to Monmouth; and comprises about 1500 acres, of which 1000 are wood. It abounds in limestone and red-sandstone, and mines were formerly in operation. On a well-wooded hill, from which are beautiful views, is the remarkable rocking-stone called the Buckstone, 24 feet high, 57 feet in circumference at the upper surface, and 3 feet 3 inches at the base. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7, and in the patronage of E. Machen, Esq., with a net income of £241, and a good parsonage-house; the glebe consists of about 12 acres. The church is a cruciform structure, chiefly in the Norman and early English styles, with aisles, and a square embattled tower; it contains a curious stone pulpit, a piscina of beautiful design in the north aisle, and a finely-sculptured font. An almshouse for three persons was founded in 1680, and endowed with £30 per annum by Benedict Hall, Esq.

STAUNTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of NEWARK, S. division of the wapentake of NEWARK and of the county of NOTTINGHAM,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S.) from Newark; containing, with the chapelry of Flawborough, 172 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Kilvington consolidated in 1826, valued in the king's books at £16. 13. 11½.; net income, £322; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Dr. Staunton. The tithes were commuted for land in 1759. The church was much mutilated by the soldiers of Cromwell, who converted the edifice into stabling for their horses; it contains several interesting monuments. There is a chapel of ease at Flawborough.

STAUNTON, a hamlet, in the parish of DUNSTER, union of WILLITON, hundred of CARHAMPTON, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 30 inhabitants.

STAUNTON (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of NEWENT, Lower division of the hundred of PERSHORE, Upton and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER,

8 miles (N. by W.) from Gloucester; containing 402 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1447 acres, of which about two-thirds are arable, and 22 acres woodland; the soil is generally gravel, alternated with loam, and the chief produce wheat, barley, and beans. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 5., and in the patronage of the Rev. Thomas Hill: the tithes have been commuted for £375, and there are 50 acres of glebe. The church is partly in the decorated and partly in the later English style, with a tower and spire. A rental of £30, the produce of several benefactions, is appropriated to the poor.

STAUNTON-HARROLD, a township, in the parish of BREEDON, union of ASHBY, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Ashby; containing 389 inhabitants. It comprises 1821a. 3r. 6p. of land, and contains limestone, ironstone, and some veins of lead-ore. A railway connects the township with Ashby, and with the Leicester and Swannington line, which also communicates with the neighbouring lime-works of Ticknall, in Derbyshire. In the hamlet of Lount is a wood of 140 acres, and a colliery with a seam of coal four feet in thickness. The village is small, and situated near the Derbyshire border. The manor passed to the Shirleys by marriage with the Staunton family, in 1423, and is now the property of the Earl Ferrers, whose seat here, Staunton-Harrold Hall, is a large and handsome mansion of brick and stone, built and designed by the fifth earl in 1770, and standing in a park of about 150 acres, in a beautiful valley called Rekdale. The south-east front is in the style of Palladio, with a pediment surmounted by three stone figures, and supported by Ionic pillars which are upheld by Doric columns. The south-west front is very extensive, and its centre is surmounted by the figure of a lion. The park is stocked with deer, and was formerly very considerable; it is embellished with a fine sheet of water covering from twenty to thirty acres, crossed at the lower end by a bridge. On the verge of the lake is a beautiful chapel in the pointed style, with a well-proportioned tower containing eight bells. This edifice, which is dedicated to the Trinity, was erected in 1653, by the celebrated Sir Robert Shirley, "who did the best things in the worst of times, and hoped them in the most calamitous." It contains several marble monuments to the Shirley family, and in the gallery is an organ built by Schmidt; the chancel is paved with fine marble, the communion-plate is of the most costly description, and the furniture purple-velvet enriched with gold lace and embroidery. The living is in the gift of the earl.

STAUNTON-UPON-WYE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WEOBLEY, hundred of GRIMSWORTH, county of HEREFORD,  $8\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. N. W.) from Hereford; containing 548 inhabitants. The parish consists of 2300 acres, and is intersected by the road from Hereford to Kington. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 13. 4.; net income, £340; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1783. George Jarvis, Esq., of Thames-Ditton, in 1790 bequeathed £30,000 to the parishes of Staunton, Bredwardine, and Letton; the sum was invested in the three per cent. consols., and had accumulated in 1822 to £92,496. From the proceeds, £1250 are yearly



appropriated to this parish for educating children, and providing clothing and fuel for the poor; the total income is upwards of £3000.

**STAVELEY** (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of **CHESTERFIELD**, hundred of **SCARSDALE**, N. division of the county of **DERBY**,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Chesterfield; containing, with the chapelry of Barlow, 3315 inhabitants, of whom 2688 are in Staveley township. This place was for many generations the seat of the Frecheville family, of whom Sir John, an active royalist in the reign of Charles I., strongly fortified his mansion, and, having raised a battery of twelve pieces of cannon, held it against the parliamentary forces for a considerable time, but in August 1644 was obliged to surrender by capitulation. The parish comprises 6827 acres. The soil is chiefly a loamy clay, with some earth of lighter quality in the higher land; the substratum abounds with ironstone and coal, of the former of which much is smelted. The village is pleasantly situated on the east bank of the river Rother; the Chesterfield canal runs through the village, and several tramroads have been formed in connexion with the various collieries in the parish. The Staveley station of the Midland railway is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the Chesterfield station, and  $2\frac{3}{4}$  from that of Eckington. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 7. 6., and in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire; the tithes have been commuted for two rent-charges each of £605. 9. 7., payable respectively to the rector and the Duke of Devonshire; the glebe consists of about 90 acres, and there is a good glebe-house. The church is an ancient structure, containing monuments of the Frecheville family; the east window exhibits some stained glass, presented by Lord Frecheville in 1676. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. A free grammar school was founded at Netherthorp, in 1537, by Judge Rodes; in support of which, and of two scholarships in St. John's College, Cambridge, he bequeathed £20 per annum, since augmented to £30. Excellent schools have been lately built at a considerable expense by the duke; and a chapel of ease and school house have been erected at Handley, in the parish, about three miles distant from the village. An hospital for four aged persons of each sex was erected at Woodthorpe, in 1632, by Sir Peter Frecheville, who assigned £4 per annum to each inmate; and Richard Robinson, in 1777, augmented the endowment with £18 per annum.—See **BARLOW**.

**STAVELEY**, a chapelry, in the parish of **CARTMEL**, union of **ULVERSTON**, hundred of **LONSDALE** north of the Sands, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 9 miles (N. E.) from Ulverston; containing 382 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £108; patron, the Earl of Burlington.

**STAVELEY** (*All Saints*), a parish, in the Lower division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, W. riding of **YORK**, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Knaresborough; containing 347 inhabitants. It comprises 1378*a. 1r. 15p.*, of which about two thirds are arable, and the remainder pasture and meadow, with a moderate portion of wood; the surface is boldly undulated, and the scenery is pleasing. There is a limestone-quarry, but it has not been wrought for many years; and a mill for spinning flax and grinding corn employs about fifty hands. On the north of the parish is a rivulet which separates it from the parish of Copgrove and the township of Rochile. The living

is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 17. 11.; net income, £354; patron, the Rev. Richard Hartley. The tithes were commuted for land in 1801; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe altogether contains 235 acres. The church was rebuilt in 1831, at a cost of £1000. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

**STAVELEY, NETHER**, a township, in the parish, union, and ward of **KENDAL**, county of **WESTMORLAND**,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Kendal; containing 201 inhabitants. It comprises 2540 acres of land, arable, pasture, and woodland. The Kendal and Windermere railway passes through the township, and approaches near the village of Staveley. Fairs for cattle and sheep are held on the Wednesday before Easter, and on the 7th of October. The tithes were commuted in 1847 for a corn-rent of £77. 11. 3.

**STAVELEY, OVER**, a township and chapelry, in the parish, union, and ward of **KENDAL**, county of **WESTMORLAND**, 5 miles (N. W. by N.) from the town of Kendal; the township containing 527 inhabitants. Over Staveley is a beautiful and picturesque township, adjoining Nether Staveley, and comprising 1230 acres of arable, pasture, and woodland, and about 1400 acres of uninclosed common. On Staveley-Head fell are veins of lead-ore, but so small is the lead in quantity that it cannot be obtained at a remunerating profit. The village of Staveley is chiefly in this township, and is an increasing and flourishing place, seated at the confluence of the Kent and the Gowen, on the road between Kendal and Ambleside. In the immediate neighbourhood are two woollen manufactories and three bobbin-mills, which give employment to a great number of the population. In the 2nd of Edward III. a charter was granted for a market on Friday, weekly, and a fair, annually, on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Luke, but the market has long been discontinued, and fairs on other days are now held in that part of the village which is in Nether Staveley. The chapelry includes the greater part of Nether Staveley and of Hugil: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £120; patron, the Vicar of Kendal; impropiators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The tithes of the township have been commuted for £53. 5. 11. The chapel is an ancient edifice with a plain tower. There are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. George Jopson, in 1696, assigned two tenements, now let for about £80 per annum, to the minister, provided he gave instruction to the children of the chapelry, as schoolmaster.

**STAVERTON** (*St. George*), a parish, in the union of **TOTNES**, hundred of **HAYTOR**, Teignbridge and S. divisions of **DEVON**,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. by W.) from Totnes; containing 1069 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south and south-west by the river Dart, and comprises 4820 acres, of which 50 are common or waste land. The soil is various, and the surface hilly. The substratum abounds with blue and grey slate and marble of the same colours is found, of which there are some valuable quarries; a brown freestone of soft quality occurs in those parts of the parish where the superincumbent soil is most fertile, and good limestone is quarried for manure. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £71. 14. 9½; net income, £366. The church contains some screen-work.



STAVERTON (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of CHELTENHAM, Lower division of the hundred of DEERHURST, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. by N.) from Cheltenham; containing 296 inhabitants, and comprising 758 acres. The Gloucester and Cheltenham railroad passes through the parish. The living is a vicarage, with Boddington annexed, valued in the king's books at £12; net income, £436; patron, R. Purnell, Esq.

STAVERTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of DAVENTRY, hundred of FAWSLEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Daventry; containing 503 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the Warwick and Northampton road, comprises by measurement 2400 acres: the soil is various; the surface is elevated and hilly, and the surrounding scenery interesting. The river Nene has its source in the parish, and the Leam separates it from the county of Warwick. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes: net income, £549; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for 276 acres of land, under an act of inclosure, in 1774; and there are 74 acres of old glebe. The church is a handsome structure in the decorated and later English styles, with a lofty square embattled tower. The Rev. Francis Baker, in 1767, endowed a school with some land which, at the inclosure, was exchanged for 27*a.* 1*r.*, now producing £52 per annum. The Rev. Sir John Knightley subsequently gave £200 for a Sunday school. Dr. Fanshaw, regius professor of divinity at Oxford, was incumbent of the parish.

STAVERTON, a chapelry, in the parish of TROWBRIDGE, union and hundred of MELKSHAM, Westbury and N. divisions, and Trowbridge and Bradford Subdivisions, of WILTS,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.) from Trowbridge; containing 228 inhabitants. The chapel has been enlarged, the Incorporated Society granting £125 in aid of the expense: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Rector, with a net income of £100. Here is a large cloth manufactory.

STAWELL, a chapelry, in the parish of MOORLINCH, union of BRIDGWATER, hundred of WHITLEY, W. division of SOMERSET, 5 miles (E. by N.) from Bridgwater; containing 221 inhabitants. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £105, and the vicarial for £60: there is a glebe of one acre.

STAWLEY (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGTON, hundred of MILVERTON, W. division of SOMERSET, 7 miles (W. by N.) from Wellington; containing 222 inhabitants. It comprises about 800 acres of land, nearly equally divided into arable and pasture, interspersed with woodlands; the soil is loamy, with portions of lighter quality. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 8.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ; net income, £150; patron, John Hayne, Esq. The church is a plain ancient structure.

STAXTON, a township, in the parish of WILLERBY, union of SCARBOROUGH, wapentake of DICKERING, E. riding of YORK,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by W.) from Scarborough; containing 263 inhabitants. It comprises about 1640 acres of land: the village is pleasantly situated on the high road from Hunmanby to Malton. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1801. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

STAYLEY, or STALY, a township and ecclesiastical district, in the parish of MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDENDALE, union of ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER; containing, with part of the town of Stalybridge (which is described under its own head), 3905 inhabitants. The manor was held under the manor of Longden, and was conveyed to Robert de Staveley or Staveleigh by Robert de Hough in 1318. From the Staveleys it passed by a female heir about 1471 to the Ashtons, whose co-heiress conveyed it to the Booths; and it afterwards passed, with Matley and other estates in the parish, to the earls of Stamford. The township comprises 2760 acres, whereof 470 are common land; the surface is hilly and undulating, and the scenery bold, with extensive views: quarries of good stone are wrought. There are several large cotton-mills, and a few woollen-mills. The Huddersfield canal and the Huddersfield railway pass through the township. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chester and three other Trustees; net income, £180. The appropriate tithes, payable to the bishop, have been commuted for £150. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, is in the early English style, with a square tower; it is prettily seated on the side of a hill, and cost £4000. Several cottages have been built as an endowment for the organist. There is a good school. Stayley Hall, the ancient seat of the family of Staveley, is now occupied by James Adshead and Brothers.

STAYLEYBRIDGE.—See STALYBRIDGE.

STAYNALL, county LANCASTER.—See STALMINE.

STAYTHORPE, a township, in the parish of AVERHAM, union of SOUTHWELL, N. division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 4 miles (W.) from Newark; containing 68 inhabitants. The township comprises by measurement 632 acres: the river Trent is about a mile from the village. The tithes have been commuted for £187. 9. There are some vestiges of a grange which belonged to the abbots of Rufford.

STEAN (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of BRACKLEY, hundred of KING'S-SUTTON, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2 miles (N. W.) from Brackley; containing 26 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Brackley to Banbury, and comprises 1128*a.* 34*p.*: it is the property of Earl Spencer. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Hinton-in-the-Hedges, and valued in the king's books at £5. 9. 7. The church, erected in 1620 by Sir Thomas Crewe, was the chapel belonging to the mansion of Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, and contains many fine monuments to the memory of the family. The park and part of the house still remain.

STEANBRIDGE, a tything, in the parish and union of STROUD, hundred of BISLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 1395 inhabitants.

STEARSBY, a hamlet, in the parish of BRANSBY, union of EASINGWOLD, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. N. E.) from Easingwold; containing 106 inhabitants. Its small village is situated about a mile to the east of Bransby.

STEBBING (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of DUNMOW, hundred of HINCKFORD, N. division of ESSEX,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Dunmow; containing 1458 inhabitants. The parish is about nine or ten miles in



circumference; the surface is elevated, and the soil for the greater part dry and fertile. The lands are intersected by a stream that turns several mills. There are two artificial mounts, one of which is said to have been formerly the site of a castle. A fair for cattle and fat calves is held on the 10th of July. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12: the great tithes, which belong, with the patronage, to Mrs. Batt, have been commuted for £820, and the vicarial tithes for £350; the impropriate and vicarial glebes contain respectively  $124\frac{3}{4}$  and 2 acres. The church is a spacious and lofty structure, situated on an eminence. Here is a place of worship for Independents.

**STEDHAM** (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of MIDHURST, hundred of EASEBOURNE, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, 2 miles (W.N.W.) from Midhurst; containing 557 inhabitants. It is intersected by the river Rother, and under the Reform act is partly within the borough of Midhurst. The living is a rectory, with that of Heyshot united, valued in the king's books at £17. 18.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £386; patron, the Rev. L. V. Harcourt. The church consists of a nave and chancel, with a tower rising from the centre: in the churchyard is a fine old yew-tree.

**STEEL**, a hamlet, in the township and parish of PREES, union of WEM, Whitechurch division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, 3 miles (S.) from Whitechurch; containing 65 inhabitants.

**STEEP**, a parish, partly in the union of PETERSFIELD, hundred of EAST MEON, Petersfield and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, and partly in the union of MIDHURST, hundred of EASEBOURNE, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX; containing, with the tythings of North and South Ambersham, 885 inhabitants, of whom 563 are in Steep tything,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (N.) from Petersfield. The parish comprises 2642 acres, of which 211 are common or waste. The living is annexed, with that of Froxfield, to the vicarage of East Meon; the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £300, and the vicarial for £230.

**STEEP-HOLMES ISLAND**, in the parish of UPHILL, union of AXBRIDGE, hundred of WINTERSTOKE, E. division of SOMERSET, 2 leagues (W. by N.) from Uphill. The island is a vast rock, about a mile and a half in circumference, rising perpendicularly out of the Bristol Channel to the height of 400 feet above the level of the sea, and inaccessible at all points except two. A few rabbits burrow here, and great numbers of sea-fowl build their nests in the recesses of the overhanging cliffs. It is supposed that the island had anciently a priory, founded about the reign of Edward II., by Maurice, Lord Berkeley.

**STEEPING, GREAT** (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, Wold division of the wapentake of CANDLESHEOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Spilsby; containing, with the hamlet of Monksthorpe, 285 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Steeping, and comprises, according to computation, 1300 acres; the surface is flat, and the soil clay. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to the rectory of Firsby, and valued in the king's books at £7. 18. 4.; the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £160; and the vicarial for £129, with a glebe of 4 acres. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The remains of an old mansion

here, surrounded by a moat, are occupied as a farmhouse; and a moated inclosure in the neighbourhood is said to have been the site of a monastery.

**STEEPING, LITTLE** (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, E. division of the soke of BOLINGBROKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Spilsby; containing 289 inhabitants, and comprising 1036*a.* 3*r.* 30*p.* The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 19. 4.; net income, £181; patron, Lord Willoughby de Eresby. The tithes were commuted for land about the beginning of the present century, at the time of the inclosure of the East fen, on the border of which the parish is situated; the glebe altogether contains 92 acres. The nave and chancel of the church were rebuilt from the old materials in 1639. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans, and a school is supported by an allowance of £10 per annum out of some charity lands in the parish, and a contribution of £15 from the rector.

**STEEPLE** (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of WAREHAM and PURBECK, hundred of HASILOR, Wareham division of DORSET, 6 miles (S. by W.) from Wareham; containing, with the hamlet of West Creech, 272 inhabitants. It comprises 3082 acres, of which 850 are common or waste; the south side lies on a bed of fine limestone, which is quarried for buildings, and for burning into lime. The living is a rectory, with that of Tyneham united by act of parliament in the 8th of George I., and is valued in the king's books at £9. 15. 5.; net income, £382; patron, John Bond, Esq.; the glebe contains about 5 acres. The church has a plain lofty tower. There is a private episcopal chapel at Grange, in the parish; and schools are partly supported by the minister. West Creech belonged to the abbey of Bandon, and had the privilege of a market and fair granted by Henry III.

**STEEPLE** (*St. Lawrence and All Saints*), a parish, in the union of MALDON, hundred of DENGEL, S. division of ESSEX, 10 miles (E. S. E.) from Maldon; containing 584 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2748*a.* 1*r.* 9*p.*, and includes the island of Ramsey. It is bounded on the north by the river Blackwater, on which is a quay, the property of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where barges of 70 tons deliver cargoes of chalk, and take in corn. Fairs are held on the Wednesday in Whitsun-week, and the Wednesday after Michaelmas-day. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 18.; net income, £125; patrons, alternately, Sir Brook W. Bridges, Bart., and the Hunt family; impropriators, the Hunt family. The church is an ancient edifice. At Stanesgate, in the parish, a priory of Cluniac monks, subordinate to that of Lewes, existed before 1176; it was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £38. 18. 3.; the few remains now form part of the walls of a barn.

**STEEPLE ASHTON**, county of WILTS.—See ASHTON, STEEPLE.—*And all places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

**STEEPLE COURT**, a manor, in the parish of DROXFORD, hundred of BISHOP'S WALTHAM, Droxford and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 21 inhabitants.

**STEEPLETON-IWERNE**, or PRESTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BLANDFORD, hundred of P.



PERNE, Blandford division of DORSET,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Blandford; containing 34 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from an ancient proprietor named Steepleton, comprises 701 acres, of which 198 are common or waste land. Steepleton House and estate were the property of the late Peter Beckford, Esq., author of *Letters from Italy*, &c., and have descended to his grandson, Lord Rivers. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 18. 4., and in the gift of his lordship: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £95.

STEETON, a township, in the parish of BOLTON-PERCY, division of AINSTY wapentake, W. riding of YORK,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by N.) from Tadcaster; containing 93 inhabitants. Steeton Hall, one of the mansions of the Fairfax family, is now a farmhouse, and the remains of its adjoining chapel are used as a granary.

STEETON, with EASTBURN, a township, in the parish of KILDWICK, union of KEIGHLEY, E. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. W.) from Keighley; containing 963 inhabitants. Steeton is situated in a valley enriched with wood and water, on the road from Keighley to Skipton. The township comprises by computation 2160 acres, and is bounded on the north by the river Aire, which is well stocked with trout, and runs through a tract of fine meadow land. The moor was inclosed in 1787. Stone is quarried for building; and there are a worsted and a corn mill. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. In the township is a mineral spring, used for scrofulous complaints.

STELLA, a township, in the parish of RYTON, union of GATESHEAD, W. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing 563 inhabitants. This place, anciently *Stellinglei*, was granted in the 12th century by Bishop William de St. Barbara to the nuns of Newcastle, in whose possession it remained till the Dissolution. It subsequently became the property of the Tempest family, who erected the magnificent mansion of Stella Hall, near the river Tyne; and afterwards belonged to Lord Widdrington, on whose joining in the rebellion of 1715, it was forfeited to the crown. The estate is now the property of Peregrine Edward Towneley, Esq. The township is bounded on the north by the river; it comprises 281 acres, and abounds with coal, of which a pit is worked, for household use. Stella Hall, the property of Mr. Towneley, is beautifully situated, and has lately, with the park and grounds attached to it, been much improved. The village is on the bank of the river, which is here navigable for keels: there is a manufactory for coal-wagons, railway-trucks, and similar carriages; and fire-bricks are made in the neighbourhood. The tithes have been commuted for £27. 3. 8. A church district named St. Cuthbert's was endowed in 1845 by the Ecclesiastical Commission; it comprises the township of Stella, and part of the parish of Winlaton, in which latter the church is situated: *see Blaydon*. A Roman Catholic chapel was erected in 1831, with apartments for the residence of the priest, who has a stipend of £20 charged upon the estate, to which Mr. Towneley adds £30 per annum.

STELLING (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ELHAM, partly in the hundred of LONINGBOROUGH, but chiefly in that of STOUTING, lathe of SHEPWAY, E.

division of KENT, 6 miles (S. by W.) from Canterbury; containing 341 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 1250 acres, of which 762 are arable, 250 pasture, 100 woodland, 30 appropriated to hops, and 100 common. The ancient Stane-street runs along the western boundary. The living is annexed to the rectory of Upper Hardres: the tithes have been commuted for £257. 10., and the glebe contains 8 acres.

STELLING, a township, in the parish of BYWELL ST. PETER, union of HEXHAM, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 13 miles (W. by N.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing 53 inhabitants. It is situated on the road between Newcastle and Hexham, and comprises 300 acres, chiefly arable land. The surface rises gradually from the south for half the extent of the township, and then slopes towards the north; the soil is various. Freestone is abundant, and there are several seams of coal, but none at present worked. The Tyne passes on the south, and the Stocksfield station of the Newcastle and Carlisle railway is distant about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles. The place is tithe-free, having been part of the possessions of Hexham priory.

STELLING MINNIS, an extra-parochial district, in the union of ELHAM, hundred of STOUTING, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT; with 62 inhabitants.

STEMBRIDGE, a tything, in the parish of KINGSBURY-EPISCOPI, union of LANGPORT, hundred of KINGSBURY, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 168 inhabitants. The river Parret flows on the east.

STENIGOT (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, N. division of the wapentake of GARTREE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Louth; containing 97 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 12.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of the Rev. M. Alington: the tithes have been commuted for £274. 14., and the glebe contains  $38\frac{1}{4}$  acres.

STENSON, county of DERBY.—*See TWYFORD*.

STEPHENS, ST., a parish, in the union of LAUNCESTON, N. division of the hundred of EAST, E. division of CORNWALL,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile (N. N. W.) from Launceston; containing 1068 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3642 acres, of which 260 are common or waste land: the village is pleasantly situated on the brow of a lofty hill immediately above Newport, and commands some extensive views. Fairs, chiefly for cattle, are held on May 12th, July 31st, and September 25th. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of certain Feoffees and the Inhabitants, with a net income of £80: the tithes have been commuted for £356. The church is an ancient structure, and contains some interesting details. John Horwell, in 1717, bequeathed some property for maintaining and instructing boys, which in 1821 produced £6444: the income is £193 per annum.—*See LAUNCESTON and NEWPORT*.

STEPHENS, ST., a parish, in the union of St. ALBAN's, hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of St. ALBAN's, county of HERTFORD, 1 mile (S. W.) from St. Alban's; containing 1826 inhabitants. It comprises 8140a. 2r. 3p., of which 6238 acres are arable, 1399 meadow, and about 503 wood. The rivers Ver and Colne run through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15; patron and incumbent, the Rev. M. R. Southwell; impropiator, the Rev. C. Lomax. The great tithes have been commuted for £1420. 9., and



the vicarial for £500. The church, situated on the Roman Watling-street, occupies the site of one built in the reign of King Eldred, by Ulsinus, sixth abbot of St. Alban's: a fine brass eagle with expanded wings, on an ornamented pedestal of the same metal, was dug up some years since in the churchyard, and is now used as a stand in the chancel for Fox's *Martyrology*. A chapel of ease was lately erected at the village of Park-street, in the Norman style, by subscription, conjointly with £1000 raised by a rate; it was consecrated on October 14th, 1842, and is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Many Roman coins have been found.

STEPHENS, ST., KENT.—See HACKINGTON.

STEPHENS, ST., BY SALTASH, a parish, in the union of ST. GERMAN'S, S. division of the hundred of EAST, E. division of CORNWALL; containing, with Saltash, 2963 inhabitants, of whom 1422 are exclusively of that town. The parish comprises 5400 acres, of which 293 are common or waste land. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £26; net income, £139; patron, T. Edwards, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £1298; and the vicarial for £29, with a glebe of 7 acres. At Saltash is a separate incumbency. Here are considerable remains of the castle of Trematon, erected before the Conquest, in a beautiful situation on the bank of the Lyner. The area comprised more than an acre of ground, and was inclosed by embattled walls. The keep is on the summit of a conical elevation, and is approached by a circular arched doorway; the principal gateway consists of three arches, supporting a square embattled tower containing a museum of natural curiosities.

STEPHENS, ST., IN BRANNEL, a parish, in the union of ST. AUSTELL, E. division of the hundred of POWDER and of the county of CORNWALL,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by N.) from St. Austell; containing 2643 inhabitants. This parish, which takes its name from the dedication of its church, is situated in a district abounding with mineral treasure; moorstone of excellent quality for building is found, and a fine white clay is procured in great quantities for the Potteries. The living is a rectory, annexed, with the rectory of St. Dennis, to that of St. Michael Caerhays: the tithes have been commuted for £780. The church is an ancient structure, principally in the Norman style, with some later details, and a square detached tower. There is a place of worship for Independents. In 1711, Ellen Mabbott bequeathed a rent-charge of £35. 10. for poor widows; and in 1726, James Buller endowed four almshouses. Here are vestiges of a circular intrenchment comprising an area of about one acre, surrounded with a fosse.

STEPNEY (ST. DUNSTON AND ALL SAINTS), a parish, and the head of a union, in the Tower division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.) from St. Paul's; containing 63,723 inhabitants, of whom 8,325 are in the hamlet of Mile-End New Town, 45,308 in Mile-End Old Town, and 10,090 in Ratchiffe. This parish, called in various old records *Stebunhith* and *Stebenhythe* occurs in Domesday book under the name of *Stibenhede*, from which its present appellation is obviously deduced. It anciently included a widely-extended district, comprising, in addition to its present parochial limits, the hamlets of Stratford-le-Bow, Linchouse, Poplar and Blackwall, Shadwell, St. George's-in-the-East, Wapping, Spitalfields, Whitechapel, and Bethnal-Green,

These, from their increased importance, have been successively separated from it, and at present constitute some of the most populous districts in the metropolis. According to Stowe, Edward I. held a parliament at Stepney, in the mansion of Henry Wallers, mayor of London, when he conferred several valuable privileges on the citizens. The manor was in 1380 annexed to the see of London, and the bishops had a palace called Bishop Hall, now included in the parish of Bethnal-Green, in which they continued to reside till 1550, when it was alienated from the see by Bishop Ridley, who gave it to Edward VI. In the rebellion under Jack Cade, in the reign of Henry VI., the insurgents who attacked the metropolis encamped for some time at the hamlet of Mile-End; and in 1642, at the commencement of the parliamentary war, fortifications were constructed in the parish for the defence of the city.

From the then pleasantness of its situation, and the beauty of its scenery, which are noticed in a letter from Sir Thomas More to Dean Colet, Stepney was formerly the favourite residence of many persons of distinction. Isabel, Countess of Rutland, had a seat here in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and Sir Thomas Lake, secretary of state in the reign of James I., was also a resident; but there are no vestiges of the houses which they occupied. Henry, the first Marquess of Worcester, had a mansion near the parsonage-house; its gateway, handsomely built of brick, with a turret at one of the angles, is still remaining, and forms part of a house in which Dr. Richard Mead was born, and resided for many years. Sir Henry Colet, father of the dean who founded St. Paul's school, lived in a spacious residence to the west of the church, styled the Great Place, whose site is now partly occupied by a place of public entertainment, called Spring Gardens.

During part of the seventeenth century, Stepney suffered severely from the ravages of the plague, of which 2978 persons died in the year 1625; and in 1665, not less than 6583. In the course of the latter year, 116 sextons and grave-diggers belonging to the parish died of the plague; and so greatly was the place, then principally inhabited by seafaring men, depopulated, that it is recorded in the *Life of Lord Clarendon*, that "there seemed an impossibility to procure seamen to fit out the fleet." In July 1794, a calamitous fire, occasioned by the boiling over of a pitch-kettle in a barge-builder's yard, destroyed more than half the hamlet of Ratchiffe, communicated to the shipping in the river, and burnt several ranges of warehouses, among which was one belonging to the East India Company, containing more than 200 tons of saltpetre. Of 1200 houses in the hamlet, only 570 escaped the conflagration; and 36 warehouses, chiefly stored with articles of combustion, were totally consumed. By this dreadful calamity several hundred families were reduced to the utmost distress, deprived of shelter, and made dependent for subsistence on the public benevolence; a subscription was therefore opened at Lloyd's Coffee-house, by which, together with the contributions of thousands who came to visit the extensive ruins, more than £16,000 were collected for the relief of the sufferers.

The parish is situated on the northern bank of the Thames, and chiefly inhabited by persons connected with shipping. It extends for a considerable distance from the river to the principal road leading into Essex, and



comprises many handsome ranges of building. The Commercial-road, from Whitechapel to the East and West India docks, passes through it; and the basin, or dock, at the junction of the Regent's canal with the Thames, capable of containing 100 ships, occupies a portion of the east side of the hamlet of Ratcliffe. The parish is paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with water by the East London Company from their works at Old Ford, the reservoir of which, excavated in 1827, and covering ten acres of ground, is situated north of the high road. On the banks of the Regent's canal, which runs under the Mile-End road, are several coal and timber wharfs; and in the hamlets of Mile-End Old and New Towns are some extensive breweries, a large distillery, a floor-cloth manufactory, a factory for tobacco-pipes, and a very spacious nursery-ground. In Ratcliffe are important manufactories for sail-cloth, sails, chain-cables and mooring-chains, steam-engines, and machinery connected with the docks and shipping; also large establishments belonging to coopers for the West India trade, timber and hoop merchants, ship-chandlers, sugar-bakers, rope-makers, and various other trades, for which its situation renders it peculiarly favourable. An act was passed in 1845, enabling the Blackwall Railway Company to make a branch from their line, at Stepney, to Stratford, two miles in length. The market, granted to the inhabitants by Charles II., in 1664, is now held at Whitechapel; the fair bestowed at the same time, originally held on Mile-End green, was removed to Stratford-le-Bow, and subsequently suppressed. Stepney is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who sit at the police-office in Lambeth-street, Whitechapel, for the despatch of business relating to Mile-End; and at the Thames-office, Arbour-square, for the hamlet of Ratcliffe. It is under the control of the metropolitan police establishment.

The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £73. 6. 8.; net income, £1190; patrons, the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford. The church is a spacious structure of flint and stone, principally in the later English style, with a low broad tower, strengthened by buttresses, and surmounted by a turret crowned with a small dome. Near the western entrance is a bas-relief, indifferently executed and much decayed, representing the Virgin and Child, with a female figure in the attitude of supplication; and over the south door is a rude sculpture of the Crucifixion, in tolerable preservation. There are many monuments in the building: on the north side of the chancel is the altar-tomb of Sir Henry Colet, under an arched canopy finely groined; and near it a memorial to Benjamin Kenton, Esq., who died in 1800, at the age of 83, bequeathing to different charitable institutions the sum of £63,550. On the east wall is a monument to Lady Dethic; and on the south a tablet to Sir Thomas Spert, Knt., founder and first master of the corporation of the Trinity. The edifice was repaired and beautified in 1828. The churchyard is spacious, and has monuments to numerous distinguished persons, including the Rev. Matthew Mead, who was ejected from the living of Shadwell for nonconformity, and Admiral Sir John Leake, Knt., a brave officer in the reign of Queen Anne. *St. Thomas's* district church, in Arbour-square, a neat edifice of Suffolk brick, in the early English style, with two octangular turrets, was erected in 1837 by a grant from the Metropolis Church-Building

Fund, and contains 1100 sittings, of which 500 are free: the living is in the gift of Brasenose College. Other churches are noticed under the heads of Mile-End and Ratcliffe. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, the Connexion of the Countess of Huntingdon, Calvinistic Methodists, and Roman Catholics, and three meeting-houses for Independents, of one of which, near the church, founded by the lecturer, the Rev. William Greenhill, in 1674, the Rev. M. Mead became the first minister.

*Stepney College*, in Mile-End Old Town, was established in 1810, for the education of ministers of the Baptist denomination. The premises, which have been greatly enlarged, include part of an ancient building called King John's Tower, and contain private studies and sleeping-rooms for twenty-four students, with apartments for the masters, and a chapel. In School-house lane, Ratcliffe, are some almshouses of the *Coopers' Company*, founded in 1538 by Toby Wood, Esq., and Mr. Cloker, members of that society, for fourteen aged persons of both sexes. Adjoining them is a free grammar school, largely endowed by Nicholas Gibson, master of the company, and sheriff of London, in the reign of Henry VIII., for the instruction of 35 boys; in this school Bishop Andrews, and several other distinguished persons, received the rudiments of their education. The almshouses, more liberally endowed by the company, now afford an asylum to six men and eighteen women. The premises were destroyed by the fire of 1794, and were rebuilt in 1796; they occupy three sides of a quadrangle, with a chapel in the central range. Near the churchyard are the *Mercers'* almshouses, established in 1691 by Jane Mico, relict of Sir Samuel Mico, and endowed for ten aged widows, who receive each £30 per annum. *Mrs. Bowry*, in 1715, bequeathed a leasehold estate, and a sum of money in the South Sea annuities, for the erection and endowment of eight almshouses between Mile-End and Stratford-le-Bow, for decayed seamen and their widows. There are other almshouses in the parish, noticed in the article on Mile-End. The poor-law union of Stepney comprises Limehouse, Shadwell, Mile-End Old Town, Ratcliffe, and Wapping; and contains a population of 90,657.

STEPNEY MARSH.—See DOGS, ISLE OF.

STEPPINGLEY (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of AMPHILL, hundred of REDBORNESTOKE, county of BEDFORD,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by S.) from Ampt-hill; containing 377 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1300 acres. The women and children are principally employed in making lace. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 16. 3., and in the gift of the Crown: the tithes were commuted for a corn-rent of £225, under a late inclosure act; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 36 acres of land.

STERNDALÉ, EARL, a chapelry, in the parish of HARTINGTON, union of BAKEWELL, hundred of WIRKS-WORTH, N. division of the county of DERBY,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by S.) from Buxton; containing 362 inhabitants. The Peak-Forest and Cromford railroad passes through the chapelry. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £96; patron, the Vicar of Hartington; impropiator, the Duke of Devonshire. The chapel was erected in the year 1829, and is a neat building with a square embattled tower.



**STERNFIELD** (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **PLOMESGATE**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (S. S. E.) from Saxmundham; containing 193 inhabitants, and comprising by admeasurement  $1086\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 14.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £297; patron, W. Long, Esq.

**STERSCOTE**, **STAFFORDSHIRE**.—See **SYERSCOTE**.

**STERT** (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of **DEVIZES**, hundred of **SWANBOROUGH**, Devizes and N. divisions of the county of **WILTS**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E.) from Devizes; containing 181 inhabitants. It is situated near the road from Salisbury to Devizes. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Urchfont.

**STETCHWORTH** (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **NEWMARKET**, hundred of **RADFIELD**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Newmarket; containing 673 inhabitants, and comprising  $2858a. 3r. 24p.$  The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 12. 1.; net income, £174; patrons and impropiators, the family of Eaton. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1814. The church contains a handsome monument in white marble to the Hon. Henry Gorges. An almshouse for two persons of each sex was founded in 1700, by Lord and Lady Gorges, who endowed it with £30 per annum.

**STEVENAGE** (*St. Nicholas*), a town and parish, in the union of **HITCHIN**, hundred of **BROADWATER**, county of **HERTFORD**, 12 miles (N. W. by N.) from Hertford, and 31 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 1725 inhabitants. The ancient name was *Stigenhaght*, signifying the hills by the highway, and evidently derived from six barrows, or hills near the road-side, half a mile south of the town: about the time of the heptarchy the place was called *Stigenhace*, and in Domesday book *Stavenach* or *Stevenadge*. It formed a part of the demesne of the Saxon kings, and was given by Edward the Confessor to the abbey of Westminster, on the suppression of which it was granted by Edward VI. to the see of London, to which the manor still belongs. The town is pleasantly situated on the great road from London to Edinburgh, and consists of one long and spacious street, with two or three smaller ones, comprising some well-built brick residences: it is amply supplied with water. The trade is chiefly that of carcase-butchers, who dispose of the slaughtered cattle principally at Hertford, and in the London market; the platting of straw furnishes employment to many of the females in the town and its vicinity. In the reign of James I., Montaigne, Bishop of London, procured the grant of a weekly market, and three fairs annually, which was confirmed by a charter of William and Mary; but from the contiguity of other towns in which large markets take place, the market of Stevenage has fallen into disuse; and the fairs, except one on Sept. 22nd, have also been nearly discontinued. Petty sessions for the division are held here, and a manorial court annually by the Bishop of London. The parish comprises by admeasurement 4434 acres, of which 2887 are arable, 900 pasture, 524 wood, and 123 waste.

The **LIVING** is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £33. 6. 8., and in the gift of William Baker, Esq.; the tithes have been commuted for £1023. 7., there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises  $26\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The church is situated on a chalky eminence about half a

mile from the town, approached by a fine avenue of trees, and is a neat well-built edifice, with a square tower surmounted by a spire covered with lead; attached to the chancel are two small chapels. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The Rev. Thomas Alleyn, in 1558, devised all his estates to Trinity College, Cambridge, in trust for charitable uses, among which was the founding of a grammar school at Stevenage, with an annual income of £13. 6. 8. Shortly after the testator's demise, a free English school was established by the inhabitants of Stevenage, which was endowed with some land by Robert Gynne in 1614, and a rent-charge of £12 by Edmond Woodward in 1659; and this school was eventually placed under the master of the grammar school: the total income is £37. 6. 8. A national school has been founded; and there are various bequests, amounting to about £50 per annum, distributed among the poor. The six barrows supposed to give name to the town have been generally referred to the Danes, several battles having been fought between them and the Saxons in this county, and some fields at the distance of about three-quarters of a mile still retaining the name of Danes' Blood. In a wood half a mile eastward from the barrows, called Humbley Wood, are the apparent remains of an intrenched camp, or fortification, consisting of a large and perfectly square area, surrounded by a deep moat containing water, with only one entrance on the north side. Richard de Stevenage, abbot of St. Alban's at the Dissolution, was a native of this place.

**STEVENTON** (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of **ABINGDON**, hundred of **Ock**, county of **BERKS**, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from Abingdon; containing 948 inhabitants. A castle was erected here by Baldwin Wake in 1281, of which there are no vestiges. A priory of Black monks, a cell to the abbey of Beck, in Normandy, was founded in the time of Henry I., and at the suppression of alien houses, was bestowed upon the convent of Westminster. The parish comprises  $2382a. 2r. 11p.$ , of which 1250 acres are arable, 970 pasture, 106 common, and 14 woodland. The Berks and Wilts canal, and the Great Western railway, which has a station here, both pass through the parish. In the village is an ancient cross, a tall shaft rising from a base of several steps. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 5.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £191; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. There is a place of worship for Baptists; also a school partly supported by endowments amounting to about £12 per annum.

**STEVENTON** (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **BASINGSTOKE**, Kingsclere and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Overton; containing 193 inhabitants. The parish comprises  $2100a. 3r. 6p.$  The South-Western railroad passes through it. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 4. 7., and in the gift of Edward Knight, Esq.; the tithes have been commuted for £522. 10., there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains  $5\frac{1}{2}$  acres. Miss Austen, the novelist, was born here in December, 1775; her father was for upwards of forty years incumbent of the parish.

**STEVINGTON** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the hundred of **WILLEY**, union and county of **BEDFORD**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Bedford; containing 602 inhabitants. Here are some remains of an ancient manor



institution; and in the neighbourhood of the church, extensive foundations may be traced indicative of large buildings, one of which was a castle overlooking the moors, inhabited by a part of the Plantagenet family. The parish is situated on the river Ouse, and west of the high road from Bedford to Higham-Ferrers. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 13. 4.; net income, £108: patron and appropriator, the Duke of Bedford. The tithes were commuted for land in 1805. William Barringer, by will dated 18th March 1631, left property in trust for building almshouses for five poor men and women, the residue being laid out in the purchase of 24a. 3r. of land, now producing £38 per annum. This charity was for many years in abeyance, but was recovered at the relation of the present vicar and some of the parishioners; and under a decree of the court of Chancery in 1836, trustees for its management were appointed.

STEWKLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WINSLOW, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Leighton-Buzzard; containing, with the hamlet of Littlecote, 1262 inhabitants. The lace manufacture, formerly carried on, is nearly extinct, and many of the females are now employed in the manufacture of straw-plat. Here is a lime quarry, in which are occasionally found curious antediluvian remains, including some specimens of very large spiral fossil-shells. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 9. 7.; net income, £194; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1811. The church is one of the most enriched and complete specimens of the Norman style now remaining. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A fund of about £25 per annum, arising from bequests, is distributed among the poor.

STEWLEY, a tything, in the parish of ISLE-ABBOT'S, union of LANGPORT, hundred of ABDICK and BULSTONE, W. division of the county of SOMERSET; containing 110 inhabitants.

STEWTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Wold division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.) from Louth; containing 55 inhabitants. It comprises 959 acres of land, chiefly arable; the soil is a heavy clay. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7, and in the gift of T. Heneage, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £200, and the glebe comprises 11 acres.

STEYNING (*St. Andrew*), a market-town and parish, the head of a union, and formerly a representative borough, in the hundred of STEYNING, rape of BRAMBER, W. division of SUSSEX, 24 miles (E. by N.) from Chichester, and  $49\frac{1}{2}$  (S. by W.) from London; containing 1495 inhabitants. The name is supposed to be derived from the Steyne-street, an ancient road which passed through this part of the country from Arundel to Dorking. Camden considers the town to be the *Steyningham* mentioned in Alfred's will. It appears in the Saxon age to have been of considerable note, a church or monastery having been built here, in which St. Cadman was buried; and in the "Catalogue of Religious Houses," ascribed to Gervase of Canterbury, in the time of Richard I., mention is made of a dean and secular canons. It is certain that King Edward the Confessor

gave lands to the monastery of Feschamp, in Normandy, which included this place; and these being taken away by Earl Godwin, were restored by William the Conqueror. Some Benedictine monks from that house erected a priory here, which was eventually given to the monastery of Sion by Edward IV., and continued part of its possessions till the Dissolution. Speed says, the conventual church was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and contained the sacred relics of St. Cuthman (Cadman), and Ethelwulph, father of Alfred the Great: here was also a parochial church in honour of St. Cuthman. Camden speaks of the market as well frequented in his time; but the town afterwards became reduced, and in the *Magna Britannia*, a century later, is mentioned as "a mean contemptible place, with hardly a building fit to put a horse in," and being said then to contain not more than 150 families. Since that period it has been considerably enlarged.

It stands at the foot of a lofty hill, near the river Adur, over which is a bridge; and consists of one long street, and two smaller ones branching therefrom: it is supplied with water by a spring. The land in the vicinity is fertile, and the adjoining downs afford good pasturage for sheep. An extensive cattle-market is held on alternate Mondays; there is also a corn-market, and fairs take place on June 9th, September 19th, and October 11th: at the Michaelmas fair, a great number of Welsh and Devonshire cattle are disposed of, with cattle of other kinds, sheep, horses, hogs, wheat, seeds, &c. Here are two breweries, also a small parchment manufactory. An act was passed in 1846 for making a branch from the Brighton and Chichester railway to this place, four and a half miles in length. Steyning is a borough by prescription, under the authority of a constable appointed at the court leet of the manor; and petty-sessions are held on the market-days. It sent two representatives to parliament until disfranchised by the act 2nd of William IV., cap. 45; the members were at one time elected in conjunction with Bramber, but subsequently each town returned two. The parish comprises 3381 acres, of which 474 are common or waste land.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15, and in the gift of the Duke of Norfolk. The great tithes have been commuted for £260. 16., and the vicarial for £410; £15 also are paid to Magdalen College, Oxford: there is a glebe-house, and the vicarial glebe is valued at £80 per annum. The church consists of the nave of a large cruciform structure, and presents beautiful specimens of the Norman style. The interior was restored in 1831, and is magnificently enriched: at the east end, where the transept intersected, are clusters of columns and arches for supporting the former central tower. The present tower on the west, of more modern date, is of chequered flint and rubble stone, with buttresses at the angles. There is a place of worship for Lady Huntingdon's Connexion. The free grammar school was founded and endowed in 1614, by William Holland, a native of this place, and alderman of Chichester, who bequeathed for that purpose a garden and messuage called Brotherhood Hall, together with his manor of Festoes, &c., to pay from the proceeds of the latter £20 yearly to a master; the income is about £90 per annum. Brotherhood Hall most likely received its name from having been the hall of some guild, or



fraternity, prior to the Dissolution; it consists of a centre with an arched entrance, and two wings. Steyning is the head of a poor-law union, which comprises 23 parishes or places, and contains a population of 14,353. In 1826, upon the removal of a barrow on the downs overlooking Steyning, in order to procure the flints, numerous skeletons were discovered, an urn containing burnt bones, and several brass coins of Roman emperors. John Pell, the mathematician, was educated here.

STIBBARD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of GALLOW, W. division of NORFOLK, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Fakenham; containing 453 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1468 acres, of which 1200 are arable, 50 woodland, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the surface is boldly undulated. The village is situated on the road from Fakenham to Wells, and is large, and irregularly built, consisting of widely-scattered houses. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of Colkerk, and valued in the king's books at £11. 13. 4.: the glebe contains 23*a.* 2*r.* 34*p.* The church is chiefly in the decorated and later styles, with a square tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. At the inclosure in 1808, 23½ acres were allotted to the poor.

STIBBINGTON (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of STAMFORD, hundred of NORMAN-CROSS, county of HUNTINGDON, 1 mile (E. by S.) from Wansford; containing, with Sibson hamlet, 697 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the navigable river Nene, and on the great north road; and comprises good arable and pasture land, incumbent on a layer of gravel. There are numerous quarries, supplying a coarse but durable free-stone which is used for building; and about 50 hands are employed at a paper-mill. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 6½.; net income, £431; patron, the Duke of Bedford: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1807. The church is in the Norman style. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

STICKFORD (*ST. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, W. division of the soke of BOLINGBROKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5½ miles (S. W.) from Spilsby; containing 426 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Spilsby to Boston, and comprises by computation 800 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 3. 6.; net income, £133; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Lincoln. The tithes were commuted for land, at the inclosure of the East fen. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

STICKNEY (*ST. LUKE*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, W. division of the soke of BOLINGBROKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 9 miles (N.) from Boston; containing 895 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Boston to Spilsby, and comprises 2000 acres, of which about 1200 are pasture, and the remainder arable. Some parts command an extensive prospect of a rich and well-wooded tract of country, intersected with fen-drains supplying facilities of communication with Boston. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 11. 3.; net income, £356; patron, the Rev. George Coltman. The tithes have been commuted, partly for fen land, and partly for corn-rents; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe altogether contains about

180 acres. The church is a handsome edifice in the later English style, and contains about 450 sittings. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school, founded and endowed by William Lovell in 1678. Francis Thurkell in 1811 left £29 per annum, which, with other bequests amounting to £14 per annum, are distributed among the poor.

STIDD, or STEDE, LANCASHIRE.—See DUTTON.

STIFFKEY (*ST. JOHN*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of NORTH GREENHOE, W. division of NORFOLK, 3½ miles (E.) from Wells; containing 487 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the sea, and comprises 2227*a.* 1*r.* 31*p.*, of which about 1263 acres are arable, 264 pasture and meadow, 589 in salt-marshes, and 78 woodland. The village is beautifully situated in a deep and romantic valley, on the banks of the Stiffkey, a rapid stream which discharges itself into Blakeney harbour, about a mile and a half to the north-east. The living comprises the united rectories of St. John and St. Mary, with the rectory of Morston annexed, valued in the king's books at £25, and in the gift of the family of Townshend. The church of St. John is chiefly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and has a handsome monument on the north side of the chancel to Nathaniel Bacon: St. Mary's church has gone to decay. A portion of the old Hall, which has been in a state of dilapidation for some years, is now used as a farm-house; it was built by Sir Nicholas Bacon, Knt., lord keeper of the great seal.

STIFFORD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ORSETT, hundred of CHAFFORD, S. division of ESSEX, 10 miles (S. E.) from Romford; containing 402 inhabitants. The parish is on the Horndon road, and takes its name from a ford over a stream that flows into the river Thames; it comprises 1547*a.* 3*r.* 9*p.*, of which about 1271 acres are arable, 241 pasture, and 35 woodland. Extensive chalk pits have been worked for the last two centuries. The village is pleasantly situated, and has many well-built houses. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15, and in the gift of R. Wingfield, Esq. and the Embroiderers' Company in fee: the tithes have been commuted for £450, and the glebe comprises 26 acres. The church is a neat structure of the time of Edward I., with a spire; it contains an altar-tomb to David Percy with a Norman inscription in Saxon characters, and the effigy of a monk in brass with an inscription in Latin to Randolph Peachey, formerly rector of the parish.

STILLINGFLEET (*ST. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of YORK, partly in the E. division of AINSTY wapentake, W. riding, but chiefly in the wapentake of OUSE and DERWENT, E. riding of YORK, including the townships of Acaster-Selby and Kelfield, and containing 921 inhabitants, of whom 418 are in the township of Stillingfleet with Moreby, 7½ miles (S. by W.) from York. The parish consists of 6820 acres by computation. The village, which is scattered, lies in the vale of a small rivulet, one mile east of the Ouse. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 7. 6.; net income, £412; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of York, who, as trustees of St. Mary's school, are impropiators. The church is an ancient structure with some portions in the Norman style, and attached to it is a chapel containing a cross-legged figure in



armour, of one of the family of Moreby. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school partly supported by subscription.—See MOREBY.

STILLINGTON, a township, in the parish of RED-MARSHALL, union of SEDGEFIELD, S. W. division of STOCKTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 8 miles (N. W. by W.) from Stockton; containing 67 inhabitants. Merton College, Oxford, had lands here at a very early date, as in 1367 William de la Pole held some property in *Stilyngton*, of the master of the college, by the service of one rose; in the 17th century the Morpeths possessed some interest in the place. The township lies to the north-west of Red-Marshall, from which it is separated by a portion of Bishopton; it comprises by measurement 1087 acres, of which 824 are arable, 259 pasture, and 4 road and waste. The main line of the Clarence railway passes through the township, and the Durham branch strikes off here. Tithe rent-charges have been awarded, of which £65 are payable to the rector, and £56. 6. 8. to Christ's Hospital, Sherburn.

STILLINGTON (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of EASINGWOLD, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK, 10 miles (N.) from YORK; containing 748 inhabitants. This parish, the surface of which is rather elevated, consists of 2013*a.* 1*r.* 24*p.*, and is watered on the east by the Foss. Stillington Park, the seat of Col. Croft, is a beautiful residence, standing on high ground near the right bank of the river. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of York, valued in the king's books at £4. 15. 5.; net income, £120; impropiator, Col. Croft. The great tithes have been commuted for £5. 14., and the vicarial for £41; the glebe comprises 8½ acres, with a good house. The present church, which is in the early English style, with a square tower, was built in 1841, at a cost of £800, and is conveniently situated in the centre of the pleasing and rural village. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a national and an infants' school. The celebrated Laurence Sterne held this living, and resided at Sutton in the neighbourhood.

STILTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of PETERBOROUGH, hundred of NORMAN-CROSS, county of HUNTINGDON, 12½ miles (N. N. W.) from Huntingdon; containing 817 inhabitants. This place takes its name, according to Stukeley, from *Stivecle*, signifying "stiff clay;" and is situated upon the Roman Ermin-street. It gives name to the famous cheese so called, great quantities of which are sold here, though it is made in Leicestershire, twenty miles distant. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 5. 10.; net income, £355; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1805. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A quarter of a mile from the village is a fine spring, at one period celebrated for the cure of ulcerated legs, a property which it is said to have lost. To the south-east are the remains of an ancient circular encampment.

STINCHCOMBE (*St. CYRIL*), a parish, in the union of DURSLEY, Upper division of the hundred of BERKELEY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2 miles (W. by N.) from Dursley; containing 393 inhabitants. The parish embraces a portion of the Cotswold hills, and

consists of 1393 acres, of which 55 are common or waste land. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £65; patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol; impropiators, P. B. Purnell, Esq., and others, whose tithes have been commuted for £240.

STINSFORD (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of DORCHESTER, hundred of GEORGE, Dorchester division of DORSET, 1¼ miles (E. N. E.) from Dorchester; containing 392 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 17. 1.; patron and impropiator, the Earl of Ilchester. The great tithes have been commuted for £115, and the vicarial for £190; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises an acre. In the chancel of the church is a stone recording the death of Wadham Strangeways, at Bridport, whilst opposing the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth. Here are some remarkable circular sand-pits.

STIRCHLEY (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of MADELEY, Wellington division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Shiffnall; containing 301 inhabitants. It comprises 829 acres, of which 39 are common or waste land. The Shropshire canal passes through. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 5. 10., and in the gift of Revel Phillips, Esq., and others: the tithes have been commuted for £190, and the glebe contains 45½ acres.

STIRTON, with THORLBY, a township, in the parish of KILDWICK, union of SKIPTON, E. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 1¼ mile (N. W.) from Skipton; containing, with the hamlet of Holme-Bridge, 132 inhabitants. The township contains by computation 3850 acres, most of which is in pasture. The two villages of Stirton and Thorlby lie on the road from Skipton to Gargrave, and nearly adjoin each other. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £14, payable to the Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, Oxford.

STISTED (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BRAINTREE, hundred of HINCKFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Braintree; containing 911 inhabitants. This parish is bounded by the river Blackwater, and exhibits much variety of surface and scenery, it comprises 2913*a.* 2*r.* 31*p.*, of which about 2224 acres are arable, 337 pasture, and 288 wood. There are several stately mansions, and the village is beautifully situated on ground sloping gently to the river. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, valued in the king's books at £22: the tithes have been commuted for £750, and the glebe comprises 154 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the Norman style, with a tower on the south side surmounted by a shingled spire, and contains some interesting monuments.

STITHIANS (*St. STEDIAN*), a parish, in the union of REDRUTH, E. division of the hundred of KERRIER, W. division of CORNWALL, 9 miles (S. W.) from Truro; containing 2530 inhabitants. This parish, which includes a part of the village of Ponsnooth, comprises by computation 3445 acres, whereof 2591 are arable and pasture, 59 wood, 693 furze, and 102 moor and waste; the surface is hilly, and the soil underlaid with granite. In Kennall Vale and in Cofawes Wood are mills for making gunpowder, which is chiefly used in the mines; and above the Kennall mills is a paper-mill. A cattle-



fair for stock is held on the Monday nearest to the 13th of July. The living is a vicarage, with that of Perran-Arworthal annexed, valued in the king's books at £14. 0. 10., and in the gift of the Earl of Falmouth: the great tithes have been commuted for £255. 7., and the vicarial for £322; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 50 acres. The church, which is 390 feet above the level of the sea, has a handsome embattled tower crowned with pinnacles. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The parish contains various ancient crosses enriched with sculpture; and in Cofawes Wood was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene.

STITTENHAM, a township, in the parish of SHEFFIELD-HUTTON, union of MALTON, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK,  $8\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. S. W.) from Malton; containing 92 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1340 acres. The family of Gower, ancestors of the Duke of Sutherland, who is proprietor of the soil, were anciently seated here.

STIVICHALL (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union and N. division of the county, of WARWICK,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (S. by W.) from Coventry; containing 99 inhabitants, and comprising 724 acres of a highly productive soil. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income £90; patron and impropiator, A. F. Gregory, Esq. The church was originally dependent on St. Michael's, Coventry; the present edifice was built by the Gregory family.

STIXWOULD (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of HORNCastle, S. division of the wapentake of GARTREE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. S. W.) from Horncastle; containing 203 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 10.; net income, £70; patron and impropiator, C. Turnor, Esq. A convent of Cistercian nuns, in honour of the Blessed Virgin, was founded here in the reign of Stephen, by the Countess Lucy, relict of Ranulph, first earl of Chester; at the Dissolution it possessed a revenue of £163. 1. 2. Part of the porter's lodge is still remaining, as the out-building to a modern farmhouse. The manor belonged to Lord Anson, the circumnavigator.

STOAK, a parish, in the union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Higher division of the hundred of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER; containing, with the township of Little Stanney, and part of Whitby, 346 inhabitants, of whom 111 are in the township of Stoak,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by E.) from Chester. The parish comprises, exclusively of Whitby, 1407 acres, of a clay soil; and is intersected by the Ellesmere canal. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £130; patron and impropiator, Sir H. E. Bunbury, Bart. The church, which is the burial-place of the Bunbury family, has a Norman doorway, some ancient wooden screen-work, and a small chapel attached to the south side of the chancel; it was partially rebuilt in the year 1827. There are bequests to the poor, amounting to about £25 per annum.

STOAT, a hamlet, in the parish of TIDESHAM, union of CHEPSTOW, hundred of WESTBURY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; with 176 inhabitants.

STOBOROUGH, a liberty, in the parish of the HOLY TRINITY, borough of WAREHAM, union of WAREHAM and PURBECK, Wareham division of DORSET,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a mile (S.) from Wareham; containing 875 inhabitants. It was formerly governed by a mayor, chosen at Michael-

mas; but the inhabitants declining to qualify themselves, when the Schism act came into operation, in 1714, the office no longer exists, although a bailiff is appointed by a jury at the manor court.

STOCK (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CHELMSFORD, S. division of ESSEX, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Ingatestone; containing 605 inhabitants. The parish is almost surrounded by that of Buttsbury, in which it is supposed to have been formerly a hamlet. It comprises 1848 acres, whereof 1425 are arable and in homesteads, 261 grass, 97 woodland, and 65 waste; the soil is in some parts very fertile, and there is abundance of fine clay for making bricks of superior quality. The living is a rectory, with that of Ramsden-Bellhouse annexed, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £658; patron, the Rev. Edward Edison. The tithes of Stock have been commuted for £428. 10., and the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church is a large edifice of brick, with a turret of wood; in the south wall is a table monument with the recumbent figure of an armed warrior. There is a place of worship for Independents. Among former rectors of the parish was Charles Hoole, master of Rotherham and other schools, and editor of several useful school books; he was incumbent from 1660 to 1667.

STOCK, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of CALNE, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of WILTS; containing 328 inhabitants. It is situated on a tributary of the river Avon, and to the south of the road leading from Droitwich to Alcester.

STOCK, Middle division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, county of WORCESTER.—See BRADLEY.

STOCK-CROSS, a hamlet, in the parish of SPEEN, union of NEWBURY, hundred of KINTBURY, county of BERKS,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W.) from Newbury. A district church was erected and endowed in 1839, at the expense of the Rev. H. W. Majendie; it is a handsome cruciform edifice in the early English style, containing 400 sittings, of which 300 are free, and, being situated on elevated ground, forms an interesting feature in the surrounding landscape. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Speen.

STOCK-DENNIS, with STOCK-WYNDHAM, an extra-parochial district, in the hundred of TISTISHULL, union of YEOVIL, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 11 inhabitants. This was formerly a parish, but the church having been destroyed, and the place almost depopulated, it lost its parochial rights. It consists of two large farms adjoining the parish of Ilchester. The living was a rectory, valued in 1294 at £10; it belongs to the Rev. J. H. Wyndham, and yields a net income of £188 per annum.

STOCK-GAYLAND, a parish, in the union of STURMINSTER, hundred of BROWNSHALL, Sturminster division of DORSET, 7 miles (E. S. E.) from Sherborne; containing 60 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the north by the river Caundle, and intersected by the Liffden; it comprises 849a. 16. 56p. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 7. 1., and in the patronage of the Rev. H. F. Yeatman, the incumbent, whose tithes have been commuted for £146. 17. 2.; there is a glebe of 45 acres. The church is an ancient structure, beautifully situated in the pleasure grounds of the Manor-house, adjacent to the park, which contains about 120 acres.





Arms.

**STOCKBRIDGE** (*ST. PETER*), a market-town and parish, having separate jurisdiction, the head of a union, and formerly a representative borough, locally in the hundred of KING'S SOMBOURN, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 18 miles (N. by W.) from Southampton, and 66 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 937 inhabitants.

The town is situated on the great road from London to Exeter, and consists of one long street, intersected at the west end by the river Test, and at the east by the Andover and Redbridge canal, over each of which is a bridge; that across the former was rebuilt in 1799, and is a handsome structure. Five smaller streams cross the street in the intermediate space, over which were formerly bridges of one arch, but these have all been taken down, except one, and the streams have been arched over. The inhabitants are supplied with excellent water. Races are held in June, and for some years past, a plate has been given by the Grosvenor family. The old course was on Houghton Down, about two miles west of the town; the new one has been formed immediately adjoining it, in the parishes of Wallop and Longstock, under Danebury Hill, from the area and intrenchments of which the whole of it may be seen. A stand has been erected, which is also used by the members of the Bibury Racing Club, lately removed hither from Gloucestershire. The streams are particularly favourable for trout-fishing; and some of the principal nobility and gentry of this and the adjoining counties meet here three or four times a year, and spend several weeks in this favourite recreation. The preparation of parchment and glue affords employment to a few persons. The market, on Thursday, is well attended: a large and handsome market-room, adjoining the Grosvenor Arms, was built at the expense of the late Marquess of Westminster. There were formerly three fairs, of which two only are now held, one on July 10th, and the other on the last Thursday in October; the latter is among the largest in the county for lambs, several thousands being sold. A fortnight cattle-market has been lately established.

Stockbridge is a borough by prescription, under a bailiff and constable who are elected by a jury at the court leet of the manor, held by the steward on Easter-Wednesday. It sent representatives to parliament from the first of Elizabeth, but was disfranchised by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45. Petty-sessions are held monthly. The town-hall, a neat edifice near the centre of the town, was built in 1810, on the site of a previous structure, at an expense of £1500, defrayed by the inhabitants. The parish comprises 1077 acres, of which 241 are common or waste land. The living is a perpetual curacy: a rent-charge of £40 in commutation of tithes is paid to certain impropiators, and of £3 to the vicar of Barlow. There is a place of worship for Independents. The poor-law union of Stockbridge comprises 15 parishes or places, 14 of which are in the county of Hants, and one in that of Wilts; and contains a population of 7096. About two miles and a half from

the town is Danebury Hill, a circular intrenchment in good preservation, inclosing an extensive area, with very high ramparts. On the north and west are several barrows, one of which is named Canute's Barrow; and on the east, at a distance of about a mile and a half, is another circular intrenchment with a high rampart, inclosing an area of about twenty acres, called Woolberry, on the east side of which is the representation of a white horse, cut many years since, at the expense of W. P. Powlett, Esq., of Sombourn House. Robert, Earl of Gloucester, natural brother of the Empress Matilda, was made prisoner in this town on his flight from Winchester: according to tradition, he took refuge in the church, after effecting the escape of the empress, who, feigning death, was conveyed hence in funeral procession through the besieging army, and having arrived at a certain distance, mounted a horse and reached Gloucester in safety.

**STOCKBURY** (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of HOLLINGBOURN, hundred of EYHORNE, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Sittingbourne; containing 603 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2928a. 30p., of which about 618 acres are woodland, and 48 common or waste. A fair, chiefly for toys, is held on the 2nd of August. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 11. 0½.; net income, £243, with a house, erected in 1834; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church is a spacious cruciform structure in the early English style; the columns and arches on the north side are of Petworth marble, and peculiarly elegant. A great part of the chancel and north transept was destroyed by fire, in 1836, and has been rebuilt, partly at the expense of the Dean and Chapter, and partly by subscription; the new pillars and arches are of Bethersden marble, and the ancient carved work has been carefully restored. A dreadful tempest, attended with the most destructive effects, happened here in 1746.

**STOCKELD**, a hamlet, in the township and parish of SPOFFORTH, Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 2 miles (W.) from Wetherby; containing 62 inhabitants. The hamlet forms a manor, comprising 970 acres of land, the property of Peter Middleton, Esq., of Stockeld Hall. In the grounds of the Hall is a lake, near which rises a rock of peculiar shape, 65 feet in girth, and in height 30, that probably gave name to the place, *Stockheldt* being the Dutch term for a misshapen figure of stone. The sides of the valley through which the water flows, have many sandstone rocks of large size and various forms. There is a Roman Catholic chapel at the Hall.

**STOCKERSTON** (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of UPPINGHAM, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 2¾ miles (W. S. W.) from Uppingham; containing 48 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13, and in the gift of T. Walker, and G. Bellairs, Esqrs.: the tithes have been commuted for £202, and the glebe contains 37½ acres. John Boyville in 1465 obtained leave of Edward IV. to erect an almshouse here in honour of the Blessed Virgin, for a chaplain and three persons, and to settle lands upon them in mortmain, of the annual value of £10. Stockerston Hall is a handsome brick mansion, the residence of Mr. Walker.



**STOCKHAM**, a township, in the parish and union of **RUNCORN**, hundred of **BUCKLOW**, N. division of the county of **CHESTER**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E.) from **Frodsham**; containing 43 inhabitants. It is on the road from **Runcorn** to **Northwich**, and comprises 323 acres, the soil of which is clay.

**STOCKHILL**, with **MIDDLETON**, a township, in the parish of **ILKLEY**, Upper division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, W. riding of **YORK**,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W.) from **Otley**; containing 186 inhabitants. These two hamlets comprise about 2280 acres of land, the property of **William Middleton, Esq.**, of **Middleton Lodge**, an ancient mansion in the Gothic style, near which is a neat Roman Catholic chapel.

**STOCKINGFORD**, a district chapelry, in the parish and union of **NUNEATON**, Atherstone division of the hundred of **HEMLINGFORD**, N. division of the county of **WARWICK**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (W.) from **Nuneaton**; containing 1386 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Vicar of **Nuneaton**; income, £120. The chapel, erected in 1824, and dedicated to **St. Paul**, is a handsome building with a square embattled tower.

**STOCKLAND** (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **AXMINSTER**, S. division of **DEVON**, 6 miles (N. E. by E.) from **Honiton**; containing 1841 inhabitants, of whom 1328 are in the portion of the parish exclusive of the chapelry of **Dalwood**. The parish comprises 10,000 acres: the surface is hilly, and the soil a rich marl; dairy-farming prevails, and considerable quantities of wheat are grown. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 13. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; patrons, the Freeholders and Inhabitants: the tithes of the parish, exclusive of **Dalwood**, have been commuted for £309 payable to the impropiators, and £450 payable to the vicar, who has also a glebe of one acre. The church is a large ancient structure. There is a chapel of ease at **Dalwood**; and a national school is supported by subscription, and an allowance of £10 a year from lands left for charitable purposes.

**STOCKLAND-BRISTOL**, a parish, in the union of **BRIDGWATER**, hundred of **CANNINGTON**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, 7 miles (N. W. by N.) from **Bridgwater**; containing 193 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 9. 4., and in the patronage of **Thomas Daniel, Esq.** The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £60, and the vicarial for £151; the glebe comprises 16 acres.

**STOCKLEWATH-BOUND**, a township, in the parish of **CASTLE-SOWERBY**, union of **PENRITH**, **LEATH** ward, E. division of **CUMBERLAND**, 8 miles (S. by W.) from **Carlisle**; containing 291 inhabitants. Within the township is **Castle-Steads**, a Roman camp, 188 yards long and 160 broad, which has an inner and an outer rampart. It is placed in a triangular position with, and at an equal distance from, two other fortifications, called **Whitestones** and **Stoneraise**, the latter whereof, it is supposed, was originally a burial-ground of the Druids, afterwards occupied by the Romans. About a mile from these are vestiges of a Druidical temple, where three stone coffins, containing human bones and other relics, have been found; and a little to the south are fragments of a large rocking-stone, to which an avenue of stones seems to have led.

**STOCKLEY**, a township, in the parish of **BRANCEPETH**, N. W. division of **DARLINGTON** ward, union, and

S. division of the county of **DURHAM**,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from **Durham**; containing 53 inhabitants. It comprises about 1160 acres: the village is situated near the source of a rivulet to which the township gives name. The tithes have been commuted for £49.

**STOCKLEY**, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of **CALNE**, **Chippenham** and **Calne**, and N. divisions of **WILTS**; containing 175 inhabitants.

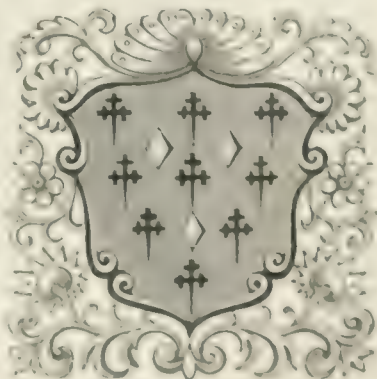
**STOCKLEY-ENGLISH** (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **CREDITON**, hundred of **WEST BUDLEIGH**, **Crediton** and N. divisions of **DEVON**,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. by E.) from **Crediton**; containing 161 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £116.

**STOCKLEY-POMEROY** (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **CREDITON**, hundred of **WEST BUDLEIGH**, **Crediton** and N. divisions of **DEVON**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from **Crediton**; containing 258 inhabitants. It is situated on the road between **Crediton** and **Tiverton**, and comprises by computation 1300 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 6. 8.; net income, £222; patron, the Bishop of **Exeter**. There is a glebe-house, and the glebe consists of about 41 acres. The church contains portions of several styles; the nave is the most ancient part, and is entered by a rich Norman doorway: the chancel has an old lancet window, and a piscina with a trefoiled head; there are some specimens of handsomely carved oak, and the stone steps of a rood-loft still remain.

**STOCKLINCH, MAGDALENE** (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish in the union of **CHARD**, hundred of **ABDICK** and **BULSTONE**, W. division of the county of **SOMERSET**,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. E.) from **Ilminster**; containing 92 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 4. 7; net income, £140; patron, the Rev. **James Upton**.

**STOCKLINCH, OTTERSAY** (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **CHARD**, hundred of **ABDICK** and **BULSTONE**, W. division of the county of **SOMERSET**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E.) from **Ilminster**; containing 132 inhabitants. The living is discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 9. 2.; net income, £148; patron, **Jeffreys Allen, Esq.**

**STOCKPORT** (*St. MARY*), a newly-enfranchised borough, a market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of **MACCLESFIELD**, N. division of the county of **CHESTER**; comprising the chapelries of **Distley**, **Dukinfield**, **Hyde**, **Marple**, **Norbury**, and **Romiley**, and the townships of **Bramhall**, **Bredbury**, **Brinnington**, **Etchells**, **Offerton**, **Stockport**, **Torkington**, and **Werneth**; and containing 84,282 inhabitants, of whom 28,431 are in the town, 39 miles (N. E. by E.) from **Chester**, and 179 (N. W. by N.) from **London**. This place, from its situation near a common centre, whence several Roman roads diverged, is supposed to have been a Roman military station. The fort is thought to have occupied the summit of **Castle Hill**, where the Saxons subsequently erected a baronial castle; from which, expressive of its



Arms



situation in the woods, the town derived its name Stokeport, or Stockport. Though not mentioned in Domesday book, it is of considerable antiquity, and, till the Conquest, was a military post of some importance, most probably one of those laid waste by the Normans on their conquest of the island. In confirmation of this opinion may be adduced the name of an adjacent vill called Portwood, also omitted in the survey, the first notice of which occurs in the records of the lands of the Baron of Dunham, under the name of Brinnington, or the burnt town. In 1173, the castle of Stokeport was held by Geoffrey de Costentyn, against Henry II.; whether in his own right or not, is uncertain. The first baron appears, from the best authority, to have been Ranulph le Dapifer, progenitor of the De Spencers, from whom it passed to Robert de Stokeport, who, in the reign of Henry III., made the town a free borough. In 1260 it obtained the grant of a fair for seven days commencing on the festival of St. Wilfrid, and a market on Friday. During the civil war, it was garrisoned for the parliament; but Prince Rupert, advancing against it with a party of the royal troops, expelled the garrison, and took possession for the king: it was, however, subsequently seized by the parliamentarians, who retained it till the termination of the war. In 1745, Stockport was visited by the troops of the Pretender, both on their approach to Derby, and in their retreat; on the latter occasion, the bridge over the Mersey had been destroyed, and the rebels, with Prince Charles, were compelled to wade through the river, in order to effect their escape. Of the ancient castle not a vestige can be traced: a circular brick edifice was erected on the site by the late Sir George Warren, as a hall for the sale of muslin, for which article it was his wish to make the town a mart; but since the failure of that project the building has been converted into an inn.

STOCKPORT is situated on elevated ground, of irregular and precipitous ascent, and the south-eastern portion is intersected by the Goit and the Tame, which at their confluence in the centre of the borough form the river Mersey. From the valleys through which these rivers run the houses rise in successive tiers round the sides of the hill, from the base to the summit; and the numerous extensive factories elevated one above another, and spreading over the town, present, when lighted during the winter months, a remarkably striking appearance. The most ancient part surrounds the church and market-place, on the high ground overlooking the Mersey, from the bank of which several steep streets, ascending the acclivity, lead to the market-place, whence various other streets diverge in different directions. Many of the houses at the base of the hill have apartments excavated in the rock, which is of soft red sandstone. The principal street, called the Underbank, follows the direction of the Roman road leading southward to Buxton; to the north of the church is the site of the ancient castle, and of the Roman military works. The town extends, on the south, a considerable distance along the road to London; on the north-east, by a bridge over the Mersey, to Portwood; on the west, in the direction of Cheadle; and towards Manchester by another bridge across the Mersey, on the north, into the suburban township of Heaton-Norris, in the county of Lancaster. The Wellington road was designed in 1824, with a view to cross the river without the neces-

sity of descending from the high grounds on each side to the level of the vale of the Mersey. It consists of a noble bridge across the valley and the river, of eleven arches, of which nine are on the Cheshire, and two on the Lancashire, side. The arch over the river has a span of more than 90 feet, and is built of hard white stone from the Saddleworth and Runcorn quarries; some of the arches on the Cheshire side are carried over streets, the thoroughfare being continued underneath, and others are closed up, forming commodious warehouses. The expense of this work, which was completed in less than two years, was £40,000. Between Wellington and Lancashire bridges, is Vernon foot-bridge over the Mersey, forming an intermediate and more direct communication between the town and Heaton-Norris; it was built by subscription, the first stone being laid in 1828.

The town is well paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. An act of parliament for incorporating a gas company, and another for the construction of water-works, were obtained in 1825; and in 1837, the corporation obtained a general improvement act, under which they purchased the property of the gas company, the profits from which are applied to borough purposes. An act was passed in 1847 to establish public parks, to purchase or lease water-works, to erect bridges, and to make other communications within the borough. There are several newsrooms and libraries; and a mechanics' institute, to which use a theatre has been converted. The winding and throwing of silk, for which mills were first established here upon the Italian plan, have been nearly superseded by the cotton manufacture, which has for some years been the staple trade of the town; there are still some respectable silk factories, but the latter manufacture, ever since its introduction, has been rapidly increasing, and has attained, both for its extent and the perfection to which it has been brought, a very high degree of celebrity. Within the town, including Heaton-Norris and Portwood, are not less than fifty cotton-factories, worked by steam-engines and water-wheels; the printing of calico is carried on to a great extent, and there are many large dye-houses in the vicinity. The weaving of calico has spread over all the neighbouring villages, which in some instances have become virtually a part of the town. The manufacture of hats has been established; there are several thread manufactories, and connected with the various branches of manufacture, the construction of machinery affords employment to a great number of persons.

The importance of Stockport, as a manufacturing town, has been materially promoted by the facility and the abundance of its supply of coal from Poynton, Worth, and Norbury, and the neighbouring districts on the line of the Manchester and Ashton canal. This canal joins the Peak-Forest canal (a branch of the latter extending to the town), and affords a direct communication with the principal towns in the kingdom. The Manchester and Birmingham railway passes through the borough, and crosses the valley of the Mersey by an immense viaduct, which is considered one of the most magnificent works connected with railways. The viaduct is 2180 feet long, 31 broad and 106 above the level of the stream, and is supported on 22 semicircular arches of 63 feet span, with two abutment arches of 18 feet



span: the piers are of stone, 10 feet thick, and 40 feet high before the springing of the arches; the rest of the structure is of brick. There is a short railway to Guide-Bridge, near Ashton, on the Manchester and Sheffield line; it was completed in 1847, and is called the Stockport and Ashton Junction. In 1846 an act was passed for a railway to Birkenhead; and in the same year an act was obtained for a railway to Buxton, Bakewell, Matlock, and Ambergate, there to join the Midland railway. The market, held on Friday, is more abundantly supplied with corn, meal, and cheese, than any other in the county. In the higher part of the town (the Hill-gate), convenient shambles, covering an area of 2000 square yards, were built in 1827; but the inhabitants do not use this market, preference being given to the general one in the centre of the town. The fairs are on March 4th and 25th, May 1st, and October 23rd, for cattle.

Stockport was anciently incorporated, and retained the office of mayor, though little more than nominal, until the passing of the Municipal Corporations' act. The government is now vested in a mayor, 14 aldermen, and 42 councillors, under that act: the municipal and parliamentary boundaries, which contain 2505 acres, are co-extensive; the borough is divided into six wards, and the number of magistrates is 17. By the act 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the town was constituted a parliamentary borough, with the privilege of sending two members; the mayor is returning officer. Petty sessions take place every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday; and courts leet and baron are held twice in the year, at which the lord of the manor appoints two constables and other officers to the number of 50, who are sworn into office at an adjourned court. The powers of the county debt-court of Stockport, established in 1847, extend over part of the registration-district of Stockport. The churchwardens are chosen by the lords of the manors of Bramhall, Bredbury, Brinnington, and Norbury, who from time immemorial have represented the parish in ecclesiastical matters.

The **LIVING** is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £70. 6. 8., and in the patronage of Lady Vernon; net income, £1882. The ancient church, supposed to have been erected in the fourteenth century, having fallen to decay, was rebuilt with the exception of the chancel, at an expense of £30,000, by act of parliament passed in the 50th of George III., and an extensive cemetery added to it. The present structure is a handsome building in the later English style, with a lofty square tower crowned by a parapet and pinnacles; the pillars of the nave are carried up to the roof, producing an unusual but impressive effect, from the loftiness of their elevation. The chancel, which was in the decorated style, has undergone considerable alteration, but still retains some of the ancient stone stalls, which are of elegant design; and several of the old monuments have been preserved. *St. Peter's* district church, a neat edifice of brick, was built in 1768, at the expense of William Wright, Esq., of Mottram St. Andrew, to whom a handsome mural monument has been erected in the centre of the north aisle: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £220; patron, the Rev. H. Wright. The church dedicated to *St. Thomas* was erected in 1825, by the Parliamentary Commissioners, at an expense of £14,555, and is in the Grecian style, with a tower sur-

mounted by a cupola; the principal entrance is at the east end, through a noble portico of six lofty Ionic pillars, and the interior of the edifice is handsomely decorated. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £110; patron, the Rector of Stockport. A church district, called *St. Matthew*, was formed in 1844, and endowed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners: the living is in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of Chester, alternately. Other incumbencies are noticed under the heads of Bredbury, Distley, Dukinfield, Hyde, Marple, Norbury, Portwood, Romiley, and Werneth. In the town are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, the New Connexion of Methodists, the Society of Friends, Primitive and Warrenite Methodists, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics. A public cemetery has been established; the grounds are several acres in extent, and a neat chapel has been erected.

The free grammar school was founded in 1482, by Sir Edmund Shaa, citizen and goldsmith of London, who endowed it with £10 per annum, to which several benefactions have been added. The Goldsmiths' Company, who are the patrons, have erected a handsome school-room, with a house for the master, in the later English style, at an expense of £4500, on a site in the Wellington-road presented by Lady Vernon. The master has a salary of £225, and the usher one of £105. The national school, established in 1826, is a spacious edifice of brick fronted with stone; 2000 children of both sexes are instructed in the establishment. The Stockport Sunday school, upon a very comprehensive plan, admitting children of all denominations, was established in 1805; and an extensive building of brick, four stories high, was erected for its use, at an expense of £10,000, raised by subscription: there are 4000 children belonging to the institution; and attached to it are four branch schools, in the vicinity of the town, built at a cost of £6000, in which 1500 children are taught. On the eastern side of the old churchyard are six almshouses, founded by an ancestor of the late Sir George Warren, in 1685, for aged men: the allowance was augmented by Humphrey Warren, Esq., who died in the middle of the last century, and the late Lady Bulkeley bequeathed £1200 vested in trustees for the same purpose, and £1000 for the poor of Stockport. An infirmary was erected in 1833, on the Wellington-road, at an expense of £6300, raised by subscription; it is an elegant stone structure, forming a prominent feature in the approach to the town. The poor-law union of Stockport comprises 17 parishes or places, 15 of which are in the county of Chester, and 2 in Lancaster; and contains a population of 85,672.

**STOCKSFIELD-HALL**, a township, in the parish of BYWELL ST. ANDREW, union of HEXHAM, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5 miles (N.W.) from Corbridge, containing 29 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the river Tyne, over which a bridge was built here in 1838, and comprises about 200 acres, mostly arable land. The soil is gravelly, producing, particularly in moist seasons, excellent crops of grain, and the scenery, which is very beautiful, is from one part quite panoramic. The Newcastle and Carlisle railway has a station in the township. The tithes have been commuted for £40.

**STOCKTON**, a township, in the parish of MATRAS, union of WREXHAM, Higher division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 1½



mile (S. S. W.) from Malpas; containing 31 inhabitants. It comprises 196 acres, the soil of which is partly sand and partly clay. The tithes have been commuted for £26. 4.

STOCKTON (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of LODDON and CLAVERING, hundred of CLAVERING, E. division of NORFOLK, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from Beccles; containing 129 inhabitants, and comprising about 960 acres of land, chiefly arable. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £275; patron, the Duke of Norfolk: the glebe contains 32 acres. The church is in the later English style, with a circular tower.

STOCKTON (*St. CHAD*), a parish, in the union of SHIFFNALL, Shifnall division of the hundred of BRIMSTREE, S. division of SALOP, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Shifnall; containing 422 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the west by the river Severn, and traversed by the road from Shifnall to Bridgnorth. It comprises by admeasurement 3163 acres, of which 1760 are arable, about 1146 pasture, and 257 woodland. The soil is a sandy loam, and the chief produce consists of wheat, turnips, and barley; the surface is agreeably diversified with hill and dale. Apley Terrace, a natural eminence several miles in length, commences here, and commands fine views, particularly of Apley Park, part of which is also situated in this parish. The living is a rectory, with the living of Boningale annexed, valued in the king's books at £13. 11. 3., and in the gift of the Whitmore family: the tithes have been commuted for £589. 15., and the glebe comprises 184 acres. The church is an ancient structure, containing about 300 sittings.

STOCKTON (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHAM, Southam division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, S. division of the county of WARWICK,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Southam; containing 452 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Southam to Dunchurch, and comprises 1363a. 12p., of which about 1315 acres are cultivated, and chiefly arable; the surface is in general flat, and the soil rests upon blue lias. The Warwick and Napton canal intersects the parish at its northern boundary. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 7. 1.; net income, £283; patrons, the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford: the tithes were commuted for land in 1791, and there is a glebe-house. The church is partly in the decorated English style, with a tower; the nave is of much more modern date than either the tower or chancel. Here are two parochial schools, one for boys and one for girls. Fossils are frequently found in the neighbourhood.

STOCKTON (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of WARMINSTER, hundred of ELSTUB and EVERLEY, Warminster and S. divisions of WILTS, 2 miles (W. by N.) from Wily; containing 307 inhabitants. The parish is washed by the small stream Wily, and comprises 2083a. 3r. 2p. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 2. 1.; net income, £440; patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The tithes were commuted for land in 1809; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe altogether contains about 600 acres. The church is an ancient structure. An almshouse was founded in 1657, under the will of John Topp, sen., who bequeathed £1000 for charitable uses; the revenue of

the charity is nearly £200 per annum. A mansion here, built in the Elizabethan style by the same person, is still in good preservation; the principal room contains some fine oak carving in its original state. A Roman road crosses the southern extremity of the parish, and there are British and Roman earthworks.

STOCKTON (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of MARTLEY, Lower division of the hundred of DONDINGTREE, Hundred-House and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 14 miles (N. W.) from Worcester; containing 130 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Teme, and comprises 856 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, 50 in hop-grounds, and the remainder pasture; the surface is hilly, the soil a heavy loam, and the scenery picturesque. The road from Worcester to Ludlow passes through. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 13. 11½.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. William Francis Raymond, A.M. The tithes have been commuted for £220; and there is a glebe of 21 acres, with a glebe-house. The church, a very old edifice, has been lately restored at a cost of £300: it contains a vault and a monument to a family named Walsh. A Sunday school is supported by the rector.

STOCKTON-ON-THE-FOREST, a parish, in the wapentake of BULMER, union and N. riding of YORK, 4 miles (N. E.) from York; containing 389 inhabitants. It comprises 3270 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and the remainder grass land; the surface is level. Hedge-row timber, a remnant of the ancient forest of Galtres, grows in abundance; and numerous rare plants are scattered about the common. Stockton Hall is a fine brick mansion. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Archbishop of York, with a net income of £157: the tithes, with certain exceptions, were commuted for land and a money payment in 1813. The church was rebuilt in 1843, at an expense of about £650. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a parochial school is supported by subscription, aided by £10 per annum, left by Thomas Wilkinson.

STOCKTON-UPON-TEES (*St. THOMAS*), an incorporated market-town, an inland port, a parish, and the head of a union, in the S. W. division of STOCKTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM; containing, with the townships of Preston and East Hartburn, 10,071 inhabitants, of whom 9825 are in the town, 20 miles (S. S. E.) from Durham, and 244 (N. by W.) from London.



Corporation Seal.

This place is of considerable antiquity, and the discovery of a Roman coin near the castle site has led to the conjecture that it was a station of that people, but nothing to warrant the opinion is recorded. It formed part of the possessions of the see of Durham at an early period, and the castle was occupied by Hugh de Pudsey, bishop of the diocese in the reign of Richard I. His successor, Philip de Poitou, entertained King John here in 1214, and the charter granted by that monarch to the burgesses of Newcastle bears date at Stockton. It continued to be the occasional residence of the bishops, and seems to



have escaped in a great measure the commotions and border feuds which agitated this part of England, with the exception of an inroad of the Scots in 1322, who plundered and burnt the town. At the period of the civil war in the 17th century, the castle was taken by the royalists, some importance being attached to its commanding the old passage of the Tees; it was afterwards surrendered to the republican forces, and in 1645 was garrisoned by the Scots, but delivered by them to the English. In 1647 it was ordered by the parliament to be dismantled, and about five years subsequently its complete destruction was accomplished, no part of the structure now remaining, although the fosse may still be traced. The town suffered severely from the overflowing of the Tees, in 1771, 1783, and 1822.

It is situated on an eminence on the northern bank of the river, and has advanced rapidly in prosperity since the middle of the 17th century, at which period it consisted principally of mean hovels, the better houses being constructed with "post and pile," and not one built of brick. The town is now one of the cleanest and handsomest towns in the northern part of the kingdom. The main street, which is about half a mile in length, is broad, and contains numerous well-built houses, chiefly of brick, with a few of stone erected with the materials of the dilapidated castle: from this thoroughfare smaller streets branch off towards the river, and on different sides of the town a great number of new houses have been recently built. The streets are well paved, under the authority of an act of parliament passed in 1822; and in 1846 an act was passed for more effectually lighting the town. A good stone bridge over the Tees was commenced in 1764, and completed in 1769, at an expense of £8000; it has five elliptical arches, of which the central is 72 feet in span, and 23 above low-water mark. A second bridge was erected in 1843. The theatre, in Green-Dragon-yard, Finkle-street, is an inferior building; a mechanics' institute, with a library, was established in 1824, and there are a subscription library and two newsrooms. Races are held in August, a week after those of York, at Tibbersley, about three miles from Stockton; and assemblies occasionally.

The situation of Stockton, at a distance of twelve miles only from the sea, and on a river navigable eight miles above the town, affords it many advantages; and the increased shipping, and amount of duties, evince the progressive extension of its mercantile interests. The port is a member of that of Newcastle; the dues, from the payment of which vessels belonging to the cinque-ports are exempt, are the property of the bishop, and are held on lease by the corporation. Ships of large size were formerly obliged to receive and unload their cargoes at Portrack, which though only a mile from the town by land, is by the circuitous course of the river more than four times that distance. But in 1808, a company was incorporated by act of parliament, called the Tees Navigation Company; and a cut was made from Portrack to the town, capable of admitting vessels of 300 tons' burthen. This improvement greatly benefited trade, and amply repaid the shareholders; and in 1828 an act was obtained for the extension of the cut to Newport on the south shore, and for the construction of other works for deepening the river, and facilitating the navigation between Stockton and the sea; all of which

have been carried into effect under the superintendence of Mr. W. A. Brooks. The cut to Newport is three-quarters of a mile in length, and 80 yards broad; and at a comparatively small outlay of capital, the navigation of the Tees has been so much improved that vessels drawing 15 feet water can, in ordinary spring tides, sail up to the quays at Stockton; whereas previously, trading vessels of not more than 100 tons were obliged to discharge great part of their cargoes before they could approach the town. The shifting sand-banks, also, in the bed of the river, which greatly obstructed its navigation, have been completely removed by the construction of jetties contracting the channel. The great increase of shipping consequent upon the introduction of the coal-trade into the Tees, rendered the exhibition of lights at the mouth indispensable. Two leading lights on the Durham shore, one red, and the other bright, serve as guides to clear the Redcar rocks, and make for the red-bar buoy, from which two other lights on the Bran sand, on the north side of the estuary, lead up the channel, till it becomes necessary to change the course for a floating light near the fifth buoy, where secure anchorage is found in four fathoms at low water. Formerly, the sailing course into the Tees was much more direct and convenient for a southern trade; and the Navigation Company have it in contemplation to restore the course of the river to its old bed, which ranged nearly due east and west.

In 1815, the town was made a bonding-port for certain goods. Its principal trade coastwise is with London, Hull, Leith, Sunderland, &c., and comprises the exportation of most articles of agricultural produce, coal, linen and worsted yarn, and particularly lead, of which many hundred tons, brought chiefly from Yorkshire and the borders of Durham and Northumberland, are annually shipped. Lead also forms the chief article of exportation in the foreign trade, which is with the Baltic, Holland, Hamburg, and the British colonies, whence it receives in return materials for ship-building, timber for other purposes, tallow, &c. Two shipping companies have been established in the London, and two in the foreign, trade. The number of vessels registered at the port, of above 50 tons, is 253, and their aggregate burthen 53,353 tons.

The principal branches of manufacture are connected with shipping: there are two ship-builders' yards, five factories for sailcloth, two rope-walks, two iron-foundries, and a block and pump manufactory; also three breweries, some corn-mills, a mill for spinning yarn, and one for worsted. The fishery of the Tees was formerly a great source of prosperity to the town, but it has considerably declined; it belongs to the Bishop of Durham, and is gratuitously open to poor fishermen under certain regulations. A railroad from Witton-Park and other collieries, by Darlington, to this place, twenty-five miles and a half in length, was constructed in 1825, chiefly for the conveyance of coal from the great Auckland field: the line was subsequently extended to Middlesbrough and Redcar. A branch of the Clarence railway from the inland districts also extends to Stockton. Another branch, commencing in the township of Billingham, and called the Stockton and Hartlepool railway, proceeds in a north-east direction, and afterwards along the sea coast until it reaches the harbour of Hartlepool. It is chiefly used for the conveyance of coal, for which it was com-



pleted November 12th, 1840, but passengers are also conveyed, for whose accommodation, and for traffic in general merchandise, it was opened on the 10th of February, 1841. An act was passed in 1846 for a direct railway from Stockton to Northallerton,  $20\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length. The market, granted by Bishop Anthony Beck in 1310, is on Wednesday and Saturday, and is well attended; the shambles, erected in 1825, in front of the town-hall, form a neat range of inclosed brick buildings. A handsome stone column of the Doric order, thirty-three feet high, stands in the centre of the market-place. Fairs are held on the last Wednesday before May 13th and on November 23rd, which are general and statute fairs; and there are cattle-fairs on the last Wednesday in every month.

The period at which Stockton was incorporated is uncertain, but is supposed to be about the commencement of the 13th century; the last charter was granted by Bishop Cosin, in 1666. The government is now vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, under the act 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the borough is divided into two wards; the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, and three others have been appointed by commission. The town comprises two constablewicks, one called the Borough, which is wholly freehold, and the other termed the Town, which is partly held by copy of court roll under the Bishop of Durham, and partly by long leases under the vicar of the parish. The bishop is lord of the borough, and by his steward holds courts leet and baron, at which suits of trespass and debts under 40s. are cognizable; a halmote court occurs twice a year, in which similar causes are tried, and petty-sessions for Stockton ward are holden here. The powers of the county debt-court of Stockton, established in 1847, extend over part of the registration-district of Stockton and Sedgefield. The town-hall, built in 1735, and enlarged in 1744, stands nearly in the centre of the main street, and is a handsome quadrangular building of brick, surmounted by a light clock-tower and a spire, with a piazza extending along the lower story on its north side.

Stockton was formerly a chapelry, in the parish of Norton, from which it was separated by an act of parliament obtained in 1713. The LIVING is a vicarage not in charge; net income, £400; patron, the Bishop; impropiator, R. W. Myddleton, Esq. The ancient chapel, supposed to have been erected about the year 1237, was taken down, and the present church was completed in 1712, at an expense of about £1600: it is a neat and commodious edifice of brick, with a tower 80 feet high; in the vestry-room is a small library, chiefly of theological works. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, to which a district containing a population of 4000 persons has been assigned, occupies a site given by Bishop Van Mildert. It is a handsome structure in the decorated English style, with an octagonal tower surmounted by a graceful spire, and contains 1200 sittings, of which 400 are free, in consideration of a grant of £600 from the Incorporated Society. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £300; patron, the Bishop. There are places of worship for Particular Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive Methodists, Unitarians, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. The Roman Catholic chapel, on the road to Norton, is after a design by Welby Pugin.

A charity school was founded by subscription, in 1721, since which period it has been endowed with various bequests and donations, including £1100 by George Brown in 1811, £950 by George Sutton in 1815, £700 by the Bishop of Durham in 1824, £200 by John Swainson, and £100 each by the trustees of Lord Crewe's Charity and Nicholas Swainson, altogether producing an annual income of £250. The present building was erected in 1819, and the school is now conducted on the national system. A school of industry for girls, instituted in 1803, is supported partly by endowment. Stockton, in conjunction with Norton, is entitled to a scholarship at Brasenose College, Oxford, with an endowment of £8 per annum, founded by Dr. Claymond, formerly vicar of Norton. Some almshouses, originally erected about the year 1682, were rebuilt in 1816, from a gift of £3000 by George Brown, Esq.; they contain a committee-room and dispensary, and thirty-six apartments. Elizabeth Bunting, in 1765, bequeathed the sum of £300 for the benefit of poor persons, which was invested in the purchase of £378. 13. three per cent. consols. The union comprises 42 parishes or places, of which 30 are in the county of Durham, and 12 in the N. riding of York; and contains altogether a population of 33,743. Stockton is the birthplace of Joseph Ritson, author of *Ancient Songs and Metrical Romances*; of Brass Crosby, mayor of London during the commotions occasioned by Wilkes; and of Joseph Reed, a dramatic poet.

STOCKWELL, a suburban district, and a chapelry, in the parish and union of LAMBETH, E. division of the hundred of BRIXTON and of the county of SURREY, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from the heart of London. This place, which includes ranges of handsome houses extending on both sides of the road from Kennington to Clapham, has within the last few years been greatly increased by the erection of numerous pleasing villas and elegant cottages. The streets are partially lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from the South London water-works. There is a large ale brewery. The chapel, erected by Archbishop Secker, was originally dependent on the mother church at Lambeth; it has been repaired within the last few years, and a district has been assigned to it. An additional church, dedicated to St. Michael, was consecrated November 18, 1841; it is a commodious structure, with a steeple 106 feet high, and cost £5000: the organ and clock were presented by Mr. S. B. Brooke. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Incumbent of St. Mark's, Kennington. There is a proprietary grammar school in Park-road, erected at an expense of £1658, a handsome building fronted with Bath stone, in the Elizabethan style. A chapel was opened in February 1846, chiefly for the use of the pupils, by the Bishop of Winchester; it is in the early English style, and arranged in the same way as a college chapel. The Independents have a place of worship. A national school, of which the first stone was laid by Archbishop Sutton, was erected in 1818.

STOCKWITH, EAST, a township, in the parish and union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of CORRINGHAM, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Gainsborough; containing 266 inhabitants. A church in the early English style, with a bell-turret, was built in 1845-6, partly by the Church Commissioners. The living is in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.



**STOCKWITH, WEST**, a chapelry, in the parish of **MISTERTON**, union of **GAINSBOROUGH**, North-Clay division of the wapentake of **BASSETLAW**, N. division of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from **Gainsborough**; containing 651 inhabitants, and comprising about 630 acres. The village forms a long line of buildings on the west bank of the **Trent**, at the point where the river **Idle** and the **Chesterfield** canal fall into that river. It has risen from a small hamlet to a flourishing river-port, or creek, under **Hull**, since the **Idle** was made navigable to **Bawtry**, and since the formation of the **Chesterfield** canal, which has a commodious basin at the south end of the village. The chapel was built in 1722, pursuant to the will of **William Huntington**, and is endowed with a house and 6 acres of land, and a farm at **Gunhouse**, consisting of 76*a.* 2*r.* 27*p.* There is a place of worship for **Wesleyans**.

**STOCKWOOD** (*St. EDWOLD*), a parish, in the union of **SHERBORNE**, liberty of **SUTTON-POINTZ**, **Sherborne** division of **DORSET**, 9 miles (S. S. W.) from **Sherborne**; containing 28 inhabitants. It comprises 692*a.* 2*r.* 12*p.*, about one-third of which is arable, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and coppice; the soil is clay, and the surface generally level, though the parish is surrounded with hills. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 13. 4., and in the patronage of **Miss E. Bellamy**: the tithes have been commuted for £125, and the glebe contains 42½ acres. The church has sittings for about fifty persons.

**STODDAY**, with **ASHTON**.—See **ASHTON**.

**STODMARSH** (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **BRIDGE**, hundred of **DOWNHAMFORD**, lathe of **St. AUGUSTINE**, E. division of **KENT**, 4½ miles (E. N. E.) from **Canterbury**; containing 145 inhabitants. It comprises 690*a.* 1*r.* 9*p.*, of which 259 acres are arable, 321 meadow, 61 pasture, 20 woodland, 11 hop-grounds, and 7 orchard and homesteads. The living is a donative, endowed with the rectorial tithes; net income, £128; patron, the **Archdeacon of Canterbury**. The church is in the early English style.

**STODY** (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **ERPINGHAM**, hundred of **HOLT**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from **Holt**; containing 187 inhabitants. The parish comprises an area of 1276*a.* 3*r.* 26*p.*, of which the greater portion is the property of **Lady Suffield**; 51 acres are common or waste. The village is in a picturesque dell, watered by a rivulet running into the **Glaven**. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of **Hunworth** united, valued in the king's books at £6. 3. 4., and in the patronage of **Lady Suffield**: the tithes of **Stody** have been commuted for £230, and the glebe contains 31 acres. The church is a cruciform structure with a circular embattled tower.

**STOFORD**, or **STOLFORD**, a hamlet, in the parish of **STOGURSEY**, union of **WILLITON**, hundred of **CANNINGTON**, W. division of **SOMERSET**; containing 122 inhabitants. An act was passed in 1846 for making a railway to this place from **Bridgwater**, and constructing a harbour here.

**STOGUMBER** (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **WILLITON**, hundred of **WILLITON** and **FREEMANNERS**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, 13 miles (N. W.) from **Taunton**; containing 1384 inhabitants. This parish, which is of considerable extent, is situated on the west of the **Quantox** hills, and some good red-stone is found in it fit

for building purposes. The village, which is large, contains a post-office. A market was formerly held, on Saturday; and a fair still takes place, on May 6th, chiefly for cattle. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 18. 7½.; net income, £239; patrons and appropriators, the **Dean and Chapter of Wells**. The church is a handsome edifice consisting of a nave and aisles, in the later English style; some of the pillars, and the rood-loft, are richly ornamented, and the ancient open oak seats present good specimens of carving. There is a place of worship for **Baptists**. Roman coins have been discovered here.

**STOGURSEY**, or **STOKE-COURCY** (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of **WILLITON**, hundred of **CANNINGTON**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, 8½ miles (N. W. by W.) from **Bridgwater**; containing, with the hamlets of **Burton**, **Knighton**, **Shurton**, **Stoford**, and **Week**, 1467 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the **Bristol Channel**, and comprises 5853 acres, of which 275 are common or waste land. The living is a vicarage, with that of **Lilstock** annexed, valued in the king's books at £16. 7. 6., and in the gift of **Eton College**. Certain tithes belonging to the rector of **Huntspill** were exchanged for corn-rents in 1800, under an inclosure act; and rent-charges in commutation of tithes, under the recent act, of £50, £800, and £370, are payable respectively to an impropriator, to the college, and the vicar. A **Benedictine** priory, a cell to the abbey of **L'Onley**, in **Normandy**, was founded here in the reign of **Henry II.**; it was valued at £58 per annum, and granted by **Henry VI.** to **Eton College**.

**STOKE**, near the city of **CHESTER**.—See **STOAK**.

**STOKE**, a township, in the parish of **ACTON**, union and hundred of **NANTWICH**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 3½ miles (N. W.) from **Nantwich**; containing 119 inhabitants. It comprises 641 acres, partly a sandy and partly a clayey soil. The **Chester** canal passes through the township. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £18. 11. 6., and the impropriate tithes for £14.

**STOKE**, a township, in the parish of **HOPE**, union of **BAKEWELL**, hundred of **HIGH PEAK**, N. division of the county of **Derby**, 1½ mile (N. E.) from **Stoney-Middleton**; containing 46 inhabitants.

**STOKE** (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **Hoo**, lathe of **AYLESFORD**, W. division of **KENT**, 8½ miles (N. E.) from **Rochester**; containing 445 inhabitants. It comprises 2923 acres, of which 1340 are arable, 612 pasture, 940 saltings, and 31 water. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 11. 8.; net income, £180 per annum; patron, **J. Pearson, Esq.**

**STOKE** (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **HENSTEAD**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 4 miles (S.) from **Norwich**; containing 453 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1626 acres. There are extensive mustard, oil, and flour mills; and starch-works. Petty-sessions are held on alternate Fridays. The living is a vicarage; net income, £162; patrons and appropriators, the **Dean and Chapter of Norwich**: the incumbent has a glebe of about 3 acres. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with a square embattled tower. There is a place of worship for **Baptists**. The sum of £16. 16., derived from land allotted at the inclosure, is annually distributed in fuel among the poor.



STOKE (*ST. MILBURGH*), a parish, in the union of LUDLOW, partly in the hundred of MUNSLOW, but chiefly in the liberty of the borough of WENLOCK, S. division of SALOP, 6 miles (N. E. by N.) from Ludlow; containing, with the chapelry of Heath, 596 inhabitants, of whom 533 are in Stoke township. The parish comprises 5121*a.* 3*r.* 30*p.*; the surface is varied, and the scenery in many parts beautifully picturesque. Coal is found; there are some mines in operation, and also quarries of limestone and flagstone. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. George Morgan. The incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £370, and the glebe comprises 80 acres, with a house. The church is a very ancient structure, said to have been built by Milburgha, daughter of Merwald, king of Mercia; it is situated in a romantic dell, in which is a spring, supposed to be one of the sources of the river Lud. At Heath is a chapel of ease in the Norman style, which is greatly admired by antiquaries. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists; and a school has been built on land given by the late Earl of Pembroke: the Hon. Sidney Herbert liberally contributes to its support, and also bestows a large sum to provide clothing for the poor. Old Parr lived for some time in the parish.

STOKE (*ST. GREGORY*), a parish, in the union of TAUNTON, hundred of NORTH CURRY, W. division of SOMERSET, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Langport; containing, with the tythings of East Curry, Curry-Load, and Stathe, 1499 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north-east by the navigable river Parret, and on the north-west by the Tone, which is crossed by three bridges, one of them leading into the Isle of Athelney. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of North Curry, with a net income of £120; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £388, and the vicar of North Curry receives a rent-charge of £147.

STOKE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of TAUNTON, hundred of TAUNTON and TAUNTON-DEAN, W. division of SOMERSET, 2½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Taunton; containing, with the hamlets of Broughton and Stoke-Hill, 315 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 911 acres. Stone is quarried for building, and for burning into lime. The living is a rectory and donative, in the gift of Lord Portman: the tithes have been commuted for £110. There is a place of worship for Independents.

STOKE, a tything, in the parish of BOURNE, poor-law union of WHITCHURCH, hundred of EVINGAR, Kingsclere and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 186 inhabitants.

STOKE, with ASTON, STAFFORD.—See ASTON.

STOKE (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of FOLESHILL, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 1½ mile (E.) from Coventry; containing 936 inhabitants. The parish consists of 920 acres of the richest soil, and is intersected by the Coventry canal. The living is a vicarage not in charge, with that of Sow or Walsgrave annexed, in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £333; impropiator of Stoke, W. Pridmore, Esq., and of Sow, the Earl of Craven. The great tithes of Stoke have been commuted for £102. 16.; and the vicarial for £97. 8., with a glebe of 23 acres.

STOKE-ABBAS (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BEAMINSTER, Bridport division of DORSET, 2 miles (W. by S.) from Beaminster; containing 808 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2303*a.* 2*r.* 5*p.* Here is a stone-quarry, for building purposes, and for burning into lime. From 15 to 20 persons are engaged in a twine manufactory; and a sailcloth, twine, and shoe-thread factory employs 60 or 70 hands. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 15., and in the gift of New College, Oxford: the rectorial tithes have been commuted for £420, and some inappropriate tithes for £15. 11.; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 60 acres. The church is a small ancient building with a tower. The Rev. W. Crowe, late public orator of the university of Oxford, was for some time rector.

STOKE-ALBANY (*ST. BOTOLPH*), a parish, in the union of HARBOROUGH, hundred of CORBY, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 5 miles (E. by N.) from Harborough; containing 362 inhabitants. Stoke, which formerly gave name to a hundred, has the addition of Albany from the family of Albini, the ancient possessors of the lordship. Robert de Toden, a noble Norman to whom the Conqueror gave several lordships, was in possession of lands here at the time of the Domesday survey; and his descendants continued to hold them till the manor passed by marriage to Robert de Roos, who died 13th Edward I. The parish is situated on the road from Harborough to Rockingham, and comprises 1659*a.* 3*r.* 30*p.*, of which 500 acres are arable, 1062 pasture, and 97 woodland; the soil in the northern part is a strong clay, and the rest a light earth, with a substratum of limestone. Standing on an eminence is Stoke Hall, the seat of R. B. Humfrey, Esq., surrounded with plantations. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Watson family, with a net income of £216: the rectorial and inappropriate tithes have each been commuted for £30.

STOKE-ASH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HARTISMERE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 3½ miles (S. W.) from Eye; containing 423 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from London to Norwich, by way of Ipswich; and comprises 1167*a.* 3*r.* 29*p.* Petty-sessions are held monthly. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 1. 3., and in the gift of the Rev. S. W. Bull: there is a glebe-house; the glebe contains about 15½ acres, and the tithes have been commuted for £358. The church consists of a nave and chancel, with an embattled tower. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

STOKE-BARDOLPH, a township, in the parish of GEDLING, union of BASFORD, S. division of the wapentake of THURGARTON and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Nottingham; containing 216 inhabitants. A chapel of ease, a neat building, was erected in 1844, at a cost of £300.

STOKE-BISHOP, a tything, in the parish of WEST-BURY-UPON-TRYM, union of CLIFTON, Lower division of the hundred of HENBURY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2¼ miles (N. W. by N.) from Bristol; containing 2651 inhabitants. The river Avon bounds the place on the south-west.

STOKE, BISHOP'S (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WINCHESTER, hundred of FAWLEY, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 7 miles



(S.) from Winchester; containing 1137 inhabitants. The London and South-Western railway passes on the west, and at a short distance a branch diverges to Gosport, in a south-east direction; a branch also diverges hence, in a north-west direction, to Salisbury. The Winchester canal runs through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 17. 6., and in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester: the tithes have been commuted for £612. 10.; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 21 acres.

STOKE-BLISS, a parish, in the union of TENBURY, partly in the Upper division of the hundred of DODDINGTREE, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, but chiefly in the hundred of BROXASH, county of HEREFORD, 6 miles (S. E.) from Tenbury; containing, with the chapelry of Little Kyre, 351 inhabitants, of whom 207 are in Stoke-Bliss township. The parish is situated on the road from Tenbury to Bromyard, and comprises by admeasurement 2077 acres, of which 1071 form the Herefordshire portion. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 16. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £360; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 35 acres. The church is in the early English style.

STOKE-BRUERNE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of TOWCESTER, hundred of CLELEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3½ miles (E. N. E.) from Towcester; containing 800 inhabitants, of whom 436 are in the township. The whole parish comprises 2616*a.* 1*r.* 23*p.*, whereof 1319 acres are in the township. The Grand Junction canal passes through a tunnel two miles in length, partly in this parish and partly in that of Blisworth. The females are employed in bobbin-lace making. At the inclosure of the parish in 1840, five acres were appropriated for recreation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £30; patrons, the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £539, and the glebe consists of 64 acres. The church is ancient, in the later Norman style, with a tower: it contains a brass monument to the Rev. Dr. Lightfoot. A national school was built by subscription in 1840. Thomas Bosenhoe, in 1510, left 14 acres of land now producing £28 per annum, one moiety for the repairs of the church, and the other for the poor. Another sum, derived from the rent of two cottages and 2½ acres of land, is applied to charitable purposes.

STOKE-BY-CLARE (*ST. AUGUSTINE*), a parish, in the union and hundred of RISBRIDGE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 12 miles (N. W. by N.) from Halstead; containing 868 inhabitants. Richard de Clare, Earl of Hereford, in 1124 removed the monks of Bec, whom his father had placed in the castle of Clare, to this village, first into the parochial church of St. Augustine, and afterwards to a church built for them, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist. In 1415, Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, then patron, procured power to change the society into a college of secular priests, for a dean, six prebendaries, eight vicars, and other officers; and this college was valued in the 26th of Henry VIII. at £324. 4. 1. per annum: Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, was the last dean. A modern house which now stands upon the site was the residence of the well-known miser, John Elwes. The parish comprises 2361 acres,

of which 48 are common or waste land: the navigable river Stour passes on the south. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £130; it is in the patronage of Lady Rush, and the tithes have been commuted for £740. 18. Sir Gervaise Elwes, Bart., in 1678 bequeathed a rent-charge of £10 for teaching children; and there is a fund for apprenticing children amounting to £33 per annum, the rent of 12 acres of land. An almshouse, consisting of three cottages occupied by six widows, was founded by Richard Brown in 1526.

STOKE-CANNON (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of ST. THOMAS, hundred of WONFORD, Wonford and S. divisions of DEVON, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Exeter; containing 490 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 1100 acres, and is crossed by the rivers Exe and Culm; the latter intersects the village, and turns a paper-mill giving employment to about 30 persons. The railroad from Bristol to Exeter also passes through the village. Thirty-two houses, and as many barns, out-houses, and stables, were destroyed by fire here, in April, 1847. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, the appropriators: the great tithes have been commuted for £140, and those of the perpetual curate for £128. The church and manor were given by King Athelstan to the Cathedral of Exeter: the edifice, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt in 1836; the font is an object of great interest, supposed by antiquaries to be at least 700 years old, and the church contains a monument to the memory of a son of Bishop Hall.

STOKE-CHARITY (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of WINCHESTER, hundred of BUDDLESGATE, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 6½ miles (S. by E.) from Whitchurch; containing 167 inhabitants. The South-Western railway passes on the south. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 13. 6½., and in the gift of Corpus Christi College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £420; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church is a very ancient massive edifice, and contains several curious monumental inscriptions.

STOKE-CLIMSLAND, a parish, in the union of LAUNCESTON, N. division of the hundred of EAST, E. division of CORNWALL, 3 miles (N.) from Callington; containing 2073 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the north by the river Inney, which runs into the Tamar on the east; and is situated on the road from Launceston to Callington. It comprises 8717*a.* 1*r.* 12*p.*, of which about 5500 acres are arable, 500 pasture, 760 woodland, coppice, and plantation, 150 orchard, 1300 common, and the rest waste, &c. The soil is light; the surface hilly, and the scenery picturesque and beautiful. A fair for cattle is held on May 29th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £40, and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Cornwall; net income, £621. The church is a very spacious structure, with a fine tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

STOKE-D'ABERNON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ERSOM, Second division of the hundred of ERMINGHAM, W. division of SURREY, 1 mile (S. E. by E.) from Cobham; containing, with the hamlet of Oxshot, 352 inhabitants. This place formerly belonged to the Vincents, who were visited here by Queen Elizabeth. The parish is bounded on the south and west by the



river Mole: in the eastern part the soil is a deep clay; towards the north-east it is gravelly, and in other parts there is a good hazel mould. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 11. 3.; net income, £418; patron, the Rev. Hugh Smith. The church contains monuments to the Vincent family; the pulpit is richly embellished.

STOKE-DAMERALL, a parish, in the hundred of ROBOROUGH, Roborough and S. divisions of DEVON; adjoining the borough of Plymouth, and containing 33,820 inhabitants. This parish, which includes Devonport and Morice-Town, is one of the most extensive in the county; the village occupies an elevated site, and comprises several rows of excellent houses, a crescent, and some private mansions of more than ordinary beauty. Among the important public structures in the parish are, the immense reservoir of the Devonport Water Company, which supplies the government establishments and the neighbourhood in general; the military hospital, a spacious edifice of grey marble, erected in 1797, on the west side of Stonehouse Creek, comprising four large square buildings, of similar size and form, connected by a piazza of forty-one arches; and the Blockhouse, occupying an eminence north of the village, surrounded by a fosse and drawbridge, and commanding a most magnificent prospect. On the eastern bank of the Hamoaze is Morice-Town, consisting principally of four streets, and so named from a former lord of the manor. A ferry was established here in 1800, to communicate with Cornwall, at Tor Point, on the opposite shore: a floating bridge, worked by steam, and held in its course by chains across the bed of the river, was subsequently completed. The sides of the harbour are lined with wharfs, and in the town is a large establishment called the Tamar Brewery. At a short distance is the powder-magazine, which, although it covers an area of five acres, was insufficient in time of war, when line-of-battle ships were fitted up as floating magazines. At Cross Hill is a very extensive quarry of durable slate. A fair is held on Whit-Monday. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 18. 9., and in the gift of the family of St. Aubyn: the tithes have been commuted for £628, and the glebe contains  $23\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The church is a mean but spacious edifice, with a low tower. A second church has been erected, dedicated to St. Michael, which is in the gift of the Rector; and other churches are noticed under the head of Devonport.

STOKE-DOYLE (*St. RUMBALD*), a parish, in the union of OUNDLE, hundred of NAVISFORD, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2 miles (S. W. by S.) from Oundle; containing 169 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the navigable river Nene, and comprises 1600 acres, of which about 40 are wood, and the rest arable and pasture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 2. 11.; income, £142; patron, G. Capron, Esq. There is a glebe-house, and the glebe consists of 36 acres. The church, built about 1715, is in the Grecian style, and contains a fine monument to the memory of Judge Ward.

STOKE, DRY (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of UPPINGHAM, partly in the hundred of GARTREE, S. division of LEICESTERSHIRE, but chiefly in the hundred of WRANDIKE, county of RUTLAND,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. W.) from Uppingham; containing, with the liberty of Holy-Oakes, 51 inhabitants. The living is a rectory,

valued in the king's books at £11. 2. 1., and in the gift of the Marquess of Exeter: the tithes have been commuted for a yearly rent-charge of £385; the glebe contains  $28\frac{1}{2}$  acres.

STOKE, EARL, county WILTS.—See EARL-STOKE.

STOKE, EAST (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WAREHAM and PURBECK, hundred of WINFRITH, Wareham division of DORSET, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Wareham; containing 590 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Wareham to Dorchester, and comprises by admeasurement 5860 acres, consisting of about equal portions of arable, pasture, and heath; the soil is various, comprehending several sandy and gravelly mixtures, with a little clay. The situation is pleasant, commanding a distant view of the Purbeck hills, and embracing a fertile valley watered by the river Froome. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 12. 11.; net income, £326; patrons, Sir W. Oglander, Bart. The church is a neat edifice, built by subscription, in 1827, at an expense of £1700. Bindon Abbey, in the parish, was founded in 1172, by Robert de Newburgh and Maud his wife, who endowed it for monks of the Cistercian order; it was dedicated to St. Mary, and at the Dissolution its revenue was valued at £229. 2. 1., and the site granted to Sir Thomas Poynings. The beautiful remains consist principally of an angle of the tower of the church, and part of the walls, with the foundations.

STOKE, EAST (*St. OSWALD*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, N. division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. W.) from Newark; containing 385 inhabitants. On Stoke field was fought, in 1487, the decisive battle between the armies of Henry VII., and John de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln, who had espoused the cause of Lambert Simnel; the earl and 4000 of his followers were slain. This is said to be the first action in which cannon was used with success. The village is pleasantly situated on the southern bank of the river Trent, and on the Roman fosse-road. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the livings of Coddington and Syerston annexed, valued in the king's books at £8. 13.; net income, £372; patron, the Chancellor of the Cathedral of Lincoln. The tithes were commuted for 250 acres of land, in 1795. The church is on an eminence in front of the Hall. There is a chapel of ease at Elston. An hospital dedicated to St. Leonard was founded here before the time of Henry I., for a master and brethren, a chaplain, and several sick persons; the revenue at the Dissolution was valued at £9.

STOKE-EDITH (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the hundred of RADLOW, union and county of HEREFORD,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E.) from Hereford; containing 347 inhabitants. It comprises 1674 acres, of which 20 are common or waste land. The subsoil is a deep clay; the surface is flat, except in Stoke Park, which is elevated, and commands extensive and beautiful prospects. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Westhide annexed, valued in the king's books at £15, and in the gift of Edward T. Foley, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £320; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 103 acres. An ancient sword, some curious beads, several human skeletons with their faces downwards, and other relics, have been found at Radlow Bush, in the parish.



**STOKE-FERRY** (*ALL SAINTS*), a market-town and parish, in the union of **DOWNHAM**, hundred of **CLACK-CLOSE**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, 38 miles (W. by S.) from **Norwich**, and  $88\frac{1}{2}$  (N. N. E.) from **London**; containing 663 inhabitants. The town is situated on the banks of the river **Wissey**, which is navigable up to it, and on the road from **Lynn** to **Thetford** and **Bury**. An extensive traffic is carried on in malt, corn, timber, and coal. In the reign of **Henry III.** the inhabitants obtained a grant for holding a weekly market and an annual fair, which was confirmed by **Henry VI.** The market was for a long period disused, but has been revived, and is now held on **Friday**, principally for corn; a large fair takes place on **Dec. 6th**, for horses, cattle, &c., and a statute for hiring servants on the **Thursday** after **Old Michaelmas-day**. The parish comprises *2059a. 3r. 25p.*, of which about 1232 acres are arable, 674 pasture and meadow, and 59 woodland; the substratum is chiefly limestone. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £100: the great tithes have been commuted for £247, and the small tithes for £227. 9. The church had formerly a square tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

**STOKE-FLEMING** (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **KINGSBRIDGE**, hundred of **COLERIDGE**, **Stanborough** and **Coleridge**, and S. divisions of **DEVON**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. W.) from **Dartmouth**; containing 736 inhabitants. It is situated on the sea-coast, and comprises 3013 acres, of which 2300 are arable, 500 pasture, and 200 woodland; the soil is light and thin, but of good quality. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £31. 6. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; net income, £649; patron, the **Rev. W. Farwell**. The church has a Norman tower, built apparently at a much earlier period than the body of the edifice: there are some interesting monuments.

**STOKE-GABRIEL** (*ST. GABRIEL*), a parish, in the union of **TOTNES**, hundred of **HAYTOR**, **Paignton** and S. divisions of **DEVON**, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from **Totnes**; containing 691 inhabitants. It comprises about 2000 acres; the surface is hilly, and the soil in general a rich loam. The navigable river **Dart** runs on the south. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 11. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; net income, £163; patrons, **Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart.**, the **Executors of the Rev. J. Templar**, and the **Rev. F. Belfield**, in turn. The church contains an ancient wooden screen. There is a place of worship for Baptists. **Capt. John Davis**, the discoverer of **Davis' Straits**, was born here.

**STOKE-GIFFORD** (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of **CLIFTON**, Upper division of the hundred of **HENBURY**, W. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from **Bristol**; containing 480 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from **Bristol** to **Gloucester**, and comprises 3000 acres by computation; the surface is flat, the soil in some parts sandy and in others clayey. In the parish are several quarries; and here is found a stone called "the landscape stone," which is sold at **Clifton** as the produce of that parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6; total net income, £60; patron, the **Duke of Beaufort**, who holds all the tithes, and pays the vicar a stipend of £25. The church was built in 1150, and has been the burial-place of several noble families. **John Silcocks**, in 1741, bequeathed £200, directing the interest to be applied in teaching children.

**STOKE-GOLDING**, a chapelry, in the parish of **HINCKLEY**, hundred of **SPARKENHOE**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. W.) from **Hinckley**; containing 663 inhabitants. The **Ashby-de-la-Zouch** canal passes through it. The chapel is dedicated to **St. Margaret**. A free grammar school was endowed by **Hester Hodges**, in 1678, with 74 acres of land, now producing about £100 per annum.

**STOKE-GOLDINGTON** (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **NEWPORT-PAGNELL**, hundred of **NEWPORT**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from **Newport-Pagnell**, on the road to **Northampton**; containing, with the hamlet of **Eakley-Lanes**, 855 inhabitants, of whom 754 are in the township of **Stoke-Goldington**. The parish comprises 1675 acres, two-thirds arable and one-third pasture, well wooded. The soil is strong, and suited especially to the growth of wheat and beans; the substratum, to a considerable extent, consists of limestone. The river **Ouse** bounds the parish on the east. The females are employed in making lace. The living is a rectory, united in 1736 to that of **Gayhurst**, and valued in the king's books at £14. 6. 3. The tithes of the commons were commuted for land in 1770. The church is in the early English style, with two chancels and a tower. The Independents have a place of worship; and a national school is supported by subscription. There was formerly a chapel at **Eakley**, which place is said to have been a distinct parish.

**STOKE-HAMMOND** (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **LEIGHTON-BUZZARD**, hundred of **NEWPORT**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, 3 miles (S.) from **Fenny-Stratford**; containing 407 inhabitants. It is situated near the **London** and **Birmingham** railway, and comprises by admeasurement 1523 acres of land, nearly equally divided between arable and pasture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 9. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; net income, £249; patron, the **Bishop of Lincoln**. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1774. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

**STOKE-HILL**, a hamlet, in the parish of **STOKE ST. MARY**, union of **TAUNTON**, hundred of **TAUNTON** and **TAUNTON-DEAN**, W. division of the county of **SOMERSET**; containing 80 inhabitants.

**STOKE-LACY** (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of **BROMYARD**, hundred of **BROXASH**, county of **HEREFORD**, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from **Bromyard**; containing 413 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from **Bromyard** to **Hereford**, and comprises *1992a. 1r. Sp.*, of which nearly half are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture, with 64 acres of hop-grounds. The surface is hilly, and the subsoil a strong clay; stone of excellent quality is quarried for building, and limestone is extensively used for agricultural purposes. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the gift of **John Kempson, Esq.**: the tithes have been commuted for £315. 12.; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains about 20 acres. The body of the church is dilapidated; the chancel has lately been rebuilt by the incumbent, and is considered one of the finest specimens in the county of the early English style. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

**STOKE-LANE** (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of **SHEPTON-MALLET**, hundred of **WHITSTONE**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, 4 miles (N. E.) from **Shepton-**



Mallet; containing 1056 inhabitants. The parish is situated about a mile north of the road from Wells to Frome, and comprises 2074 acres, of which about 256 are arable, 1607 meadow and pasture, and 165 in woods and plantations. The soil in general is shallow and damp; on the north side of the Mendip hills it rests upon a layer of red gravel, and in the other parts there is a substratum of limestone and firestone. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income £120; patron, the Vicar of Doultling; impropriator, Richard Strachey, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for £75, and the vicarial for a like sum. The church was rebuilt in the early English style in 1838.

STOKE, LIMPLEY, a tything, in the chapelry of Winsley, parish, union, and hundred of BRADFORD, Westbury and N. divisions, and Trowbridge and Bradford subdivisions, of WILTS, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Bradford; containing 377 inhabitants. There is a chapel dedicated to St. Mary.

STOKE-LYNE (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of BICESTER, hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. by W.) from Bicester; containing, with the hamlets of Bainton and Fewcott, 601 inhabitants, of whom 347 are in Stoke-Lyne township. The living is a discharged vicarage; net income, £173; patrons, the Trustees of J. Bullock, Esq.; impropriators, the family of Coles. The tithes of the township were commuted for land and a money payment in 1793.

STOKE-MANDEVILLE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WYCOMBE, hundred of AYLESBURY, county of BUCKINGHAM,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Wendover; containing, with the hamlet of Prestwood, 493 inhabitants. The living is annexed, with those of Buckland and Quarrendon, to the vicarage of Bierton.

STOKE-NEAR-NAYLAND (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of SUDBURY, hundred of BABERGH, W. division of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (N. E. by N.) from Nayland; containing 1362 inhabitants. A monastery existed here in the middle of the 10th century, to which Earl Algar, and his daughters Æthelfled and Ægelfled, made considerable donations, it being the burial-place of that noble family. In the parish are, Gifford Hall, an ancient structure with a fine entrance gateway, built in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII.; and Tending Hall, the seat of Sir J. R. Rowley, Bart., formerly the residence of the dukes of Norfolk, where the Earl of Surrey wrote his poems. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £19. 0. 10., and in the gift of Sir J. R. Rowley: the great tithes, belonging to P. Mannock, Esq., have been commuted for £1254, and the vicarial tithes for £305. The church is a spacious structure in the later English style, with a finely-proportioned tower, and contains numerous monuments and some ancient brasses. A chapel for the inhabitants of Leavenheath has lately been erected by subscription: the living is endowed with three acres of land, and £1100 in the funds. There is a Roman Catholic chapel. Sir John Capel, lord mayor of London in 1503, was a native of Stoke. The Rev. William Jones, the well-known author, was vicar.

STOKE-NEXT-GUILDFORD (*St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST*), a parish, in the union of GUILDFORD, First division of the hundred of WOKING, W. division of SURREY,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile (N.) from Guildford; containing 2054 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2314 acres, of

which 88 are common or waste; it is intersected by the Wey canal, and situated on the road to Kingston. Part of it is included within the limits of the borough of Guildford. There are a paper and a flour mill. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 0. 5., and in the gift of certain Trustees: the tithes have been commuted for £679. The church is in the later English style, and contains several neat monuments. James Price bequeathed Bank annuities to the poor, producing a dividend of £96; and three almshouses for six women above 60 years of age, were founded and endowed by Henry and William Parsons, Esqrs. Mrs. Charlotte Smith, the novelist, was buried here.

STOKE, NORTH, a township, in the parish of SOUTH STOKE, union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of WINNIBRIGGS and THREO, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. by W.) from Colsterworth; containing 118 inhabitants. It comprises 1834*a.* 27*p.* of land, the property of Christopher Turnor, Esq., whose fine seat and park here greatly enhance the beauty of the scenery. The tithes were commuted in 1796, for land and corn-rents.

STOKE, NORTH (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WALLINGFORD, hundred of LANGTREE, county of OXFORD, 2 miles (S.) from Wallingford; containing 770 inhabitants, of whom 160 are in the tything of North Stoke. The tything comprises 800 acres by computation. The living is a vicarage, with that of Newnham-Murren annexed, valued in the king's books at £14. 10.; net income, £568; patrons and impropriators, the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. There is a chapel of ease at Ipsden; and at Stoke-Row is a church dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, consecrated in Oct. 1846: the living is in the Vicar's gift.

STOKE, NORTH (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of KEYNSHAM, hundred of BATH-FORUM, E. division of SOMERSET,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W.) from Bath; containing 173 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 800 acres; in the upper part the soil rests upon oolite, and in the lower has a clayey subsoil. On the west flows the Avon, the ground gradually rising from the river to the heights of Lansdowne, which give the title of Marquess to the family of Petty. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 7. 6., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £100; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises 26 acres.

STOKE, NORTH, a parish, in the hundred of POLING, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX, 5 miles (N. by E.) from Arundel; containing 89 inhabitants. The parish comprises 930 acres, of which 482 are arable and woodland, 281 meadow, and the remainder down: the river Arun separates it from South Stoke. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £5. 14. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £57; patron and impropriator, Colonel Wyndham. The church is a cruciform structure in the later English style. A canoe or ancient vessel was found in 1834, under an old drain lying in the course of an arm or tributary of the Arun, and was presented by the Earl of Egremont to the British Museum; it is 35 feet 4 inches in length, nearly 2 feet in depth, and between 4 and 5 in breadth. There are several barrows on the downs.

STOKE-ORCHARD, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of BISHOP'S-CLEEVE, union of TEWKESBURY,



E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 4 miles (S. E.) from Tewkesbury; containing 231 inhabitants, and comprising 1331 acres. The tithes have been commuted for £275. 10., and there is a glebe of three-quarters of an acre.

STOKE-PERO, a parish, in the union of WILLITON, hundred of CARHAMPTON, W. division of SOMERSET, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Porlock; containing 84 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 4000 acres of land, most of which is common. The soil rests on a bed of red gravel, and the rusty appearance of the water among the hills indicates the probability of iron-ore lying beneath. Dundry Beacon, a large mountain, is partly in the parish: its base is about twelve miles in circuit, and its height above the sea at high water is 1770 feet, being the loftiest eminence in the western part of England; it serves as a distant landmark, but the summit is often obscured by clouds. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 10. 10., and in the gift of John Quick, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £68, and the glebe contains 8 acres. The church is a small edifice, with a low tower.

STOKE-POGES (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of ETON, hundred of STOKE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 2 miles (N.) from Slough; containing, with the chapelry of Ditton, and part of the village of Slough, 1528 inhabitants. The splendid mansion and park of Stoke were purchased of Mr. Granville Penn, by the Rt. Hon. Henry Labouchere, president of the Board of Trade, in 1848, for £62,000. A fair is held on Whit-Tuesday. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 17., and in the patronage of Lord Godolphin (the impropiator), with a net income of £319: the great tithes have been commuted for £150, and the vicarial for £68. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a national school is supported by bequests producing an income of £30. An hospital for four men and two women was founded in 1557, by Lord Hastings, of Sloughborough, who endowed it with a rent-charge of about £53, for a chantry priest and four bedesmen. It was originally in Stoke Park, and its noble founder, becoming one of its inmates, ended his days within its walls, and was buried in the chapel attached; the ancient building was pulled down in 1765, and the hospital refounded on its present site. The revenue, since augmented, is £142; the inmates are three brethren and two sisters, with a master. The churchyard is the scene of Gray's *Elegy*, and contains the remains of the poet; in the field adjoining, a large sarcophagus was erected to his memory in 1799, by the late Mr. Penn, of Stoke Park.

STOKE-PRIOR, a parish, in the union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD; containing, with the township of Wickton, and part of Risbury, 468 inhabitants, of whom 320 are in Stoke-Prior township, 3 miles (S. E.) from Leominster. The parish is situated on the left bank of the river Lug, and comprises 2308 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Docklow annexed, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Leominster, with a net income of £132: the tithes of the parish, payable to the Bishop of Hereford, have been commuted for £142.

STOKE-PRIOR (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of BROMSGROVE, Middle division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Droitwich, and E. divisions of the

county of WORCESTER, 2 miles (S.) from Bromsgrove; containing 1576 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3808a. 3r. 24p. of very good land, mostly arable, and of undulated surface. It is situated near the road from Birmingham to Worcester, and traversed by that from Bromsgrove to Stratford-on-Avon, by way of Hanbury, Feckenham, and Alcester. A good sandstone is obtained, which has been much used for railway-bridges. On the bank of the Worcester and Birmingham canal here, are works belonging to the British Alkali Company, commenced in 1828: in 1830, a dry rock-salt shaft, from 10 to 40 feet in thickness, was reached, at a distance varying from 120 to 150 yards below the surface; and subsequently, a spring of saturated brine broke into the mine, since which the supply has appeared inexhaustible. Salt, alkali, soap, and soda, with a variety of other chemical productions, are manufactured at these works, which occupy nearly nine acres of ground, consume about 500 tons of coal per week, and employ several hundred hands. Among the buildings is a chimney which, for gigantic dimensions and beautiful proportions, is perhaps unequalled in England. On the other side of the canal is a similar concern, carried on by the Imperial Alkali Company; and there are two manufactories for needles in the parish. The Birmingham and Gloucester railway has here the Bromsgrove and the Stoke-works stations. An act was passed in 1845, authorising the Great Western Company to make a line of four miles from Stoke to their Oxford and Wolverhampton line at Droitwich. The living is a discharged vicarage, with *St. Godwald's* chapel at Finstal, in the parish, united, valued in the king's books at £12; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The great tithes for the inclosures, and all the small tithes, were commuted for land in 1772; there is a glebe-house, with 150 acres of glebe land valued at £300 per annum. The church is a handsome structure in the Norman and early English styles, with a good tower, and contains a very ancient and beautiful font. A national school is supported by subscription, aided by £18 per annum from land bequeathed by Henry Smith, of London, in 1606. In excavating for the Birmingham railway, some Romanized-British remains were discovered.

STOKE-RIVERS (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of BARNSTAPLE, hundred of SHERWILL, Braunton and N. divisions of DEVON, 5 miles (E. by N.) from Barnstaple; containing 299 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 2300 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 14. 7., and in the patronage of the Rev. Henry Hiern, incumbent: the tithes have been commuted for £245; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains about 63 acres, 13 of which are oak coppice. The church, exclusive of the tower, was rebuilt in 1831. An ancient earthwork in a wood here is supposed to have formed part of a city of the Britons; it measures 84 yards in length, and 60 in breadth, and has a deep ditch along three of its sides. In the parish is also a circular encampment called Burah Castle, 138 yards in diameter, situated on a very high hill, and commanding beautiful views.

STOKE, RODNEY (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of WELLS, hundred of WINTERSTOKE, E. division of SOMERSET, 5¼ miles (N. W. by W.) from Wells; containing, with the hamlet of Draycott, 356 inhabit-



ants. This was long the seat of the knightly family of Rodney, whose descendant, the distinguished admiral, was elevated to the peerage as Baron Rodney, of Rodney Stoke, in 1782, for the memorable victory he had achieved over the French fleet commanded by the Comte de Grasse. The parish is situated on the road from Wells to Axbridge, and comprises 2338*a.* 1*r.* 9*p.* The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 12. 8½., and in the gift of the Bishop of Bath and Wells: the tithes have been commuted for £330; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 20¼ acres. The church is a small neat edifice, chiefly in the Norman style, with a handsome tower: the late Mr. Rickman considered the date of the stone font to be about 1220. In a chapel adjoining the chancel are several monuments of the Rodney family.

STOKE, SEVERN (*St. DENIS*), a parish, in the union of UPTON, Lower division of the hundred of PER-SHORE, Upton and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Upton; containing 744 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the left bank of the river Severn, and intersected by the road between Worcester and Tewkesbury. It presents some pleasing scenery, and consists of 3230 acres, about two-thirds pasture land, the remainder producing wheat, beans, barley, seeds, and great quantities of fruit. Besides the village of Severn-Stoke, are the small villages of Kinnersley, Sandford, and Clifton; and among the many respectable houses is Severn-Bank, the fine seat of the Earl of Coventry. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 17. 4.; net income, £746; patron, the Earl of Coventry. The church, situated on the south-west side of the village, is an ancient edifice with a tower. A market and a fair were granted by Edward II., but both of them have been long disused.

STOKE, SOUTH (*St. ANDREW AND St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of WINNIBRIGGS and THREO, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Colsterworth; containing, with the township of North Stoke, and the hamlet of Easton, 456 inhabitants, of whom 159 are in South Stoke township. This place, which, from the discovery of coins and other relics of the Romans, is supposed to have been in the occupation of that people, has for the last two or three centuries been the property of the Turnor family, one of whom, Edmund Turnor, was knighted in 1663 as a reward for his loyalty to Charles I. The parish is sometimes called Stoke-Rochford, from the family of Rochford, who were anciently proprietors of the lordship. It comprises about 4700 acres; the soil in the higher grounds is loam, and in the lower clay, incumbent on limestone. The river Witham runs through the district; and the scenery is enlivened by the seat of Christopher Turnor, Esq., a splendid mansion in the Elizabethan style, situated in a park of 400 acres displaying much varied beauty. The living is a rectory, formerly in mediety, which were united in 1776, valued jointly in the king's books at £18. 15.; net income, £685; patron, the Prebendary of South Grantham in the Cathedral of Salisbury. An allotment of about 610 acres of land was made in 1800, in lieu of the tithes for the townships of South Stoke and Easton. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, containing monuments to the Rochford family, by whom it was partly built; to the Cholmeley family, of

Easton; and the Turnors, of Stoke. The edifice has recently been restored at a cost of £2000, defrayed by Mr. Turnor, Sir M. T. Cholmeley, and other gentlemen. An almshouse was founded in 1677 by Sir Edmund Turnor, who endowed it for six persons; and the poor have the dividends on £1608 three per cents. left by the Rev. W. Dodwell.

STOKE, SOUTH (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of WALLINGFORD, hundred of DORCHESTER, county of OXFORD, 4¼ miles (S. by W.) from Wallingford; containing, with the liberty of Woodcote, 907 inhabitants, of whom 405 are in South Stoke township. The Great Western railway passes through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 0½.; net income, £136; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. At Woodcote is a chapel of ease, dedicated to St. Leonard. There is a place of worship for Independents. Ten children are taught for £18 a year, arising from a bequest in 1659 by the Rev. Griffith Higgs, D.D., who also left £100, which have been invested in land for the poor.

STOKE, SOUTH (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of BATH, hundred of BATH-FORUM, E. division of SOMERSET, 2½ miles (S. by W.) from Bath; containing 330 inhabitants. It comprises 800 acres by computation; the soil is thin, with a substratum of stone, of which there are several quarries. The river Avon and the Radford canal run through the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 18. 9., and in the patronage of the Rev. H. Blayds: the tithes have been commuted for £165, and there is a glebe of 15 acres.

STOKE, SOUTH, a parish, in the hundred of AVISFORD, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX, 2¼ miles (N. N. E.) from Arundel; containing 102 inhabitants. It comprises 1286*a.* 2*r.* 13*p.*, including part of Arundel Park. The river Arun runs along the northern and eastern boundaries, and a cut was made across a narrow neck of land near the church in 1840, for the purpose of shortening the navigation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 15. 10; net income, £162; patron, the Earl of Albemarle. On the downs are some ancient earthworks.

STOKE-TALMAGE (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of THAME, hundred of PIRTON, county of OXFORD, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Tetsworth; containing 101 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 844 acres, of which 252 are arable, 580 pasture, and 12 wood; the low lands are indifferent pasture, and the high grounds form good strong corn land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 17. 1.; net income, £248; patron, the Earl of Macclesfield. The tithes were partly exchanged for land and corn-rents in 1811, and a commutation has taken place recently for a rent-charge of £53; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 16¾ acres.

STOKE-TRISTER, a parish, in the union of WINCANTON, hundred of NORTON-FERRIS, E. division of SOMERSET, 2 miles (E.) from Wincanton; containing 436 inhabitants. A few persons are employed in the manufacture of dowlas and ticking. The living is a discharged rectory, united to the living of Cucklington, and valued in the king's books at £7. 15. 2½.

STOKE-UNDER-HAMDON (*St. DENIS*), a parish, in the union of YEOVIL, hundred of TINTINHULL, W.



division of SOMERSET,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. by N.) from Yeovil; containing 1367 inhabitants. It comprises 1366 acres by admeasurement, exclusive of Hamdon Hill. The soil is rich, bearing grain and green crops in abundance; about 700 acres are arable, 350 pasture, 100 in orchards, and 30 wood. The surface is marked by gentle undulations, and the scenery agreeably interspersed with elm and other trees. There is a considerable manufacture of gloves. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £5. 10.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £89; patrons and impropiators, the family of Hawkesworth. The church is a very ancient edifice in the early English style, containing 350 sittings. A free chapel or chantry, for a provost and four priests, in honour of St. Nicholas, was founded in 1304, by Sir John Beauchamp, Knt., in a castle here. In the time of Leland, there were extensive remains of this castle near the village; as also many old monuments, statues, &c., in the chapel.

STOKE-UPON-TERNE (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of DRAYTON, Drayton division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP; containing, with the townships of Eaton, Ollerton, and Westanswick, 1000 inhabitants, of whom 528 are in Stoke township, 6 miles (S. W. by S.) from Drayton. The parish comprises 5000 acres of good land, the soil consisting of sand, gravel, and clay: the river Terne runs along the western boundary. The ancient manor-house of the Corbets has been demolished, and a farmhouse erected on its site. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the gift of the Rev. H. C. Cotton: the tithes have been commuted for £939; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises 50 acres. The church contains a handsome monument of alabaster to the memory of Sir Reginald Corbet, a judge of the common pleas in the reign of Elizabeth.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT (*ST. PETER AD VINCULA*), a newly-enfranchised borough, market-town, and parish, forming a union of itself, in the N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (E.) from Newcastle-under-Lyme, and 150 miles (N. W. by N.) from London; the parish containing 48,055 inhabitants. This important parish includes the district parishes of Bucknall, Longton, and Shelton, the town of Hanley, the chapelry of Lane-End, and the townships of Boothen, Botteslow, Clayton, Fenton-Culvert, Fenton-Vivian, Penkhull, and Seabridge. It comprises about two-thirds of the populous district called the Potteries, and the town, in common with various others in the parish and in this part of the county, is indebted for its increase and importance to the numerous potteries established in the neighbourhood. Stoke is situated on the river Trent, is amply supplied with water, and, with the adjoining townships of Fenton and Longton, is lighted with gas from works erected by subscription on the bank of the Trent and Mersey canal. Very considerable improvements have taken place within the last few years; many good houses have been built, and new streets formed opening into the glebe and other lands. A spacious and elegant stone building, also, has been erected for a town-hall, of which the first stone was laid in September 1834, by the late John Tomlinson, Esq., of Cliff Ville, chairman of the subscribers to the undertaking. An act for establishing a market was passed in 1845. The principal manufactures are of china and earthen-

ware in all their various branches, for which there are several very extensive establishments; the largest are those of Messrs. Copeland and Garrett, Messrs. Minton and Hollins, and Messrs. William Adams and Sons. The Trent and Mersey canal, and a branch from it to Newcastle, pass through the town, affording great facility of communication; and on their banks are numerous wharfs, warehouses, mills, and other buildings. In connexion with the canal is a tramroad to Longton, for the conveyance of goods. An act was passed in 1846 for a railway from Macclesfield, through the district of the Potteries, to Colwich, on the Trent-Valley line. By the act 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, this town, with others in the Potteries, was constituted a borough, with the privilege of sending two members to parliament: the right of election is vested in the £10 householders of a district comprising 7084 acres: the returning officer is appointed by the sheriff. In 1839, an act was obtained for establishing an effective police in Stoke, Fenton, Longton, and Trentham, and for improving and cleansing the streets; commissioners with certain qualifications are appointed for carrying the act into operation, and out of their body a chief bailiff is appointed.

The rectory of Stoke was originally much more extensive; it has at different times been subdivided, and parts of it formed into distinct parishes and rectories. In the year 1807 an act was passed for separating from it the chapelries of Newcastle, Burslem, Whitmore, Bucknall with Bagnall, and Norton-on-the-Moors, which are now distinct rectories, though Bucknall and Bagnall still form part of this parish for civil purposes. In 1827, the late Mr. Tomlinson, the patron, procured an act of parliament authorising the sale, to the respective landowners, of all tithes and dues belonging to the rectory, and for the endowment of two new churches, at Shelton and Longton. The living of Stoke is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £41. 0. 10.; net income, £2717. The old church is supposed to have been built before the Conquest, and is mentioned in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas in 1291, with its chapels annexed, and valued at 60 marks. Being not only too small for the increased population, but also in a state of decay, it was taken down, and in 1826 a new church was erected near its site, at an expense of more than £14,000, of which the greater part was raised by subscription, £3300 were given by Dr. Woodhouse, the rector, and the remainder was obtained by the sale of pews, and by parochial rates. It is a handsome structure in the later English style: the east window, presented by Dr. Woodhouse, is a fine specimen of stained glass, after the antique, containing fifteen well-executed figures of the Apostles and Evangelists; and in four side windows are the arms of the bishop, archdeacon, rector, and patron, and of some of the principal contributors. In the chancel are several monuments of statuary marble by eminent sculptors; those of the late Josiah Wedgwood, Esq., of Etruria, and Mrs. Wedgwood, were removed from the old church. The churchyard contains nearly five acres, and is fenced with a stone-wall and iron-railing. The parsonage-house, at a small distance from the church, has been enlarged and modernised from the funds of the rectory. The other incumbencies in the parish are those at Bucknall, Edensor, Etruria, Fenton, Hanley, Hartshill, Hope, Lane-End, Longton, Northwood, Penkhull, Shelton, Trent-Vale, and Wellington. In the town are places of



worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Methodists of the New Connexion; and a national school supported by subscription, and by an allotment of one-third of the proceeds arising from Dr. Woodhouse's permanent endowment. Dr. John Lightfoot, the eminent Hebrew scholar, was born in the rectory-house, in 1602.

STOKE-WAKE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of STURMINSTER, hundred of WHITEWAY, Sturminster division of DORSET, 10 miles (W.) from Blandford; containing 156 inhabitants. It comprises 1021 acres, of which 141 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 8. 9., and in the gift of H. Ker Seymer, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £170, and the glebe contains  $13\frac{3}{4}$  acres.

STOKE, WEST, a parish, in the union of WEST HAMPNETT, hundred of BOSHAM, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W.) from Chichester; containing 98 inhabitants. It is conjectured that this was the scene of the dreadful slaughter of the Danes by the men of Chichester, about the year 900. The parish includes the picturesque valley of Kingley Bottom, where is a grove of yew-trees of great size and luxuriance. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 11., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £170. The church, which is beautifully situated in Stoke Park, is in the early English style, and contains a handsome monument to the Stoughton family.

STOKEHAM, a parish, in the union of EAST RETFORD, South-Clay division of the wapentake of BASSET-LAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 7 miles (S. E. by E.) from East Retford; containing 49 inhabitants. It comprises by computation an area of 564 acres, of which the surface is undulated, and the soil clay. The living is annexed, with that of Askham, to the vicarage of East Drayton: the tithes have been commuted for £120, and the glebe contains 20 acres.

STOKEINTEIGNHEAD (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of NEWTON-ABBOTT, hundred of WONFORD, Teignbridge and S. divisions of DEVON, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Teignmouth; containing 591 inhabitants. The parish is situated about a mile from the coast, in a deep, narrow, and thickly-wooded valley, and comprises by admeasurement 2040 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £36. 15. 10.; net income, £467; patron, the Bishop of Exeter: there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 40 acres. The church is a cruciform structure, containing some good screen-work: it anciently belonged to a college for a warden and several chaplains, established in honour of the Virgin Mary and St. Andrew, by John de Stanford, in the reign of Edward III. The manor belonged in the reign of Henry II. to the family of Fitzpayne, of whom Sir Robert Fitzpayne sold it to the above John de Stanford, who was made chief baron of the exchequer in 1346. It afterwards passed, by successive female heirs, to the Brightlys, Cornus, and Speccots; and was held in later times, in succession, by the families of Scawen, Nicholls, and Trehawke: John Trehawke, Esq., who died about 1790, bequeathed it to the Kekewich family. The lords of the manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment. Fossil remains are frequently discovered, among which are madrepores.

STOKENCHURCH (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of WYCOMBE, hundred of LEWK-NOR, county of OXFORD, 7 miles (W. N. W.) from Wycombe; containing 1334 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from London to Oxford, through Wycombe. The village, which consists only of a few scattered houses, is on one of the highest points of the Chiltern hills. The manufacture of common chairs is carried on to a considerable extent, principally for the London market. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor; income, £135. The church was restored in 1847-8, and has a new east window of painted glass; it contains monuments to two members of the Morley family, who distinguished themselves in the wars of Edward III. and Richard II. There is a place of worship for Independents. Twelve children are educated, clothed, and apprenticed for a rent-charge of £41, the bequest of B. Tipping in the year 1675.

STOKENHAM (*ST. BARNABAS*), a parish, in the union of KINGSBRIDGE, hundred of COLERIDGE, Stanborough and Coleridge, and S. divisions of DEVON,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. by S.) from Kingsbridge; containing 1619 inhabitants. It comprises 5225 acres, of which 275 are common or waste. The living is a vicarage, with the livings of Chivelstone and Sherford annexed, valued in the king's books at £48. 7.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £625; impropiator, A. H. Holdsworth, Esq. The great tithes of Stokenham have been commuted for £311, and the small for £360; there is a vicarial glebe of one acre. The church has an ancient wooden screen, and contains memorials to several families. The manor of Stokenham-Priory belonged to Sir Gregory Norton, one of the regicides.

STOKESAY (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of LUDLOW, hundred of MUNSLOW, S. division of SALOP, 7 miles (N. W.) from Ludlow, on the road to Shrewsbury; containing 556 inhabitants. It comprises about 5000 acres, of which 1250 are in wood; the remainder is arable and pasture in equal portions. The scenery is very beautiful, the parish lying in a rich vale. The river Onny passes through. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4.; patron, R. Marston, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £241, and the vicarial for £350; the glebe contains  $5\frac{1}{4}$  acres, with a house. A school is partly supported by an endowment of £7. 8. per annum, and partly by the Earl of Craven.

STOKESBY (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the EAST and WEST FLEGG incorporation, hundred of EAST FLEGG, E. division of NORFOLK, 2 miles (E.) from Acle, by the ferry across the Bure; containing, with Herringby, 366 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the south and west by the navigable river Bure, and on the north by the stream Mockfleet: it is chiefly fertile marsh land, comprising in the whole about 2000 acres. The living is a rectory, with that of Herringby united, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Rev. Lucas Worship: the tithes have been commuted for £522. 16., and the glebe contains  $46\frac{3}{4}$  acres. The church is chiefly in the decorated style, with a square embattled tower, and contains memorials to the family of Clere. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The poor have a right of pasturage on twenty acres of marsh allotted at the inclosure.





Arms.

STOKESLEY (*St. Peter*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the W. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of Busby, Easby, and Newby, 2734 inhabitants, of whom 2310 are in Stokesley township, 41 miles (N. by W.) from York, and 242 (N. by W.) from London. This

place anciently belonged to the family of Fitz-Richard, one of whom, in the reign of Henry III., obtained from that monarch the grant of a weekly market, and of an annual fair to be held on the eve of the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr. The manor is now the property of Lieut.-Col. Robert Hildyard, but a large portion of the land belongs to others. The town is pleasantly situated on the road from Northallerton to Whitby, nearly in the centre of the fertile vale of Cleveland, and consists of one spacious street, extending from east to west, along the north bank of the river Leven. The houses are chiefly modern, and of handsome appearance. Till lately, the inhabitants were partly employed in the linen manufacture, which was carried on to a considerable extent, and in the spinning of yarn and the manufacture of patent thread, for which an extensive mill was erected in 1823; this mill has been lately taken down, and the site converted into a garden. The market is on Saturday: fairs for cattle are held on the Saturdays immediately before Palm and Trinity Sundays, and on every alternate Saturday between those periods; statute-fairs are held on the Saturdays next preceding May-day and Martinmas. Petty-sessions are held here for the division, on the second and fourth Saturdays in every month; and the town has been made a polling-place for the North riding of the county. The powers of the county debt-court of Stokesley, established in 1847, extend over the registration-districts of Stokesley and Guisborough.

The parish comprises about 5960 acres, of which 1744*a*. 1*r*. 28*p*., are in Stokesley township. The lands are rich, and generally level, forming an extensive plain adorned with thriving plantations, and enlivened by the winding streams of the Leven and Tame, which abound with trout of excellent quality. The manor-house, the residence of Lieut.-Col. Hildyard, is a handsome mansion pleasantly situated near the church. The *LIVING* is a rectory, with the curacy of Westerdale; it is valued in the king's books at £30. 6. 10½., and is in the patronage of the Archbishop of York. The tithes of Stokesley have been commuted for £956, and the glebe comprises 76 acres; the rector's tithes in Westerdale have been commuted for £250, and the glebe comprises 11 acres. The church was rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1771. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans. The free grammar school was founded by John Preston, Esq., who in 1814 bequeathed £2000 for its endowment; the validity of the bequest was disputed by the next of kin, and the funds consequently accumulated to £4000. The school-house was rebuilt by the trustees, in 1833, and the school has been since conducted by a head

master who has a salary of £80, and an under master who has a salary of £50. It affords gratuitous instruction in the classics, and in writing and arithmetic, to about twenty-seven boys; and the building, which is in the early English style of architecture, is well adapted to its purpose. A national school is supported by subscription. The West Langbaugh savings' bank was established here in 1823, and has deposits to the amount of £17,000, belonging to several charitable societies and about 600 individuals. There is also a dispensary for the relief of the sick poor. The union of Stokesley comprises twenty-eight parishes and places, containing a population of 9046.

STONALL, OVER, a chapelry district, in the parish of SHENSTONE, union of LICHFIELD, S. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 6 miles (S. W.) from Lichfield; containing 722 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patron, the Vicar of Shenstone. There is a parsonage-house.

STONAR (*St. Augustine*), a parish, in the union of the ISLE of THANET, hundred of RINGSLOW, or ISLE of THANET, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile (N. by E.) from Sandwich; containing 52 inhabitants. It is supposed that the site of this place, in the time of the Romans, was entirely covered with water. On the sea retiring from Ebbs-fleet, at an early period, Stonar became a common landing-place, and, in consequence, a town of considerable importance; in 1090 it had so increased, that the seignory was claimed by the citizens of London as subject to that port. But after sustaining repeated injuries from the Danes and other marauders, as well as from inundations of the sea, it began about the reign of Richard II. to decay; and Leland, who wrote in the time of Henry VIII., describes it as "sometime a pretty town," but then "having only the ruin of the church, which some people call Old Sandwich." The parish comprises 700 acres. Salt-works are carried on, the produce of which serves all the purposes of bay-salt. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 6. 8.; but no presentation has lately been made.

STONDON, LOWER, a hamlet, in the parish of SHITLINGTON, poor-law union of AMPHILL, hundred of CLIFTON, county of BEDFORD, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Shefford; containing 137 inhabitants.

STONDON-MASSEY.—See STANDON-MASSEY.

STONDON, UPPER (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of BIGGLESWADE, hundred of CLIFTON, county of BEDFORD,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S.) from Shefford; containing 38 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 10½.; net income, £125; patrons, J. and T. Smith, Esqrs. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1820.

STONE (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union and hundred of AYLESBURY, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Aylesbury; containing 809 inhabitants. It is separated from Waddesdon by the river Thame, and comprises 2464*a*. 2*r*. 26*p*., of which about two-thirds are arable, and the rest pasture. The manufacture of lace, which was formerly more considerable, is still carried on. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9, and in the gift of the Astronomical Society; net income, £149: the tithes were commuted for land and money payments in



1776. The church is partly Norman, and partly in the early English style. There are two places of worship for Methodists.

STONE, a chapelry, in the parish, and Upper division of the hundred, of BERKELEY, union of THORNBURY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Berkeley; containing 296 inhabitants. The road from Gloucester to Bristol passes through the village. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patron, the Vicar of Berkeley; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The chapel, dedicated to All Saints, is partly in the early and partly in the later English style.

STONE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of TENTERDEN, hundred of OXNEY, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E.) from Tenterden; containing 467 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3042 acres, of which 150 are in wood. The Grand Military canal passes through. A fair for pedlery is held on Holy-Thursday. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 14.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury: the great tithes have been commuted for £263; and the vicarial for £440, with a glebe of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The church is a spacious and handsome structure.

STONE (*St. Michael*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 7 miles (N. by W.) from Stafford, and 141 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 8349 inhabitants, of whom 7437 are in the town. The name is traditionally reported to be derived from a monumental heap of stones placed, according to the custom of the Saxons, over the bodies of the princes Wulford and Rufinus, who had been slain here by their father Wulfhere, King of Mercia, on account of their conversion to Christianity. The king himself becoming subsequently a convert, founded a college of secular canons in 670, dedicating it to his children, in expiation of his crime; and to this institution the town is supposed to owe its origin. The canons having been expelled during the war with the Danes, the college fell into the possession of some nuns, who established themselves here. No mention is made of it in Domesday book, but it appears to have been granted by Henry I. to Robert de Stafford, who displaced the nuns, and made it a cell to the monastery of Kenilworth, which it continued to be until 1260, when it became independent, with the exception of paying a small sum annually to that monastery, and an acknowledgment of its patronage. Its revenue was valued, at the Dissolution, at about £119. The remains adjoin the churchyard, and consist of one perfect arch and rather extensive cloisters.

The town is situated on the road from London to Liverpool, and on the eastern bank of the river Trent, over which is a bridge to Walton. It is paved, and well supplied with water; and consists of one long street, with several others branching off. Races are occasionally held in the neighbourhood, and assemblies sometimes in the town. The prevailing branch of manufacture is that of shoes; there are two considerable breweries, and on a stream which falls into the Trent are four corn-mills. The Trent and Mersey canal passes through the town, running parallel for several miles with the river; and the principal office of the company of proprietors of this

prosperous and important navigation is fixed here. The market, which is on Tuesday, was, about 70 years since, a great mart for corn; but it has very much declined, owing, probably, to the rapidly-increasing population and additional markets in the neighbouring Potteries. The fairs are on the Tuesday after Midlent, on Shrove-Tuesday, Whit-Tuesday, and August 5th. Petty-sessions are held by the county magistrates every fortnight; and two constables are annually chosen at the court leet of the lord of the manor. The powers of the county debt-court of Stone, established in 1847, extend over nearly the whole of the registration-district of Stone.

The parish comprises the townships of Aston with Burston and Stoke, Darlaston, Hilderstone, Stone, and part of Beech; the chapelry of Fulford; and the liberties of Kibblestone, Normicott, Stallington, Tittensor, and Walton. The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £214. The church is a modern structure in the later English style, with a square tower; the altar-piece is a fine painting by Sir William Beechey of St. Michael binding Satan, and the church contains a marble monument surmounted by a bust to the memory of Earl St. Vincent, the celebrated naval commander, who was born at Meaford, in the parish, and was buried in the churchyard. The old church fell down about the middle of the last century, owing, it is said, to the undermining of one of the pillars in digging a vault: no interment is allowed to take place within the walls of the present edifice. An additional church has been erected within the last few years, which is in the gift of the Rev. Charles Simeon's Trustees; it is dedicated to Christ. At Aston, Fulford, and Hilderstone are other incumbencies. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans of the Old and New Connexions. The free school was founded, and endowed with a small income, by the Rev. Thomas Alleyn, in 1558. A bequest of £100 per annum, to ten widows, charged on the Stone Park estate, is paid by Earl Granville, though void by the Mortmain act; and there are some other small charitable endowments. The poor-law union of Stone comprises ten parishes or places, and contains a population of 18,837: the workhouse is a large and handsome brick building near the town. In a field now allotted to the poor, at a short distance from the town, the army under the Duke of Cumberland was encamped in 1745, expecting the Pretender to pass this way, but he avoided them by taking the route by Leek.

STONE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of KIDDERMINSTER, Lower division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Kidderminster and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Kidderminster; containing 469 inhabitants. Stone was formerly a chapelry in the parish of Chaddesley-Corbet; it consists of 2326 acres, and is intersected by the road between Kidderminster and Bromsgrove. The spinning of yarn, connected with the manufactures of Kidderminster, is carried on in two mills. The living is a vicarage endowed with the rectorial tithes, in the patronage of the Crown, and valued in the king's books at £15; net income, £827. The old church, taken down in 1830, was replaced in 1831-2 by the present structure, and a spire has since been added by the incumbent, the Rev. John Peel, who has also presented a beautiful painted window for the chancel; the cost of both exceeding 400 guineas.



The free school, founded pursuant to the will of the Rev. Mr. Hill, B.D., is endowed with 24 acres of land, let for £32 per annum. The parish possesses some land near Stourbridge, which, containing clay for making fire-bricks, &c., was let upon a lease of 14 years, and produced upon an average nearly £700 per annum; but the lease having expired, and the mines having been worked out, the surface rent is now not more than £40 a year. This sum, with the dividends of about £5000 three per cent. stock, is applied to repairing the church, and to charitable purposes.

STONE-EASTON, a parish, in the union of CLUTTON, hundred of CHEWTON, E. division of SOMERSET, 14 miles (S. W.) from Bath; containing 430 inhabitants. It comprises 1374a. 2r. 16p., about 100 acres of which are arable, and the remainder pasture. The living is annexed with that of Emborrow to the vicarage of Chewton-Mendip: the tithes have been commuted for £36 and £84, the former sum payable to the impropiator.

STONE-NEAR-DARTFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of DARTFORD, hundred of AXTON, DARTFORD, and WILMINGTON, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, 2 miles (E. by N.) from Dartford; containing 751 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the Thames, and comprises 3000 acres, of which 454 are in wood. Stone Castle, to the south of the Dovor road, is said to be one of the 115 castles which were preserved entire in accordance with an express stipulation to that effect between Stephen and prince Henry. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 10., and in the gift of the Bishop of Rochester: the tithes have been commuted for £929; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains  $7\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The church is a peculiarly fine specimen of the later English style, and contains several ancient stalls, remarkable for the elegance of their workmanship, and the delicacy of their pillars, which are of crown marble.

STONE-NEXT-FAVERSHAM, a parish, in the union and hundred of FAVERSHAM, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAY, E. division of KENT,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by N.) from Faversham; containing 86 inhabitants. It comprises 745a. 2r. 4p., of which 362 acres are arable, 293 meadow and pasture, 50 woodland, 21 in hop plantations, and 16 orchard. The living is a perpetual curacy: there are but slight remains of the ancient church, which has long been in ruins.

STONEBECK, DOWN, a township, in the chapelry of MIDDLES Moor, parish of KIRKBY-MALZEARD, union of PATELEY-BRIDGE, Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 14 miles (W. by S.) from Ripon; containing 429 inhabitants. It is situated on the southern side of the valley of the river Nidd, and comprises 14,710 acres, of which 8650 are common or moor-land, 5592 meadow and pasture, 286 arable, and 182 wood. A valuable lead-mine is wrought, and the substratum of the township contains much ironstone, but it is not worked: there is also a quarry of marble. John Yorke, Esq., is lord of the manor; and in the centre of the township is Gowthwaite Hall, the ancient residence of his family, presenting a venerable appearance, and now inhabited by three families who hold farms under Mr. Yorke. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £54, and the vicarial for £44. A neat district church was built at Ramsgill in 1842, near the site of an old chapel, of which the east end is preserved;

the cost of its erection, £686, was raised by subscription. as was also a fund of £790 for endowment and repairs. The living is in the gift of the Vicar of Kirkby-Malzeard. Gowthwaite Hall was the birthplace of William Craven, D.D., master of St. John's College, Cambridge, an eminent scholar and divine, who died in 1815, aged 84. At Ramsgill was born Eugene Aram, executed at York, in 1757, for the murder of Daniel Clarke.

STONEBECK, UPPER, a township, in the chapelry of MIDDLES Moor, parish of KIRKBY-MALZEARD, union of PATELEY-BRIDGE, Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 16 miles (W. by N.) from Ripon; containing 373 inhabitants. The township includes the village of Middlesmoor, and comprises 14,160 acres, of which 9180 are common or moorland, 4874 meadow and pasture, 91 arable, and 15 wood, the whole the property of John Yorke, Esq. The surface is boldly undulated, and the lofty height of Great Whernside borders on the township. Lead and coal mines are wrought, employing about 50 persons. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £42; and the impropriate for £64. 10., payable to Trinity College, Cambridge. Here is a cavern called Eglin's Hole: when first discovered, it presented a curious appearance, the roof being hung with stalactites, which by candlelight had a very striking effect; but in consequence of its being left open to the public, the roof has been stripped of these appendages, and the cave now possesses little attraction.

STONEFERRY, a township, in the parish of SUTTON, union of SCULCOATES, Middle division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N. by E.) from Hull; containing 237 inhabitants. It occupies the east bank of the river Hull, and consists of many scattered farms. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Ann Waters, in 1720, bequeathed property for the erection and endowment of almshouses for seven widows or old maids, who each receive £13 per annum.

STONEGRAVE, a parish, in the union of HELMSLEY, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of West Ness, and East Newton with Laysthorpe, 351 inhabitants, of whom 194 are in Stonegrave township,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. E. by S.) from Helmsley. The township consists of about 900 acres, in equal portions of arable and pasture; the soil is rich, the surface undulated, and the scenery picturesque, and agreeably interspersed with wood. Stone of good quality is quarried for building and for burning into lime. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £33. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £495. The tithes of the townships of Stonegrave and West Ness were commuted for land and money payments in 1776. The church, situated on the declivity of a hill, is partly in the decorated and partly in the later English style, and has a square tower.

STONEHAM, NORTH (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of SOUTH STONEHAM, hundred of MANSBRIDGE, Southampton and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Southampton; containing 871 inhabitants. It comprises 5250 acres, consisting of about equal portions of arable, pasture, and woodland. The Itchen navigation and the London and South-Western railway pass through. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 9. 7.; net income, £536; patron, John Fleming, Esq. The church



contains the remains of the celebrated admiral, Lord Hawke, to whose memory there is a superb monument of white and variegated marble, bearing the family arms and appropriate emblems, with a sculptured representation of his victory over the French admiral, Conflans, in Quiberon bay. Two miles south of the village is an old mansion which was the residence of Lord Hawke.

STONEHAM, SOUTH (*St. Mary*), a parish, and the head of a union, partly in the county of the town of SOUTHAMPTON, but chiefly in the hundred of MANSBRIDGE, Southampton and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Southampton; containing, with the tythings of Allington, Barton, Bittern, Eastley, Pollack, Portswood, and Shamblehurst, 3763 inhabitants. It is intersected by the London and South-Western railway, and by the river Itchen, which is navigable from Winchester to its influx into the Southampton Water. At Wood Mills, blocks and pumps were formerly manufactured for the supply of the royal navy; the factory was destroyed by fire some years since, and there is now a flour-mill upon its site. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12; net income, £500; patron and appropriator, the Rector of St. Mary's, Southampton. A district church dedicated to St. James was lately erected at West End, containing 610 sittings, 380 of which are free; the living was augmented in 1841 to £150 per annum out of the Canonry and Prebend Suspension Fund. At Portswood is another incumbency. The poor-law union comprises 9 parishes or places, and contains a population of 12,692. At Swathling is a mineral spring.

STONEHOUSE (*St. Cyril*), a parish, in the union of STROUD, Lower division of the hundred of WHITSTONE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3 miles (W.) from Stroud; containing 2711 inhabitants. The parish forms a pleasing and fertile vale, situated on the road from Gloucester to Bath, and intersected by the river Frome and the Stroudwater canal. It comprises 1520a. 2r. 1p. The surface is in some places varied with elevations, of which the substratum is limestone; the soil in other portions is loamy, and favourable to the growth of apples for cider. The cloth manufacture appears to have been introduced at an early period, as, in the reign of Henry VIII., a fulling-mill in the parish formed part of the possessions of the abbey of Gloucester. During the 17th century, and the greater part of the 18th, the place was celebrated for its scarlet cloth, which was considered the finest in the kingdom; and its clothing establishments still rank among the most extensive and flourishing in the district. Here is a station of the Bristol and Birmingham railway, and the Swindon line branches off at Stonehouse in a south-eastern direction. Fairs are held on May 1st and October 11th. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £22; net income, £510: it is in the patronage of the Crown. The church, though much modernised, retains portions of its original Norman style, of which the north door is a good specimen. At Cain's-Cross is a separate incumbency. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. John Elliott and others, in 1774, subscribed £612. 10. for establishing a free school in the village of Stonehouse, and another in the hamlet of Ebley; two rooms were built in 1831, and the income arising from the endowment is £47 per annum.

STONEHOUSE, EAST (*St. George*), a town and parish, forming a union of itself, in the borough of DEVONPORT, and suburbs of PLYMOUTH, Roborough and S. divisions of DEVON; containing 9712 inhabitants. This place, originally called Hipperston, was in the reign of Henry III. the property of Joel de Stonehouse, from whom it derives its present name. It contains several good streets, lighted with gas, and one of which is paved. The houses are of neat and respectable appearance, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water from the reservoir of the Devonport Water Company in the parish of Stoke-Damerall, and from a fine stream brought into the town under an act passed in the 35th of Elizabeth. A very handsome quadrangle of Grecian architecture, inclosing the new church of St. Paul, was lately commenced in the south-western part of the town. The communication with Devonport is by means of a stone bridge across Stonehouse creek, erected at the joint expense of the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe and Sir John St. Aubyn; the tolls are let, and the income derived from them is very considerable. Higher up the creek, to the north, a bridge has been erected affording a passage to Stoke. On Crimhill Point, which commands, perhaps, the finest prospect of Mount-Edgcumbe, is the picturesque ruin of a blockhouse erected in the time of Elizabeth, over which is a modern battery occupied by the Royal Marine Artillery. At a short distance is Eastern King's battery, commanding the mouth of the Hamoaze: there is also a fort for the protection of the creek. The three towns of Stonehouse, Plymouth, and Devonport are brilliantly lighted from works in this parish, and the gasometer presents a conspicuous object from the road between Plymouth and Devonport. In Stonehouse Pool are convenient quays for merchant vessels; and in addition to the general business arising from the maritime relations of the town, and from its naval and military establishments, are some large manufactories for varnish used in the dockyards, for soap, and tallow. A customary market is held on Wednesday, in a convenient building in Edgcumbe-street; there are fairs on the first Wednesday in May, and the second Wednesday in September.

Among the most important public establishments is the *Royal Naval Hospital*, for the reception of wounded seamen and marines, opened in 1762. It is situated on an eminence near the creek, and comprises ten buildings, each containing six wards, each ward affording accommodation for about twenty patients, with a chapel, store-room, operating-room, small-pox ward, and dispensary. The buildings form a quadrangle, ornamented on three sides with a piazza; and the entire edifice, with its spacious lawn, is said to occupy an area of twenty-four acres. The *Royal Marine Barracks*, on the west shore of Mill bay, comprise a handsome range of buildings forming an oblong square, and are adapted for the accommodation of about 1000 men. The new *Victualling Establishment* at Crimhill Point is upon a vast scale; it is approached through a granite gateway and double colonnade of singular beauty, and the various ranges are surprisingly magnificent. Among the more remarkable features of the work are, the removal of 300,000 cubic yards of limestone rock, and the erection of a granite sea wall 1500 feet in length, the foundation of which was laid by means of a diving-bell. The water for the brewery is supplied at the rate of 350 tuns per day, from



the Plymouth Leat ; it first runs into a reservoir capable of receiving 2000 tuns, and is thence conveyed through iron pipes into a second basin of 6000 tuns.

Stonehouse was formerly a chapelry, in the parish of St. Andrew, Plymouth. The living is a perpetual curacy ; net income, £197 ; patron, the Vicar of St. Andrew's ; impropriators, the Corporation of Plymouth. The church was built when the old chapel was taken down, about 1790, and is a plain edifice containing 1100 sittings. An additional church in the early English style, with a tower, was erected in 1831, at an expense of £2899, and was consecrated, and dedicated to St. Paul, in 1833 ; it contains 1000 sittings, of which 460 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Incumbent of Stonehouse. A church district has been since formed, named St. Peter's : the living is in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of Exeter, alternately. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics.

STONELEIGH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WARWICK, Kenilworth division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (S.) from Coventry ; containing 1371 inhabitants. This place, anciently called *Stan-lei*, from the rocky nature of the soil, was in former times distinguished for its abbey, founded in 1154 by Henry II., for monks of the Cistercian order, who were removed hither from Radmore, in the county of Stafford. In 1245 the abbey suffered greatly from an accidental fire, and was subsequently repaired by Robert de Hockele, the sixteenth abbot, who in 1300 built the gateway tower and entrance, now remaining entire. The revenue of the establishment, at the Dissolution, was valued at £178. 2. 5. The parish is crossed by the London and Birmingham railroad, and comprises by admeasurement an area of about 9700 acres, of which the substratum abounds with good red-sandstone, though none is quarried : the rateable annual value of the railway property in the parish is £1500. The village is intersected by the river Sowe, which, passing under an ancient stone bridge of eight arches, unites with the Avon about half a mile beyond. Stoneleigh Abbey, the elegant seat of Lord Leigh, stands on the site of the monastery, in a park well stocked with deer, and enriched with a profusion of stately oaks. Of the monastic buildings, the principal remains are found in the cellars and domestic offices of the modern mansion, consisting chiefly of groined arches resting upon massive pillars, and of details in the latest and most finished period of the Norman style. A market and a fair, granted to the monks by Henry II., were formerly held in the village. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 15. 5., and in the patronage of the Crown ; impropriator, Lord Leigh : the great tithes have been commuted for £533, and the small for £470 ; the glebe of the vicar consists of 3 acres. The church is a venerable structure, partly Norman, with a low massive tower, strengthened by angular buttresses, and surmounted by another tower of smaller dimensions. Near the altar are, a splendid monument to Lady Alice Leigh, Duchess of Dudley, and a recumbent figure of stone which was recently found in an upright position when digging the foundation for the handsome mausoleum of the Leigh family ; the figure is supposed to represent Geoffrey de Muschamp, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield in the

reign of John. A free school was established in 1708, by Thomas, Lord Leigh, who endowed it with land ; and there are almshouses for five aged men and five women, founded in 1576 by Dame Alice Leigh, whose endowment is augmented with a portion of the Duchess of Dudley's charity at Bidford.

STONERAISE, with BROCKLEBANK, a township, in the parish of WESTWARD, union of WIGTON, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of the county of CUMBERLAND,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. S. E.) from Wigton ; containing 617 inhabitants, of whom 446 are in Stoneraise. In the township are the ruins of Old Carlisle, a considerable city, supposed by Horsley to have been the *Olenacum* of the Notitia.

STONESBY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of FRAMLAND, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 7 miles (N. E.) from the town of Melton-Mowbray ; containing 283 inhabitants. It comprises 1350 acres, of which 600 are arable, 25 woodland, and the remainder pasture. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 0.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ . ; net income, £90 ; patron and impropriator, R. Norman, Esq. The tithes of the commons were commuted for land and annual money payments in 1780, under an inclosure act. An allotment of church land yields £9. 9. per annum.

STONESFIELD (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of WOODSTOCK, hundred of WOORTON, county of OXFORD, 4 miles (W.) from Woodstock ; containing 553 inhabitants. It comprises 938 acres, of which about 738 are arable, and 200 woodland. A large number of the population are employed in slate-pits. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 19.  $9\frac{1}{2}$ . ; net income, £139 ; patron, the Duke of Marlborough : the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1801. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Among the fossil remains of the oolite limestone formation in the parish, bones of animals of the opossum genus have been discovered.

STONEY-MIDDLETON.—See MIDDLETON, STONEY. —*And all places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

STONHAM, ASPAL (*St. Lambert*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, E. division of SUFFOLK, 5 miles (N. E.) from Needham-Market ; containing 772 inhabitants, and comprising 2399a. 2r. 25p. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 10.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of Sir W. F. F. Middleton, Bart. : the tithes have been commuted for £666. 10. ; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises about 40 acres. The church is a handsome edifice, with a square tower containing a fine peal of ten bells. Here is a free school, endowed in 1612 by the Rev. John Metcalf, rector, with land now producing £100 per annum ; the same benefactor left 2s. 6d. each per week to four persons, and about £50 a year for the general purposes of the parish.

STONHAM, EARL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, E. division of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Needham-Market ; containing 878 inhabitants. This place, with Aspal-Stonham and Stonham Parva, was the property of the earls of Norfolk, who had a seat here, from which circumstance the parish takes the prefix to its name. The road from London to Norwich, by way of Ipswich,



runs through Earl-Stonham. The parish comprises by admeasurement 2520 acres; the soil in some parts rests upon clay, and in others on gravel. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 2. 6., and in the gift of Pembroke College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £659; there is a glebe-house, erected in 1824, and the glebe comprises 33 acres. The church is a handsome cruciform structure, partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style, with an embattled tower; the roof is elaborately carved, and the font curiously sculptured. The Baptists have a place of worship. John Punchard, about 1475, gave a house for the use of a school, which George Reeve, in 1599, endowed with some land. Several benefactions have been made by other persons for general purposes.

STONHAM PARVA (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, E. division of SUFFOLK, 12 miles (N. by W.) from Ipswich; containing 368 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 1195 acres, and the road from London to Norwich, through Ipswich, intersects the village, in which is a general post-office. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 17. 8½., and in the patronage of William Hayden, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £330, and there is a glebe-house, with a glebe of about 40 acres. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a south transept and a lofty embattled tower. A school is supported by the rector; and about £100 per annum, derived from houses and land, are applied to the repair of the church, and general parochial uses.

STONTON-WYVILLE (*St. Denis*), a parish, in the union of HARBOROUGH, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 5½ miles (N. by E.) from Harborough; containing 102 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 18. 11½.; net income, £190 per annum; patron, the Earl of Cardigan.

STONY-DELPH, with AMINGTON.—See AMINGTON.

STONYHURST, LANCASHIRE.—See AIGHTON.

STOODLEIGH (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of TIVERTON, hundred of WITHERIDGE, Collumpton and N. divisions of DEVON, 5 miles (S. W.) from Bampton; containing 513 inhabitants, and consisting of 5000 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 0. 2½., and in the gift of Thomas Daniel, Esq.: there is a glebe-house; the glebe contains 30 acres, and the tithes have been commuted for £400. The church is an ancient structure. On Warbrightsleigh Hill, in the parish, are the remains of a beacon said to have been erected by Edward II.

STOPHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of THAKEHAM, hundred of ROTHERBRIDGE, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from Petworth; containing 135 inhabitants. The parish comprises 827a. 1r. 13p., of which about 406 acres are arable, 224 pasture, 159 wood, and 33 waste. It is watered by the river Arun, over which is a bridge of seven arches, built in the reign of Edward II. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 12. 8½., and in the gift of George Barttelot, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £146; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises 28 acres. The church is partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style, with a square tower; the pavement is

almost entirely composed of large slabs of Sussex marble, inlaid with brass figures and memorials of the Barttelot family, and in the windows are representations of some of the Barttelots and Stophams in stained glass, said to have been removed from the hall windows of the old manor-house.

STOPSLEY, a hamlet, in the parish and union of LUTON, hundred of FLITT, county of BEDFORD, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Luton; containing 563 inhabitants.

STORETON, a township, in the parish of BEBINGTON, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 4¾ miles (N. by E.) from Great Neston; containing 214 inhabitants. A third part of the manor of Great Storeton came in the 14th century, by marriage with a co-heiress of Sir Thomas de Bamville, to Sir William Stanley (the first of the name of Stanley in Wirral), by whom the remaining portions of the township were subsequently purchased. His great-grandson, Sir William, Lord de Stanley, who died 21st Richard II., appears from a post-mortem inquisition to have held all Storeton, at £40 per year, from the king as prince of Chester *in capite* by military service. He was the immediate ancestor of the many noble and distinguished Stanleys that occupy so conspicuous a position in the records of England during the last four centuries. The manors and villages of Great and Little Storeton are comprehended in the township, which contains 1127 acres, of a clayey soil. Here are very extensive freestone-quarries; the stone has acquired great celebrity, and many of the edifices of Birkenhead and the neighbouring country have been built of it. A plain of considerable extent, partly in this and partly in an adjacent township, has lately been used as a race-course, and the races have been attended by numerous visitors. A court leet and baron is held for the manor by Sir William Stanley, Bart., who is lord. The tithes have been commuted for £156.

STORITHS, county of YORK.—See HAZLEWOOD.

STORKHILL, with SANDHOLME, a township, in the parish of St. JOHN, union, and liberties of the borough, of BEVERLEY, E. riding of YORK, 1¾ mile (N. E.) from Beverley; containing 61 inhabitants. It is situated on the west side of the river Hull, on the road from Beverley to Tickton; and comprises about 300 acres. In the township is a meeting-house for Wesleyans.

STORMORE, LEICESTERSHIRE.—See WESTRILL.

STORRINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of THAKEHAM, hundred of WEST EASWRITH, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX, 8½ miles (N. E.) from Arundel; containing 990 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Petworth to Brighton, and comprises by computation 2956 acres, of which 1788 are arable and pasture, 707 down, 236 common, and 225 in Harston warren, which is partly cultivated. The village consists principally of a long street, crossed by another at right angles. A market formerly took place on Wednesdays; at present a corn-market is held on alternate Tuesdays, and fairs on May 13th and November 11th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18, and in the gift of the Duke of Norfolk: the tithes have been commuted for £600; the glebe comprises 23 acres. The church was rebuilt, with the exception of the chancel and north aisle, in 1746, the former edifice having become a ruin in consequence of the fall of the tower, which had been left insecure on the



repair of the church in 1731. There are some charitable bequests. In 1826, a fine British urn containing burnt bones, was discovered in a barrow on the downs; it was 21 inches in height, 13 inches across the top, and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  at the base.

STORTFORD, BISHOP (*St. MICHAEL*), a market-town and parish, the head of a union, and formerly a borough, in the hundred of BRAUGHIN, county of HERTFORD, 14 miles (E. N. E.) from Hertford, and 30 (N. N. E.) from London; containing 4681 inhabitants. This place derives its name from its situation on each side of a ford on the river Stort, now crossed by two bridges, and the prefix to its name from having been bestowed by William soon after the Conquest, upon Maurice, Bishop of London, and his successors. In the reign of Stephen, the Empress Matilda endeavoured to obtain by exchange, from the Bishop of London, the castle erected here by William the Conqueror; and not succeeding, threatened its demolition. It remained however till the eighth year of King John, who, exasperated at the bishop's promulgation of the pope's menace of laying the kingdom under an interdict, razed it to the ground, seized the town into his own hands, incorporated the inhabitants, and granted them the elective franchise, which they appear to have exercised in the reigns of Edward II. and Edward III. In the reign of Mary the place became the scene of religious persecution, and Bishop Bonner made use of a prison, formerly attached to the castle, for the confinement of convicted Protestants, one of whom was burnt on Goose Green adjoining.

The town is situated on two gentle acclivities, called respectively Windhill and Hockerhill, in a fertile valley upon the navigable river Stort, and consists principally of four streets in the form of a cross, of which Windhill is the western, and Hockerhill the eastern extremity. The inhabitants are well supplied with water from springs. A public library was instituted in 1827. The trade consists chiefly in malt and other grain, of which considerable quantities are sent to London by the river, and by a canal: here is also a station of the railway from London to Cambridge and Brandon,  $32\frac{1}{4}$  miles from the London terminus, and 25 from Cambridge. The market is on Thursday: a very handsome market-house of the Ionic order was erected in 1828, containing an assembly and coffee rooms, and a magistrates' chamber, on the first floor, and underneath a spacious hall where the corn-exchange is held. Fairs are held on Holy-Thursdays, the Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, and on October 11th, for horses and cattle. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold a petty-session every fortnight. The powers of the county debt-court of Bishop-Stortford, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Bishop-Stortford.

The parish comprises 3241*a.* 3*r.* 11*p.* The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the gift of the Precentor of St. Paul's Cathedral, London: the great tithes have been commuted for £536; and the vicarial for £338, with a glebe of 208 acres. The church is an elegant structure, at the south-west angle of the town, with a fine tower surmounted by a lofty spire; it was erected in the reign of Henry VI., and partly rebuilt in 1820. In the building are many ancient and curious monuments, among which are those of Charles Denny, grandson to Sir Anthony Denny, Knt., privy councillor to Henry VIII.; and Sir George Duckett, who was the

last surviving proprietor of the Stort navigation. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Methodists. A free grammar school formerly existed in High-street, to which an excellent library was presented by Thomas Leigh, Esq.; this library was increased by the Rev. Thomas Leigh, vicar, and other benefactors, and a valuable portion of it still remains, preserved in the tower of the church. Sir Henry Chauncey, a native of the town, author of the *History and Antiquities of Hertfordshire*, was educated in the school. Five almshouses have been established with the proceeds of the sale of two almshouses in Potter-street, endowed by R. Pilston in 1572; and several estates, producing about £120 per annum, are appropriated to the apprenticing of children, the relief of the poor, and the repair of the church. To the last-named purpose about £75 per annum, arising from the revenue of a dissolved chantry and some ancient guilds formerly established here, are also applied. The union of Bishop-Stortford comprises 20 parishes or places, half in the county of Essex, and half in Herts; and contains altogether a population of 19,380. There are some small remains of the castle, in the garden of which Roman coins have been found; and near the castle is an ancient well, dedicated to St. Osyth, which is esteemed beneficial in diseases of the eyes. Hoole, the translator of Tasso, was born here.

STORWOOD, a township, in the parish of THORNTON, union of POCKLINGTON, Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK,  $8\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Pocklington; containing 98 inhabitants. It comprises about 1120 acres of land, belonging to various owners, some of whom have neat houses. The village is on the eastern acclivity of the vale of the Derwent. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1777.

STOTFOLD (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BIGGLESWADE, hundred of CLIFTON, county of BEDFORD,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W.) from Baldock; containing 1026 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 17. 1.; income, £185; patrons and impropiators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A school is endowed with £20 per annum.

STOTFOLD, an extra-parochial district, in the union of DONCASTER, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 7 miles (N. W.) from Doncaster; containing 9 inhabitants. A *stot*, in the language of the north, is a young ox, and this was a place in the Saxon times where stots were *folded*. Among the families once connected with the spot, occur those of Stotfold and Stanhope. The district comprises about 270 acres of land.

STOTTESDEN (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CLEOBURY-MORTIMER, hundred of STOTTESDEN, S. division of SALOP,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N.) from Cleobury-Mortimer; containing, with the chapelry of Farlow, 1578 inhabitants, of whom 1217 are in Stottesden township. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 10. 10.; net income, £670; patron and impropiator, the Duke of Cleveland. The church was rebuilt by Robert de Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury, who gave it to the abbey of that place; it was repewed in 1838. There is a chapel of ease at Farlow.



**STOUGHTON**, a chapelry, in the parish of **THURNBY**, union of **BILLESDON**, hundred of **GARTREE**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Leicester; containing 121 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises 1450 acres, whereof 358 are arable, 1054 meadow and pasture, 29 woodland, and 9 in homesteads and gardens; the soil varies considerably, a large portion consisting of clay, and other parts of a lighter kind. George Anthony Legh Keck, Esq., is lord of the manor, and has a beautiful seat here, called *Stoughton-Grange*, a spacious mansion in the Gothic style, with extensive gardens and pleasure-grounds, in which is a fine sheet of water extending nearly to *Evington*, and shaded on either side with lofty trees. The village is about a mile distant from that of *Thurnby*, and about a mile eastward of the road from Leicester to *Market-Harborough*. The chapel is dedicated to *St. Mary*, and consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a south porch, and an embattled tower surmounted by a handsome crocketed spire. The north aisle is separated from the nave by two round and two pointed arches, and the greater part is railed off as a burial-chapel for the owners of the *Grange*. There are several monuments to the *Beaumont* family; and one, in excellent preservation, to the memory of *Thomas Farnham*, teller of the exchequer in the reign of *Mary*. In the chapel-yard is an ancient cross; the shaft is lofty, and formed of one entire stone. The tithes of the chapelry have been commuted for a rent-charge of £110. A farm of 316 acres of land here, belongs to the trustees of *Henry Smith's* charity. £36 per annum, arising from land left by *John Zouch* and *Sir Thomas Beaumont*, are applied to the uses of the Church.

**STOUGHTON** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **WEST BOURNE**, hundred of **WESTBOURNE** and **SINGLETON**, rape of **CHICHESTER**, W. division of **SUSSEX**,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W.) from *Chichester*; containing 578 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the county of *Southampton*, and on the south by the range of lofty downs called *Bowhill*. *Standsted*, with its extensive forest chiefly in the parish, has been honoured by several royal visits: *Queen Elizabeth* was entertained here; as was the *Prince of Wales*, afterwards *George II.*, on the 20th of September 1716, and his father, *George I.*, on the 31st of August 1722. *George III.* and *Queen Charlotte* took refreshment here on their way from *Portsmouth*. The present mansion was erected about the close of the 17th century, by *Richard*, Earl of *Scarborough*, and is situated in a park of 900 acres, commanding fine views: besides carvings by *Grinlin Gibbons*, here is a suite of *Arras* tapestry representing the battle of *Namur*, the largest of six sets wrought at *Arras* for the Duke of *Marlborough* and five of his generals. The village is pleasantly seated in a valley, and formerly had a weekly market and three fairs, granted by charter of *Henry IV.* The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of *Chichester*. The great tithes have been commuted for £412. 14., and the vicarial for £257. 10.; the appropriate and vicarial glebes contain respectively  $64\frac{1}{4}$  and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The church is a cruciform structure in the early and later English styles, the chancel separated from the nave by a fine circular arch.

**STOULTON** (*St. Edmund*), a parish, in the union of **PERSHORE**, Lower division of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. W.) from *Pershore*, on the road to *Evesham*; containing 346 inhabitants. It comprises 1900 acres, two-thirds of which are arable, and the remainder pasture; the surface is undulated, and the soil rich and fertile. *Wolverton Hall* is a handsome seat in the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100, with a house, built in 1830; patron, *Earl Somers*; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of *Worcester*. The tithes have been commuted for £218; the glebe comprises 11 acres. The church is an ancient structure standing at the north-east end of the village; it has a brick tower, and contains a curious font.

**STOURBRIDGE**, a chapelry, in the parish of **ST. ANDREW THE LESS**, or **BARNWELL**, union of **CAMBRIDGE**, hundred of **FLENDISH**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N. E. by N.) from *Cambridge*. This place is remarkable for its fair, one of the largest in the kingdom, which is held in a field to the east of *Barnwell*. It commences on September 18th, on which day it is proclaimed by the vice-chancellor, doctors, and proctors of the university of *Cambridge*, and the mayor and aldermen of that borough; the fair continues more than three weeks, and the staple commodities exposed for sale are, leather, timber, cheese, hops, wool, cattle, and, on the 25th, horses. The hospital of *St. Mary Magdalene*, here, for lepers, was anciently at the disposal of the burgesses of *Cambridge*; but about 1245, *Hugh*, Bishop of *Ely*, possessed the patronage of it, which was enjoyed by his successors till the suppression in 1497. Its chapel, called *St. Mary's* chapel, has been converted into a barn.

**STOURBRIDGE**, a market-town and chapelry, and the head of a union, in the parish of **OLD SWINFORD**, Lower division of the hundred of **HALFESHIRE**, *Stourbridge* and E. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**, 21 miles (N. by E.) from *Worcester*, and 124 (N. W.) from *London*; containing 7481 inhabitants, and comprising 200 acres. This place was originally called *Bedcote*, a name which the manor still retains. It derives its present appellation from the erection of a bridge, about the time of *Henry VI.*, across the small river *Stour*, which here separates the counties of *Worcester* and *Stafford*. The surrounding country abounds with coal and ironstone, and by a manuscript in the possession of the *Lyttelton* family, mines appear to have been worked in the district so early as the reign of *Edward III.*; the manufacture of glass was established here in 1557, about the period it was introduced into this country from *Lorraine*. The town consists chiefly of one long street, called the *High-street*, which is well flagged, macadamized, and lighted with gas; the lower part of the street is spacious, and contains some good houses. A subscription library was established in 1790, which has upwards of 3000 volumes, and of which *Parkes*, the self-taught and celebrated chymist, was the first president. Races are held on two days in the last week in August, during which, and for a short time previously, a theatre is open.

The principal branches of trade and manufacture are those of glass, iron, and fire-bricks. The first is carried on to a very great extent, there being twelve houses in the immediate neighbourhood, where the different



varieties of flint, crown, bottle, and window glass are manufactured: there are also several cutting-mills. The flourishing state of this branch of manufacture is chiefly owing to the plentiful supply of fuel, and to the existence, near the town, of that superior species of clay used in making glass-house pots, crucibles, and fire-bricks, which is found here in large quantities, and furnishes a considerable article of export, by the name of "Stourbridge fire-clay:" the best lies at about 150 feet below the surface of the earth, in strata three or four feet thick, in the compass of about 200 acres near the town. Large quantities of fire-bricks are sent to London and other places. The manufacture of iron forms also a most important branch of the trade, and the manufactories are generally extensive, particularly that of Bradley and Co., which covers nearly four acres, and gives employment usually to more than 1000 hands, nearly every article in wrought or cast iron being manufactured. In the other factories are made the various articles of hammered iron, together with scythes, spades, anvils, and vices, plantation tools, chains, called gearing, &c. But the branch of the iron-trade which is carried on to the largest extent is nail-making, which, in the town and its vicinity, affords employment to many hundreds of men, women, and children.

The trading interests are greatly benefited by a canal which, running from the town to the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal, connects it with the extensive line of inland navigation which spreads in various branches over the mining and manufacturing districts of the country, and also with the Severn; affording an opening for the transit of goods to all parts of the kingdom. An act was passed in 1845 for a railway from Oxford, by Stourbridge, to Wolverhampton. The market, granted in 1486 by Henry VII., is on Friday, and is well attended. The market-house was erected at an expense of about £15,000, and is a handsome brick building: the principal front, towards the High-street, is stuccoed, and of the Doric order of architecture; that portion of it not occupied by the entrance is disposed in shops. The fairs are on March 29th and September 8th, of which the former, continuing several days, is a celebrated horse-fair; the latter is for horses, horned-cattle, sheep, and pedlery. The powers of the county debt-court of Stourbridge, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Stourbridge: petty-sessions take place on Wednesday and Friday.

St. Thomas's church here, erected in 1736, and enlarged and repaired at a cost of £2300 in 1837, is a neat brick edifice with a square tower, and has a very handsome interior, with a good organ: the incumbent is appointed by the inhabitant householders; net income, £134. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics. The free grammar school was founded and endowed by letters-patent granted in 1553 by Edward VI., and has an endowment of about £460 per annum: Dr. Johnson received a part of his education in the establishment, but the report of his having been an unsuccessful candidate for the head mastership is void of truth. A national school was erected in 1815, and is maintained by subscription; a school was built in 1844, on a site given by James Foster, Esq., on the Enville road, and several other schools are supported. The poor-law union of Stour-

bridge comprises 14 parishes or places, containing a population of 47,948. In a sandy tract of ground westward of the town, numerous detached portions of jasper, porphyry, rock-salt, granite, chalcedony, agate, cornelian, and several varieties of marble, supposed to be diluvial remains, have been discovered.

STOURMOUTH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of EASTRY, hundred of BLEANGATE, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Wingham; containing 253 inhabitants. It comprises 877*a.* 3*r.* 8*p.*, nearly equally divided between arable and pasture land, with 15 acres of hop-grounds. The navigable river Stour passes through. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19, and in the gift of the Bishop of Rochester: the tithes have been commuted for £416, and the glebe comprises 12 $\frac{3}{4}$  acres.

STOURPAIN (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of BLANDFORD, hundred of PIMPERNE, Blandford division of DORSET, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Blandford; containing, with the tything of Ashe, 637 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2365*a.* 1*r.* 9*p.*, of which 549 acres are common or waste land. It derives its name from its situation near the river *Stour*, which runs on the west and south, and from one of its earliest proprietors, named *Paine*. Lacerton, a tything in the northern part of the parish, united to Stourpain in 1431, was formerly distinct; and in a field called Chapel Close, adjoining a farmhouse, the foundations of its ancient parochial church, which was dedicated to St. Andrew in 1331, may still be traced. The living of Stourpain is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £7. 18. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ .: the great tithes have been commuted for £277, and the vicarial for £144. 12.; the glebes contain respectively 45 and 9 acres. The church is in the decorated style. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. On an eminence called Hod Hill are the remains of a Danish camp, in the form of the letter D, defended by a double rampart and fosse, which, on the north and south sides, are almost inaccessible. There are five entrances, and within the area, which comprises several acres, are many circular trenches four and five yards in diameter; also some round pits, contiguous to each other, supposed to have been so deep and numerous, at one period, as to be capable of concealing a large army. British and Roman antiquities have within the last few years been discovered, consisting of British pottery, a Roman amphora, brass rings ornamented with stained glass, fibulæ or cloak-clasps, brooches of iron washed with silver, spear-heads, and other articles.

STOURPORT, a large market-town, in the district chapelry of LOWER MITTON, parish and union of KIDDERMINSTER, borough of BEWDLEY, Lower division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Kidderminster and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Kidderminster, and 130 (W. N. W.) from London. This place, which is of modern origin, derives its name from its situation on the Stour, near the confluence of that river with the Severn, and from being a principal dépôt for the manufactures and agricultural and mineral produce of the adjoining counties. Prior to the construction of the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal in 1770, it consisted only of a few scattered cottages



forming the hamlet of Lower Mitton; but since that period, from its situation affording a communication with most parts of the kingdom by means of the Grand Trunk canal, which connects the Severn with the Trent, it has risen into importance, and become an inland port of considerable trade. The town is neat and well built; the chief streets are paved, and lighted with gas. A handsome iron-bridge of one arch, 150 feet in span and 50 feet in height, with several land arches affording a free course for the water in case of floods, has been constructed over the Severn, connecting the town with Areley-King's, and replacing a bridge of three arches which had been swept away by a flood after a sudden thaw. A subscription library was established in 1821, and there are three reading societies.

The trade consists principally in the conveyance, by canal navigation, of the produce of the adjoining counties, for the reception of which commodious warehouses have been erected, and basins on a large scale have been formed, with wharfs for loading and unloading the craft employed in the trade. The building of boats and barges, for which several small docks have been constructed, is carried on extensively; and there are a tanyard, an iron-foundry, and a carpet-manufactory. A canal to Kington, in Herefordshire, was projected some time since, but it has been completed only as far as Mable. The market is on Wednesday, and in 1833 was made a corn-market; a second market is held on Saturday, and both are well supplied with meat, poultry, vegetables, and fruit. The market-house, a convenient edifice, was erected upon a site purchased by a proprietary, who receive the tolls: a room has been built over it for the transaction of public business. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday in April and the second Tuesday in October, which are abundantly supplied with sheep and cattle. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

STOURTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of MERE, partly in the hundred of NORTON-FERRIS, E. division of SOMERSET, but chiefly in the hundred of MERE, Hindon and S. divisions of WILTS,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. N. W.) from Mere; containing, with the tything of Gaspar, 645 inhabitants, of whom 357 are in Stourton township. This place was the scene of some memorable events during the earlier periods of English history. In 656, Cenwalh, King of the West Saxons, here encountered an army of Britons, which he defeated with great slaughter, and compelled to retreat to Petherton, on the river Parret. In 879, Alfred the Great, issuing from his retreat in the Isle of Athelney, erected his standard on an eminence in this parish, since called Kingsettle Hill; and then proceeded towards Edington, where he obtained a signal victory over the Danes. In 1001, an obstinate and sanguinary battle was fought near Kingsettle Hill, between the Danes and Saxons under the command of Cola and Edsigus, in which the latter were defeated; and in 1016, another engagement took place between the Danes under Canute, and Edmund Ironside, when the latter was victorious. A castle was anciently built here by John de Stourton, on the site of which a spacious and elegant mansion has been erected, in the Italian style, by the Hoare family. The parish comprises 3545*a.* 34*p.*, whereof 212 acres are common or waste land. At the south-western extremity, in the county of Somerset, is a wide boggy tract, containing

many curious excavations called Pen Pits. Stone is quarried for building. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17, and in the gift of Sir H. R. Hoare, Bart.: there is a glebe-house; the glebe contains 91 acres, and the tithes have been commuted for £500. The church is partly Grecian, and partly in the early English style, and contains monuments to the families of Stourton and Hoare. Some bequests have been made to the poor of the parish. Stourton gives the title of Baron to the family of that name.

STOUTING (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of ELHAM, hundred of STOUTING, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, 8 miles (E. by S.) from Ashford; containing 276 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by the Roman Stane-street, and a branch of the river Stour rises here. It comprises 1624 acres, about half consisting of chalky hills; the soil on the north side is a poor sandy earth, but on the south of much better quality. There are 200 acres of woodland. In the neighbourhood is a mound overgrown with wood, around which was once a double moat. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 17. 11.; net income, £252; patrons, the Wrench family: there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains about 10 acres. The church is principally in the early English style; it has been recently repaired, and enlarged by the erection of a gallery. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Some urns and Roman coins have been discovered.

STOVEN (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (N. W.) from Wangford; containing 127 inhabitants. It comprises 793*a.* 3*r.* 39*p.*, of which 30 acres are common or waste. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £63; patron, incumbent, and impropiator, the Rev. G. O. Leman: the tithes have been commuted for £200. The church, which is chiefly early English, contains two Norman arches of great beauty.

STOW, a hamlet, in the parish of THRECKINGHAM, union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of AVELAND, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Falkingham; containing 34 inhabitants.

STOW (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of WELL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 8 miles (S. E.) from Gainsborough; containing, with the townships of Bransby, Normanby, and Sturton, 943 inhabitants, of whom 418 are in Stow township. This place is generally supposed to have been the *Sidnacester* of the Romans, and the seat of a Saxon bishopric from about 678 to 959. The ancient Watling-street passes near. A nunnery was founded by Godiva, wife of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, who also, with her husband, greatly augmented the revenue of Stow church, which had been built and endowed for secular priests by Eadnorth, Bishop of Dorchester. These religious, after the Conquest, became Benedictine monks, under the government of an abbot, and Bishop Remigius obtained for them, from William Rufus, the then desolate abbey of Eynsham, in Oxfordshire, where they soon settled. King Henry III. passed the night at Stow, previously to his engagement, under the walls of Lincoln Castle, with the forces of Louis and the turbulent barons. The parish comprises 4737*a.* 3*r.* 11*p.*, and is intersected by the middle road from Lincoln to Gainsborough. A fair for horses is held on the 10th of



October. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £102, with a house; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The tithes have been commuted for £936. The church is a spacious and massive structure, principally in the Norman style, with a central tower; the south and west sides of the nave have each a highly-ornamented doorway, and the chancel contains some fine details, especially in the mouldings of the arches. There is a meeting-house for Wesleyans. A school is endowed with £12 per annum.

STOW (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of KNIGHTON, hundred of PURSLOW, S. division of SALOP,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N.E.) from Knighton; containing 185 inhabitants. It comprises 2693 acres, of which 1350 are common or waste land. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 7. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £204 payable to the vicar, and £48 to the warden of Clun hospital.

STOW-BARDOLPH (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of DOWNHAM, hundred of CLACKCLOSE, W. division of NORFOLK, 2 miles (N.N.E.) from Downham; containing 1076 inhabitants. This parish, which is on the road to Lynn, and is intersected by the greater river Ouse, comprises 6041a. 3r. 1p., whereof 5152 acres are arable, 778 pasture and meadow, and 111 wood. The lands are the property of Sir Thomas Hare, Bart., whose seat, Stow Hall, is a handsome mansion finely situated. About two miles from the village is a bridge over the river, in the immediate neighbourhood of which a considerable village has recently arisen, where a fair for horses and cows is held on the eve of the festival of the Holy Trinity. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of Wimbotsham annexed, valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 8., and in the patronage of Sir T. Hare, who is impropiator of Stow-Bardolph. The great tithes of the parish, with some exception, have been commuted for £350, and the vicarial tithes for £158; there is a glebe of 20 acres, with a house. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; on the north side of the chancel is the mausoleum of the Hare family, in which are many splendid monuments. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; also six almshouses for widows erected in 1603 by Sir Ralph Hare, who in 1622 endowed them with 80 acres of land now producing £80 per annum. To the south of the church are the remains of an ancient hermitage of brick and flint, now part of a farmhouse.

STOW-BEDON (*St. Botolph*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WAYLAND, W. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (S.E. by S.) from Watton; containing 300 inhabitants. It comprises about 1700 acres; the surface is boldly undulated, and the lower grounds are watered by a small rivulet. Stow-Bedon Hall, a mansion formerly of some importance, is now a farmhouse. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £4. 19.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £295; patron, the Rev. E. Goddard: the glebe comprises 10 acres. The church was anciently appropriated to Marham Abbey, and had a guild in honour of the Virgin Mary. It is chiefly in the decorated and later English styles; the tower fell down in 1797, and has not been rebuilt: the font is large, and beautifully sculptured. In the churchyard

are three coffin-shaped tombs, with crosses *fleuri*. At the inclosure of the parish, 30 acres were allotted to the poor for fuel.

STOW CUM QUY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of CHESTERTON, hundred of STAINE, county of CAMBRIDGE, 5 miles (N.E.) from Cambridge; containing 445 inhabitants. It comprises 1918a. 2r. 29p., of which 1469 acres are arable, 364 pasture, 37 wood, and the remainder common, roads, &c. An act was passed in 1839, for inclosing certain waste lands, when 4 acres were appropriated for recreation. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £52; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Ely. The tithes have been commuted for £530, and the glebe comprises  $64\frac{1}{2}$  acres. Jeremy Collier, the celebrated nonjuring divine, was born here in 1650.

STOW-LANGTOFT (*St. George*), a parish, in the union of Stow, hundred of BLACKBOURN, W. division of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (S.E.) from Ixworth; containing 183 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 1304 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 7.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £307; patron, H. Wilson, Esq. There is a glebe of 63 acres, with an excellent rectory-house built in 1833 by the Rev. Samuel Rickards, assisted by the patron. The church is in the decorated and later English styles; the chancel contains several richly-carved stalls and handsome monuments to members of the family of D'Ewes. The church and parsonage-house stand upon the site of a Roman encampment, and numerous coins have been discovered at different times. Sir Symonds D'Ewes, Bart., the eminent antiquary, lived in the Hall, now the residence of Mr. Wilson, proprietor of the parish. Tillemans, the Dutch painter, was buried in the church.

STOW, LONG, a parish, in the union of CAXTON and ARRINGTON, hundred of LONGSTOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, 2 miles (S.S.E.) from Caxton; containing 276 inhabitants. It is situated on the old north road, and comprises 1400 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 8. 4.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. H. A. Bishop. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1798; the glebe-house was rebuilt in 1840, by the incumbent, and the glebe altogether contains 406 acres. An hospital for poor sisters was founded here, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, in the reign of Henry III., by Walter, then vicar. Fossil remains abound in the neighbourhood, consisting principally of ammonites and bones of large animals.

STOW, LONG (*St. Botolph*), a parish, in the union of St. NEOT's, hundred of LEIGHTONSTONE, county of HUNTINGDON,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by E.) from Kimbolton; containing, with the chapelry of Little Catworth, 263 inhabitants, of whom 188 are in the hamlet of Long Stow. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely, with a net income of £70. The tithes, payable to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, have been commuted for £143. 6. 8.; the governors have also 191 acres of glebe.

STOW-MARIES (*St. Mary and St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of MALDON, hundred of DENGIE, S. division of ESSEX, 7 miles (S. by W.) from Maldon; containing 257 inhabitants. This parish takes the adjunct to its name from the family of Marey, to whom the lands at one time belonged. It is situated on the river Crouch,



and comprises by admeasurement 2466 acres, whereof 1755 are arable, 99 pasture, 155 meadow, and 82 wood. A fair is held on the 24th of June. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Rev. T. H. Storie: the tithes have been commuted for £660; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 40 acres. The church is ancient.

STOW-MARKET (*ST. PETER AND ST. MARY*), a market-town and parish, and the head of the union of Stow, in the hundred of Stow, W. division of SURFOLK, 75 miles (N. E.) from London; containing, with the chapelry of Gipping, 3136 inhabitants. This place is very ancient, and at the time of the Norman survey was called *Thorna* or *Thorne Market*, the former term being derived from the Saxon divinity *Thor*, and *ea*, water, in allusion to the adjoining river. It was afterwards named Stow-Market, from its being the market for the hundred of Stow. Two churches are mentioned in Domesday book as existing here. The town is the most central in the county, and is situated at the confluence of three rivulets which form the river Gipping, on the road from Ipswich to Bury and Cambridge. It consists of several streets, for the most part regularly built, and lighted with gas; many of the houses are handsome, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from land springs and wells. The commercial interests of the town are essentially promoted by its locality, and have been much improved by the Gipping being made navigable to Ipswich, under an act obtained in 1790. From the basin extends a pleasant walk, about a mile in length, passing through the extensive hop plantations in the neighbourhood. The trade consists chiefly in the making of malt, for which there are more than twenty houses, and which is rapidly increasing; corn, malt, and flour are largely exported to London, Hull, Liverpool, and other places. A brewery has been established, and there are small manufactories for rope, twine, and sacking; a patent saw-mill; and three iron-foundries, one of which is also used for making agricultural implements. By means of the navigation to Ipswich, timber, deals, coal, iron, salt, oil-cake, and slate, are brought for the supply of the central parts of the county. Here is a station of the Ipswich and Bury railway, 12 miles from Ipswich, and 15 from Bury; and an act was passed in 1846 for a branch from this railway hence, to Diss and Norwich, 31 miles long. The market is on Thursday, and is for corn, cattle, and provisions: a building for a corn-exchange and reading-room, which is also used on public occasions, has been erected at a cost of £3000, raised by shares of £25 each. A fair is held on August 12th, chiefly for lambs; and on July 10th is a pleasure-fair. The county meetings are held in the town; and the magistrates hold a petty-session every alternate Monday. The powers of the county debt-court of Stow-Market, established in 1847, extend over part of the registration-district of Stow.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, with that of Stow-Upland annexed, valued in the king's books at £16. 15.; patron, incumbent, and impropiator, the Rev. A. G. Harper Hollingsworth. The great tithes of Stow-Market have been commuted for £89, and the vicarial for £185; the glebe contains 6 acres, with a house, in the grounds of which is a fine mulberry-tree planted by the poet Milton, while on a visit to Dr.

Young, the vicar. The church was rebuilt about the year 1300 by the monks of St. Osyth, Essex, who then held the advowson; it was enlarged in 1838, and is a spacious and handsome structure in the centre of the town, partly in the decorated and partly in the later English style. The building consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a square embattled tower, surmounted by a slender wooden spire of tasteful appearance, 120 feet in height, which was erected from the proceeds of a legacy left in the reign of Anne. At the east end of the south aisle is the Tyrell chapel, separated by a carved screen, and containing interesting monuments to that family. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents; and several benevolent institutions for the relief of the poor, who also receive about £260 per annum from bequests made at different periods. The union of Stow comprises 34 parishes or places, and contains a population of 19,675. In a stone-pit near the entrance to the town, the tusks and bones of a species of elephant have been found. A spring in the parish is slightly impregnated with iron. Dr. Young, tutor to the poet Milton, and master of Jesus College, Cambridge, was vicar of the parish from 1630 to 1655, and was interred here.

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD (*ST. EDWARD*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the Upper division of the hundred of SLAUGHTER, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 25 miles (E. by N.) from Gloucester, and 82 (W. N. W.) from London; containing, with the hamlets of Donnington and Mangersbury, 2140 inhabitants, of whom 1465 are in the town. This place, in old records denominated Stow St. Edward, was the scene of a battle between the royalists and the parliamentary forces in the great civil war, when the former were put to flight. The town is situated on the summit of a steep elevation. The houses in general are of stone, but low, irregularly built, and of ancient appearance; and being indifferently supplied with fuel and water, and having no common field attached, the place is vulgarly remarked to have only one of the four elements, namely, air. A charter for a market was procured in the reign of Edward III., by the abbot of Evesham, then lord of the manor; it is on Thursday, and fairs are held on May 12th and October 24th, for the sale of hops, cheese, and sheep, of which last 20,000 are said to have been sold at one fair. The inhabitants were incorporated by Henry VI., but at present the town is governed by two bailiffs, who are appointed annually at the manorial court leet. The powers of the county debt-court of Stow, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Stow. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18; net income, £525; patron, the family of Hippisley: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1765. The church is a spacious edifice in the ancient English style, erected at different periods in the 14th and 15th centuries; the tower is conspicuous at a great distance. There is a place of worship for Baptists; also a school endowed with £13. 9. per annum for teaching Latin. An almshouse for nine persons, on the south side of the churchyard, was founded in the sixteenth of Edward IV., under the will of William Chestre; and subsequent endowments have been given for the maintenance of its inmates. The poor-law union comprises 28 parishes or places, 25 of which are in the county of Gloucester, and 3 in that of



Worcester; the whole containing a population of 9522. A park, house, and garden, named St. Margaret's Chapel, at a place called Merke, in the parish, constituted part of the estates of Charles I. and his queen. The Fosse-way intersects the northern part of the parish.

STOW-UPLAND (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Stow, W. division of SUFFOLK; adjoining Stow-Market, and containing 903 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to that of Stow-Market. The great tithes have been commuted for £257, and the vicarial for £175; the impropriate glebe contains 29 acres. A church has been erected by subscription: it is dedicated to the Trinity; and the living is a perpetual curacy in the gift of the Vicar, with a net income of £100.

STOW, WEST (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of THINGOE, hundred of BLACKBOURN, W. division of SUFFOLK, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 279 inhabitants. It is situated on the right bank of the river Lark, and consists of 2926*a.* 3*r.* 36*p.* The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Wordwell united, valued in the king's books at £9. 17. 3½., and in the gift of R. B. de Beauvoir, Esq.: the tithes of the parish have been commuted for £191, and the glebe comprises 29¾ acres. The church contains numerous memorials of the ancient family of Croft. The remains of the Hall convey some idea of its former magnificence; the gateway entrance is a fine specimen of brick-work of the time of Henry VIII. The Rev. John Boys, one of the learned divines employed in the translation of the Bible, was rector of West Stow.

STOW-WOOD, a parish, in the union of HEADINGTON, hundred of BULLINGDON, county of OXFORD, 4 miles (N. E.) from Oxford; containing 33 inhabitants, who attend the adjoining parochial church of Beckley.

STOWE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and county of BUCKINGHAM, 2½ miles (N. N. W.) from Buckingham; containing, with the hamlets of Boycott, Dadford, and Lamport, 410 inhabitants. This place is celebrated for the princely mansion of the Duke of Buckingham, which was visited by Her Majesty and Prince Albert in January 1845. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 14. 7.; net income, £95; patron and impropriator, his Grace. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school, in which 50 children of both sexes are educated and clothed, at the expense of the Duchess of Buckingham. Hammond, the elegiac poet, died whilst on a visit here, in 1742.

STOWE (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of STAMFORD, wapentake of NESS, parts of KESTVEN, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Stamford; containing 11 inhabitants, and comprising 400 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, united in 1772 to that of Barholme, and valued in the king's books at £4. 3. 9. A school held from time immemorial in the court-house of the manor, is endowed with £12 per annum, the bequest of Edward Burgh.

STOWE (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the S. division of the hundred of PIREHILL, union, and N. division of the county, of STAFFORD, 7 miles (N. E. by E.) from Stafford; containing, with the townships of Amerton and Grindley, and part of the townships of Drinton, Great and Little Haywood, and Hixon, 1267 inhabitants, of whom 156 are in Stowe township. The

parish comprises 5008*a.* 2*r.* 31*p.* The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £61; patron, Sir John Cave, Bart.; impropriator, John Fitzgerald, Esq. The church is an ancient building, the nave of which is separated from the chancel by a handsome arch, said to be Saxon; it contains an alabaster monument to Devereux, first Viscount Hereford, and his two wives, with their effigies in a recumbent posture. The viscount, who distinguished himself in the wars against France in the reign of Henry VIII., resided and was buried here. There is a place of worship for Independents.

STOWE-NINE-CHURCHES (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of DAVENTRY, hundred of FAWSLEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2 miles (E. by S.) from Weedon; containing 392 inhabitants. This place, which is a short distance to the west of the road from London to Holyhead, obtained the adjunct to its name from the circumstance of the manor having nine advowsons appended to it in the reign of Henry VII. It was for some time in the possession of Sir John Danvers, a principal parliamentary leader, and one of those who signed the warrant for the execution of Charles I. The parish comprises about 2000 acres, which, exclusively of 100 of woodland, are about equally divided between arable and pasture: the Grand Junction canal and the London and Birmingham railway pass through it, the latter by a tunnel 418 yards in length. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18, and in the gift of the Rev. J. L. Crawley: the tithes of the incumbent have been commuted for £500, and £133 are paid to the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy; the glebe contains 85 acres. The church is situated on the brow of a steep acclivity; it is a very ancient edifice, partly in the Norman style, and contains a sumptuous monument to the memory of Elizabeth, fourth daughter of John, Lord Latimer. The Roman Watling-street forms the boundary of the parish.

STOWELL (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of NORTHLEACH, hundred of BRADLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Northleach; containing 42 inhabitants, and comprising 800 acres. The river Colne washes the extremity of the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed in 1660 to that of Hampnett, and valued in the king's books at £5. 17. 1. Sir William Scott, late judge of the court of admiralty, was created Baron Stowell, of Stowell Park, in 1821; the title is now extinct.

STOWELL (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of WINCANTON, hundred of HORETHORNE, E. division of SOMERSET, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Wincanton; containing 117 inhabitants, and consisting of 903 acres by admeasurement. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 15., and in the gift of W. M. Dodington, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £169, and the glebe comprises 27 acres. The church was rebuilt in 1834.

STOWELL, WILTS.—See ALTON-PRIORS.

STOWER, EAST (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of SHAFTESBURY, hundred of REDLANE, Shaston division of DORSET, 4¼ miles (W.) from Shaftesbury; containing 554 inhabitants. The living is annexed, with the livings of Motcomb and West Stower, to the vicarage of Gillingham: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £146, and the vicarial for £273. The church, rebuilt



in 1841, is a cruciform structure in the Norman style, with a tower at the intersection, and contains accommodation for 400 persons. Fielding, the novelist, resided for some time on his estate in the parish.

STOWER-PROVOST (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish and liberty, in the union of SHAFTESBURY, Shaston division of the county of DORSET, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Shaftesbury; containing 892 inhabitants. It comprises about 2700 acres, 500 of which are arable, 200 woodland, and the rest pasture. The living is a rectory, with that of Todbere annexed in 1746, valued in the king's books at £16. 4. 9½.; net income, £655; patrons, the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge. The church contains 300 sittings. In the reign of William the Conqueror, a cell to the nunnery of St. Leger de Pratellis or Preaux, in Normandy, was founded here, which at the suppression was granted to Eton College, and then to King's College.

STOWER, WEST (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of SHAFTESBURY, hundred of REDLANE, Shaston division of the county of DORSET, 5¼ miles (W.) from Shaftesbury; containing 237 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Gillingham: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £92, and those of the incumbent for £183. William Watson, M.D., author of some theological productions, was a native of this place, where he practised as a quack, though he had regularly graduated as a physician, and was distinguished for knowledge of his profession.

STOWERTON, a hamlet, in the parish of WHICHFORD, union of SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR, Brails division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (S. E.) from Shipston; containing 189 inhabitants, and comprising 950 acres.

STOWEY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CLUTTON, hundred of CHEW, E. division of SOMERSET, 3½ miles (S. S. W.) from Pensford; containing 188 inhabitants. Stowey Mead, a cottage residence of the late Lord Mount-Sandford's, and Stowey House, the property of William Jones Burdett, Esq., to the latter of whom nearly all the parish belongs, are both very pleasantly situated. The village is much admired, and is enlivened by a stream of water which is said to be efficacious in lithontriptic complaints. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £6. 12., and in the gift of the Bishop of Bath and Wells: the tithes have been commuted for £163. 10.; the glebe contains 35½ acres. Richard Jones, Esq., in 1692 bequeathed £3000 for charitable uses in different parishes, part of which is applied to the instruction of children and the relief of the poor in this parish; and Mrs. Mary Jones, in 1787, left £1500, the interest of £500 of which she directed to be distributed among the poor of Stowey. Robert Parsons, the celebrated Jesuit, was born here, of humble parents.

STOWEY, NETHER (*ST. MARY*), a small market-town and a parish, in the union of BRIDGWATER, hundred of WILLITON and FREEMANNERS, W. division of SOMERSET, 8 miles (W. N. W.) from Bridgwater, and 147 (W. by S.) from London; containing 787 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on a stream tributary to the river Parret, consists of three streets diverging obliquely from the market-place, and is neat and well built. At the western extremity is a hill said to have

been the site of an ancient castle, but nothing more than a circular earthwork now remains; it commands a fine view of the Channel, with the Mendip hills, and the surrounding country, which is agreeably diversified. The manufacture of silk is carried on to a limited extent. The market is on Saturday, but, from its proximity to Bridgwater, very little business is transacted; the market-house is a rude building. A fair for cattle takes place on September 18th; and a court leet and baron is held at Michaelmas, when constables and other officers are appointed. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £5. 2. 8½.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The tithes have been commuted for £300; there is a glebe-house, built by the present incumbent, and the glebe contains 50 acres. The church is situated at the entrance into the town from Bridgwater. Here is a place of worship for Independents. Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the gifted poet and moral philosopher, resided at the close of the last century at Nether Stowey, where he first became acquainted with Wordsworth.

STOWEY, OVER (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGWATER, hundred of CANNINGTON, W. division of SOMERSET, 1 mile (S. S. W.) from Nether Stowey; containing 568 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3647*a.* 3*r.* 35*p.* Greywacke stone is abundant, and red-sandstone is found, with detached portions of limestone. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with part of the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £7. 1. 5½., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bath and Wells; impropriators, the Corporation of Bristol. The great tithes have been commuted for £130, and the incumbent's for £165; the rectorial lands comprehend 65½ acres, and the vicarial 1½ acre. The church is a neat building, lately beautified.

STOWFORD, a parish, in the union of TAVISTOCK, hundred of LIFTON, Lifton and S. divisions of the county of DEVON, 8 miles (E. by N.) from Launceston; containing 647 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 12. 6., and in the gift of the Rev. John Wollocombe: the tithes have been commuted for £240, and the glebe comprises 50 acres. The church contains a monument with marble statues of Christopher Harris, Esq., in the ancient Roman costume, and his wife Mary. Margaret Doyle, in 1777, bequeathed the interest of £200 for teaching children. On the north side of the road to Exeter are the remains of a circular encampment. Dr. John Prideaux, a learned divine, was born here in 1578.

STOWICK, a tything, in the parish of HENBURY, union of CLIFTON, Lower division of the hundred of HENBURY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 552 inhabitants.

STRADBROOK, or STRADBROKE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HOXNE, E. division of SUFFOLK, 5¾ miles (E.) from Eye; containing 1637 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Woodbridge to Norwich. A corn-market takes place every Tuesday; and petty-sessions are held monthly. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 18. 6½.; patron, the Bishop of Ely; total net income, £712: the vicar holds the great tithes from the bishop at the rent of £8 per annum, under a grant made in 1661 as an augmentation. There is a handsome



glebe-house, erected by the late Rev. W. White, with a glebe of six acres. The church is a fine structure, chiefly in the decorated English style, with a lofty embattled tower; the chancel has been lately beautified at a great expense. Here is a place of worship for Baptists. William Grenling, in 1599, bequeathed some land to be applied, among other purposes, in support of a school; and Mary Warner, in 1746, left an annuity of £15 for teaching children. Michael Wentworth, in 1587, gave the town-house for the use of the poor; and there is a sum of £70 per annum, derived from 60 acres of land, for the repairs of the church, and for general purposes. The union workhouse is situated here. Robert Grostete, Bishop of Lincoln, who died in 1253, was a native of the parish. The Earl of Stradbroke takes his title from it.

**STRADISHALL** (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **RISBRIDGE**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Clare; containing 379 inhabitants. It comprises 1376 acres, of which 27 are common or waste. Stradishall Place, the seat of the lord of the manor, is a handsome residence, situated in a small park. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 11. 0½., and in the gift of Sir Robert Harland, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £350; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 52¼ acres. Dr. Valpy, master of Reading school, was many years rector of the parish.

**STRADSETT** (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **DOWNHAM**, hundred of **CLACKCLOSE**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Downham; containing 194 inhabitants. The parish lies on the road from Bury St. Edmund's to Lynn, and comprises 1325 acres, of which about 555 are arable, 673 pasture and meadow, and 89 woodland and water. The Hall, an ancient mansion, in an extensive and well-wooded park with a lake of 24 acres, is the residence of W. Bagge, Esq. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 6. 8., and in the gift of Mr. Bagge, who is also impropriator: the great tithes have been commuted for £220, and the vicarial for £110; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains nearly 4 acres. The church, beautifully situated in the park, is chiefly in the decorated and later English styles, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a lantern and spire.

**STRAGGLESTHORPE** (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of **NEWARK**, wapentake of **LOVEDEN**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, 8 miles (E. by S.) from Newark; containing 85 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the rectory of Beckingham.

**STRAGGLETHORPE**, a hamlet, in the parish of **COTGRAVE**, union, and S. division of the wapentake, of **BINGHAM**, S. division of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**; containing 47 inhabitants.

**STRAMSHALL**, a township, in the parish and union of **UTTOXETER**, S. division of the hundred of **TOTMONSLOW**, N. division of the county of **STAFFORD**, 1¾ mile (N. N. W.) from Uttoxeter. St. Modwenna, on her arrival from Ireland, early in the ninth century, founded a nunnery here, and presided as abbess in it.

**STRANTON** (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **STOCKTON**, N. division of **STOCKTON** ward, S. division of the county of **DURHAM**; containing, with the townships of **Brierton** and **Seaton-Carew**, 2106 inhabitants, of whom 1491 are in Stranton township, 2½ miles (S. W.

by W.) from Hartlepool, on the road to Stockton. Since the formation of the harbour at Hartlepool, this place has become the scene of busy employment in iron-foundries, ship-building yards, and other works connected with maritime trade. A harbour and docks were opened at Stranton in the summer of 1847. Limestone abounds, and used formerly to be quarried to a great extent, and the lime shipped coastwise. The Stockton and Hartlepool railway approaches close to the sea-coast at New Stranton, and is carried along the verge of the sea by an embankment of puddled clay. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17. 16. 0½., and in the patronage of Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., with a net income of £303; impropriators, John Stephenson, Esq., and others. The great tithes of Stranton township have been commuted for £103, and the small for £220. The church, which is situated on an eminence in the centre of the village, exhibits specimens of various styles; the tower serves as an excellent landmark to mariners. At Seaton-Carew is a second incumbency. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. There is an excellent school at Stranton, founded by the Rev. Christopher Fulthorpe, with an endowment of £30 per annum, for which fifteen children receive instruction; and in the hamlet of Middleton, in the parish, is a commodious national school, built in 1840. An immense quantity of human bones was discovered in draining a morass adjoining the Slake, supposed to have been those of the Scots who fell at the siege of Hartlepool in 1644: on a farm called Tunstal, about two miles south-west of the spot, are vestiges of an encampment.

**STRATFIELD-MORTIMER** (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **BRADFIELD**, partly in the hundred of **HOLDSHOTT**, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, but chiefly in the hundred of **THEALE**, county of **BERKS**, 8 miles (S. W. by S.) from Reading; containing, with the tythings of **Wokefield** and **Mortimer West-End**, 1169 inhabitants, of whom 723 are in the tything of Stratfield-Mortimer. The parish comprises 5975a. 1r. 16p., of which about 800 acres consist of fir-plantations and commons. A fair for cattle is held on the 7th of November. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 19. 4½.; net income, £176; patrons and impropriators, the Provost and Fellows of Eton College. The great tithes have been commuted for £941, and the vicarial for £244; the impropriate glebe comprises 83 acres, and the vicarial 32. The Independents have a place of worship. Here are some remains of a Roman amphitheatre, attached to the station of Silchester.

**STRATFIELD-SAYE**, or **STRATHFIELDSAYE** (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **BASINGSTOKE**, partly in the hundred of **READING**, county of **BERKS**, but chiefly in the hundred of **HOLDSHOTT**, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 7¾ miles (N. E. by N.) from Basingstoke; containing, with **Beechhill** tything, 839 inhabitants, of whom 578 are in the tything of Stratfield-Saye. In this parish is the noble mansion of the Duke of Wellington, the grounds of which are about a mile in average breadth, and about 1½ mile in average length. The river **Loddon** winds through the park, dividing it into two unequal parts, in the smaller of which stands the mansion; the church is situated at the south-west corner of the domain. This estate was formerly the property of Lord Rivers, from whom it was



purchased by government, and presented to his grace as a token of gratitude for his great military achievements. Her Majesty and Prince Albert visited the duke here in January 1845. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 13., and in the gift of the Duke of Wellington: the tithes have been commuted for £962; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains  $12\frac{1}{2}$  acres. Lora Pitt and others, in 1739, erected a school, and endowed it with £400, now producing an income of about £18. 18. A Benedictine priory in honour of St. Leonard was founded here in 1170, by Nicholas de Stoteville, as a cell to the abbey of Vallemont, in Normandy, and at the suppression was granted to Eton College.

STRATFIELD-TURGIS (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BASINGSTOKE, hundred of HOLDSHOTT, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of SOUTH-AMPTON, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Hartford-Bridge; containing 243 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 10.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of the Duke of Wellington: the tithes have been commuted for £300; the glebe contains  $17\frac{3}{4}$  acres.

STRATFORD (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of PLOMESGATE, E. division of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (S. W.) from Saxmundham; containing 201 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5, and in the patronage of the Duchy of Lancaster; net income, £137. Ranulph de Glanville, justiciary of England in the reign of Henry II., was born here.

STRATFORD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of SAMFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 7 miles (N. E. by N.) from Colchester; containing 647 inhabitants. It comprises 1454*a.* 2*r.* 37*p.*: the river Stour is navigable on the west, and also on the south, where it is crossed by a bridge. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £13, and in the patronage of the Duchy of Lancaster: the tithes have been commuted for £320; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains  $18\frac{3}{4}$  acres. Stratford Hall was the seat, by purchase, of Major-Gen. Skippon. Dr. William Nicholson, Bishop of Gloucester, who died in 1672, was a native of the parish.

STRATFORD ST. ANTHONY or TONY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ALDERBURY, hundred of CAWDEN and CADWORTH, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Salisbury; containing 156 inhabitants. This parish, which took its affix from the family of Tony, who formerly possessed it, is situated about a mile west of the road from Salisbury to Blandford, Dorchester, and Weymouth; and comprises 1579*a.* 1*r.* 9*p.* The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the gift of Corpus Christi College, Oxford: the tithes have been partly commuted for 47*a.* 3*r.* 18*p.* of land, and partly for a rent-charge of £242. John Bampton, founder of the celebrated Bampton Lectures in the university of Oxford, and canon residentiary of Sarum, was rector of the parish.

STRATFORD, FENNY, a market-town and chapel-ry, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, partly in the parish of BLETCHLEY, and partly in that of SIMPSON, in the three hundreds of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.) from Buckingham, and 45 (N. W.) from London; containing 1033 inhabitants. The distinguishing prefix is derived from the fenny nature of the

surrounding land; the town itself, comprising two streets, stands on an eminence. In 1665, it was much depopulated by the plague; the inns were shut up, and the road turned in another direction. The Grand Junction canal crosses the high road at the bottom of the town; and about three-quarters of a mile distant, is a station of the London and Birmingham railway: the Bedford branch quits the main line near this place. Lace-making employs a considerable number of the females. The market, which has not flourished since the time of the plague, is on Monday; and fairs for cattle are held on April 19th, July 18th, October 10th, and November 28th. The living is a perpetual curacy; patron, John Willis, Esq. The chapel, dedicated to St. Martin, and situated in Bletchley, having been dilapidated since the reign of Elizabeth, was at length rebuilt by subscription, through the exertions of Browne Willis the antiquary, who resided here, and by whom the first stone was laid on St. Martin's day, 1724: his remains are interred within the rails of the communion-table. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

STRATFORD-LANGTHORNE, a ward, in the parish and union of WEST HAM, hundred of BECONTREE, S. division of ESSEX, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from London. About 1135, a Cistercian abbey was founded here in honour of the Virgin Mary and All Saints by William of Montfitchet, but from its low situation in the marshes, being damaged by the floods, the society removed to a cell at Burghstead, near Billericay; on its repair, however, they returned, and continued till the Dissolution, when the revenue was valued at £573. In 1307 the abbot was summoned to parliament. Margaret, the unfortunate Countess of Salisbury, beheaded on a charge of high treason, resided within the precincts or the abbey about the period of its suppression. The principal remains are a brick gateway and an ornamented arch, about three furlongs south-west of the parish church. The village is situated on the road to Harwich, and on the bank of the navigable river Lea, over which is a bridge connecting it with the village of Bow; it is lighted with gas by the trustees of the road, and supplied with water from the East London works. The printing and dyeing of calico and silk are extensively carried on; and near the river Lea are two chymical establishments, and a porter brewery. The Eastern-Counties railway, having crossed the river, here divides into two separate lines, one to Cambridge, and the other to Colchester; and a grand dépôt has been formed at Stratford, with workshops and other conveniences. A branch of five miles runs hence, along the banks of the Lea and of the Thames, to a point opposite Woolwich, in Kent; it was formed in 1846, and has a branch of half a mile across the Lea to the company's warehouses at the East India docks. A district church in the early English style, with a tower and spire, was erected in 1833, at an expense of £7100; it is dedicated to St. John: the living is a perpetual curacy; patron, the Vicar of West Ham; income, £310. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. George Edwards, the writer on natural history, who died in 1773, was born here.

STRATFORD-LE-BOW, MIDDLESEX.—See Bow.

STRATFORD, OLD, a hamlet, in the parishes of COSGROVE, FURTHO, PASSENHAM, and POTTERS-PURY,



union of POTTERS-PURY, hundred of CLELEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile (N. W.) from Stony-Stratford. At Chapel Close formerly stood a hermitage, and free chapel.

STRATFORD, OLD (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Stratford division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, S. division of the county of WARWICK; comprising the town of Stratford, and the hamlet of Luddington with Dodwell; and containing 6022 inhabitants, of whom 3321 are in the township of Old Stratford. The parish comprehends by admeasurement 7359 acres, of which 6276 are in the township. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the patronage of the Countess Amherst; net income, £239; impropiators, the Corporation of Stratford-upon-Avon. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1786.

STRATFORD, STONY, a market-town, comprising the united parishes of *St. Giles* and *St. Mary Magdalene*, commonly called West Side and East Side, in the union of POTTERS-PURY, three hundreds of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, 8 miles (N. E.) from Buckingham; and 51 (N. W.) from London; the whole containing 1757 inhabitants, of whom 1227 are in the West Side. At or near this spot appears to have been the boundary of King Alfred's kingdom, running from Bedford along the river Ouse, and ending at the Watling-street. Camden is of opinion that the *Lactodorum* of the Itinerary was at Stony-Stratford, because its derivation, in the ancient British language, agrees with the present name, both signifying a "river forded by means of stones." But Dr. Stukeley supposes it was at Old Stratford, on the Northamptonshire side of the river Ouse; and Dr. Salmon, at Calverton, an eminence close by, near the ford to Passenham, an adjoining parish, where the army of Edward the Elder was stationed whilst he fortified Towcester. Stratford is intersected by the Roman Watling-street, in a direct line through the county from Dunstable. One of the crosses of Eleanor, queen of Edward I., was erected here, the body resting at the place in its way from Lincolnshire to Westminster; but the memorial was demolished in the great civil war. At an inn in the town, called the Rose and Crown, Richard III., when Duke of Gloucester, accompanied by the Duke of Buckingham, seized the unfortunate young prince, Edward V., and in his presence arrested Lord Richard Grey, Sir Thomas Vaughan, and Sir Richard Hawt. In 1736 an accidental fire destroyed 53 houses; and in 1742, a similar catastrophe consumed 113, with the church of St. Mary Magdalene, except the tower, which is yet standing: the damage was estimated at £10,000, and £7000 were raised for the sufferers by a brief and subscriptions.

The town is situated on the parliamentary road to Birmingham and Holyhead, and consists of one long street which is macadamised, with a good market-square and two back streets; the houses are principally of brick. It comprised originally only a few inns, and was a noted place of rendezvous for pack-horses, prior to the introduction of wagons, for the conveyance of goods to London. Over the Ouse was a bridge supposed to have been built by the Romans, and consisting of five arches; having been partially destroyed during the civil war of the 17th century, and become very dilapi-

dated, an act was obtained in 1834, enabling the justices of the counties of Buckingham and Northampton to rebuild it on an enlarged plan. The manufacture of bone-lace was formerly carried on to a considerable extent, but has greatly declined in value. The Grand Junction canal passes about a mile north-east of the town, where it is carried over the Ouse, across Wolverton valley, by a large embankment and an aqueduct of cast iron; and at Cosgrove, about half a mile from the aqueduct, commences a branch canal to Buckingham, constructed under the authority of an act procured in 1794. The London and Birmingham railway has its central station at Wolverton, within two miles, where every train, both up and down, stops for refreshment, and to which omnibuses run from Stratford hourly: on this part of its course is the largest viaduct throughout the entire line. Henry III., in 1257, granted a fair to Hugh de Vere, Earl of Oxford, to be held on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Giles; and Edward I., in 1290, bestowed another fair, to take place on the eve and festival of St. Mary Magdalene. Charles II., in 1663, granted to Simon Bennett, Esq., fairs to be held on the west side of the town, on the Friday next before the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, on the feast of All Saints, April 9th, and the Wednesday next before Whitsuntide; he also gave permission for a market to be held on Friday, with a court of pie-poudre. The magistrates for the counties of Buckingham and Northampton preside at a petty-session in the town on alternate Fridays.

The livings of the two parishes, having been united, form a perpetual curacy; net income, £130; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church dedicated to St. Giles was originally erected as a chantry in 1451, and endowed in 1482, and, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt in 1776; it was once considered a chapel to the mother church of Calverton, the manor of which comprises the west side of the town. The church of St. Mary Magdalene on the east side belonged to Wolverton: its remaining tower has a pack-saddle roof. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. On the site of the old Rose and Crown inn, a school was founded and endowed by Michael Hipwell in 1610, with which a national school was incorporated in 1819. The town has several charities. John Whalley, in 1670, left an estate at Hartwell, in Northamptonshire, the interest to be applied in apprenticing children; and Edmund Arnold, in 1691, devised the manor of Furtho and all his lands there, in trust, among other things, to pay £20 per annum in apprenticing children whose parents are of the Established Church, and afterwards setting them up in business: the improvement of the lands in value has increased this charity. The same benefactor left £20 a year to the minister of Stony-Stratford. Serjeant Pig-gott in 1519, John White in 1674, and John Mashe, gave estates for keeping in repair the bridge and highways of the town; part of the fund arising from these bequests is now appropriated to paving, lighting, and repairing the High street. There is also a fund for the poor from bequests by Sir Simon Bennett and others; and a close of land on the west side of the town, called the Town Close, has been immemorially considered charity land, the rents being applied to the benefit of distressed persons: the donor is unknown.



**STRATFORD-UNDER-THE-CASTLE** (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of **ALDERBURY**, hundred of **UNDERDITCH**, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of **WILTS**,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (N. W. by W.) from Salisbury; containing, with Old Sarum, which is extra-parochial, and the hamlet of Avon, 352 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1476 acres, of which 73 are common or waste land. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80 per annum; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.



*Seal and Arms.*

**STRATFORD - UPON - AVON**, an incorporated market-town, and the head of a union, in the parish of **OLD STRATFORD**, having separate jurisdiction, though locally in the Stratford division of the hundred of **BARLICHWAY**, S. division of the county of **WARWICK**, 8 miles (S. W.) from Warwick, and 94 (N. W.) from London; containing 3321 inhabitants. This

place, originally called *Streat-ford* and *Stretford*, derived its name from its situation on the great north road, and from a Saxon ford on the river Avon, at the entrance to the town. It was of considerable importance prior to the Conquest, and was distinguished for its monastery, founded in the reign of Ethelred, on or near the site of the present church. In 1197, Richard I. granted the inhabitants a weekly market; and during the succeeding reigns, various other privileges were conferred upon the town. In the 36th and 37th of Elizabeth, it suffered materially from accidental fires, which destroyed the greater part of it; and in 1614 it experienced a similar calamity. In 1588, both ends of the bridge over the Avon were carried away by a flood that inundated the lower part of the town. During the civil war, a party of royalists stationed here was driven out by a superior force of parliamentarians, under the command of Lord Brooke, in 1642; but the inhabitants still maintained their adherence to the king, and in the following year, Henrietta Maria, Charles's queen, at the head of 3000 infantry, 1500 cavalry, and with a train of artillery and 150 waggons, advanced to the town, at which she was met by Prince Rupert. After remaining for three days at New Place, then the residence of Shakspeare's daughter, where she was hospitably entertained by the family, the queen proceeded to Kington, to meet the king, whom she accompanied to Oxford. The parliamentarians, subsequently obtaining possession of the town, demolished one of the arches of the bridge, over the deepest part of the river, to prevent the approach of the royalists.

The town is beautifully situated on the south-west border of the county, upon an eminence rising gently from the west bank of the Avon, and occupies a considerable space. The entrance from the London road is by a handsome stone bridge of fourteen pointed arches, built by Sir Hugh Clopton in the reign of Henry VII., and widened by act of parliament in 1814; and nearly parallel with this, is another of nine elliptic arches, built of brick, and exclusively used as a tramroad to the wharfs at the extremity of the town. There are several spacious streets, intersecting each other, some at right

angles, and others obliquely. The houses in that part which is called the Old Town, though rather ancient, are in general commodious and well built, occasionally interspersed with modern buildings of handsome appearance; and in some of the streets are smaller houses of framework timber and plaster. Among these last, part of the ancient house in which Shakspeare is said to have been born is still preserved in its antique state. It was sold on the 16th Sept. 1847, for £3000, to a committee that had been appointed for ensuring its possession to the nation; and other premises adjoining, and forming part of the original house, were purchased by the committee about the same time. The house in which Shakspeare lived in retirement for a few years previously to his decease, was originally the mansion of the Clopton family, and was purchased by the bard, who, after repairing and improving it, called it New Place; it was taken down by a late proprietor, who also cut away the mulberry-tree planted by Shakspeare in the gardens. The town is partially paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from pumps.

A public library and reading-rooms are supported by subscription; the Shakspearian library, maintained in a similar manner, was established in 1810, and is a useful institution. There is a theatre, a neat building of brick, within the precincts of Shakspeare's garden; and assemblies are held occasionally during the winter, at the town-hall. To the south of the town is a race-course, where races took place so early as 1691, and were in general well attended; but since 1786 they have been discontinued. A jubilee in honour of Shakspeare was instituted by Garrick in 1769, when the town-hall, which had been recently rebuilt, was dedicated to the poet; this festival has been recently revived, to be celebrated every third year.

The environs, abounding with diversified scenery and with objects of considerable interest, afford many beautiful walks; and the salubrity of the air, and the central situation of Stratford in a neighbourhood enlivened with the villas of respectable families, and the elegant mansions of the wealthy, make the town eligible as a place of residence. To the north-east, a mile distant, is the manor of Welcombe, consisting of about 800 acres, the plantations of which are singularly beautiful, the higher portions embracing views of the champaign country adjacent. This place, formerly the property of the Lloyd family, is now that of Charles Thomas Warde, Esq., by whom, on his purchase of the neighbouring estate of Clopton (see *Clopton*), Welcombe House was pulled down: the gardens and pleasure-grounds, however, including an extensive range of pine-houses, and vineries, are still kept up. About a mile west of the town, near the hamlet of Bishopton, is a mineral spring, which, when analysed in 1744, was found to be of a saline quality, strongly impregnated with sulphur, in its properties resembling the water of Leamington. A pump-room has been erected at the spring; and for the accommodation of invalids, to whom the distance from the town may be inconvenient, a handsome hotel has been built, affording every requisite comfort for visitors of rank. The spa, which is designated the Victoria Spa, is a tasteful erection in the embellished rustic style; the grounds are laid out with great variety, and sheltered from the north, north-east, and north-west by richly-wooded hills.



The Stratford canal, passing close to the north of the town, and communicating with the Birmingham, Warwick, and Worcester canals, connects them with the Avon, which is navigable; and near the bridge are some extensive wharfs for lime, timber, coal, and other articles of merchandise. A railway, sixteen miles in length, has been constructed from the town to Moreton-in-the-Marsh, in the county of Gloucester, with a branch of three miles to Shipston. In 1846 an act was passed for making a branch of  $8\frac{3}{4}$  miles from the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton railway, to Stratford; and in the same year, an act was obtained authorizing a line from Birmingham to the Oxford and Rugby line, with a branch of  $10\frac{1}{4}$  miles to Stratford. The market, which was formerly on Thursday, is now, by charter granted in the 59th of George III., held on Friday, and is very considerable for corn and other grain, and for cattle. Fairs, to which courts of pie-poudre are attached, are held on May 14th and the three following days, for cattle, horses, and toys; and September 25th, for cattle and cheese. There are great cattle-markets on the third Monday in February, the Friday after the 25th of March, the last Monday in July, the second Friday after the 25th of September, and on the second Monday in December; also a statute-fair on the morrow of Old Michaelmas. The corn-market is held in the area near the town-hall, and the poultry-market in a neat stuccoed building at the east end of Wood-street, near the site of the ancient cross: the building is surmounted by a cupola and vane, representing a falcon grasping a tilting-spear, Shakspeare's family crest. The cattle-market is held in Rother-street.

The town received a regular charter of incorporation from Edward VI. in 1553, which, reciting and confirming former grants of privileges, was extended by James I. in 1611, and by Charles II. in the 16th and 26th years of his reign. The corporation now consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, under the act 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the number of magistrates is three. The powers of the county debt-court of Stratford, established in 1847, extend over part of the registration-district of Stratford. The guildhall is an old building, occupying the west side of a small quadrangular area, of which the chapel of the ancient guild of the Holy Cross forms the north side, the vicar's and grammar schoolmaster's houses the east, and the entrance to the school the south side; above the hall are rooms appropriated to the use of the school. The town-hall was built in 1768, by the corporation, assisted by the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, on the site of a former hall, of which the upper room, having been used during the civil war as a magazine, was destroyed, and the building greatly damaged, by an accidental explosion. The edifice is plain and substantial, of the Tuscan order, on piazzas; the west front bears the arms of the corporation, and in a niche at the north end of the building is a finely-sculptured statue of Shakspeare presented by Garrick. The upper story comprises a handsome banqueting-room, decorated with paintings, including a full-length portrait of Shakspeare sitting in an antique chair, by Benjamin Wilson, and, at the opposite end, one of Garrick reclining against a bust of the poet, by Gainsborough.

The parochial CHURCH, which was formerly collegiate, is a spacious and venerable cruciform structure chiefly

in the early English style, with a square embattled tower rising from the centre, and surmounted by a lofty octagonal spire. The west entrance is through a deeply-recessed archway, above which is a large window in the later style, having the lower central compartment filled up with three richly-canopied shrines. The nave is very lofty, and has a fine roof of carved oak. In the south aisle, which is in the decorated style, is a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket; and in the north aisle, separated by a stone screen, is a sepulchral chapel containing several altar-tombs, with recumbent figures of the Clopton family sculptured in marble. Massive clustered piers and lofty arches support the tower, and separate the chancel from the nave; the chancel has a roof of oak, and is lighted by handsome windows. On a slab at the entrance to the altar, covering the ashes of Shakspeare, is an inscription written by himself; and on the north wall is a monument to his memory, containing his bust, representing him in the act of composing, with a pen in the right hand, and the left arm resting upon a scroll on a cushion. This bust, which is a well-attested likeness, originally bore a strict resemblance to the complexion, and colour of the eyes and hair of the poet; but by the direction of Malone his commentator, painted in imitation of stone, and now forms a lamentable contrast to the complexioned monuments of the Clopton family and others in the church. The edifice has lately undergone a thorough repair, in which a due regard to its primary character has been preserved, at an estimated expense of £3000, raised by subscription, aided by grants from societies. The renovation of the chancel and its monuments, was effected under the superintendence of a committee appointed by the Shakspeare Club at Stratford, at a cost of £1100, contributed in donations not exceeding £1 each.

The chapel at Stratford, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, a handsome edifice in the later English style, belonged to the guild of the Holy Cross, and was rebuilt by Sir Hugh Clopton in the reign of Henry VII. It has a square embattled tower, and a beautiful north porch with a deeply-recessed and highly-enriched arch surmounted by a canopy embellished with scrolls and flowers. The master of the free grammar school is usually appointed minister of the chapel, and has the pew-rents for his stipend. At the Victoria Spa is a chapel of ease, consecrated in 1843. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. The grammar school was established in 1482, by Thomas Jolyffe, a native of the town, and one of the brethren of the guild of the Holy Cross: at the Dissolution the estate was seized by Henry VIII., but it was afterwards restored to the corporation by charter of Edward VI., who refounded the school. The income is about £345 per annum, and is applied in payment of the head and second masters, and for the general maintenance of the institution. The school is free for boys residing in the borough, and admits non-residents upon payment of small capitation-fees, pursuant to an extended scheme lately approved by the court of chancery. Here Shakspeare received his education, but he was removed at an early age. Some almshouses nearly adjoining the guildhall, and in a similar style, were refounded and endowed under the charter of King Edward, for twelve men and twelve women; and there are numerous bequests for distribution among the poor. An infirmary is supported by



subscription, and a savings' bank has been established. The union of Stratford comprises 36 parishes or places, 29 of which are in the county of Warwick, 6 in that of Gloucester, and one in that of Worcester; the whole containing a population of 20,202.

At Welcombe are the remains of a military intrenchment; and in the neighbourhood are several tumuli, in which human bones, spear-heads, and other military weapons have been found: in opening one of these, in 1795, the proprietor discovered a human skull, transfixed with a spear that seemed to be the gilded head of a standard-pike. On the surface of Borden Hill, about a mile to the west, astroites, or star-stones, are obtained in profusion; and to the north-west, large specimens of testaceous fossils are found. Of the ancient monastery, or of the college that succeeded it, not the slightest vestige is discernible.

Stratford is pre-eminently distinguished as the birth-place and residence of the immortal SHAKSPEARE, of whose baptism there is an entry in the parochial register, dated April 26th, 1564, which is supposed to have been three days after his birth. As already stated, a house is still pointed out by tradition, in Henley-street, as that in which the dramatist first saw the light; and it is certain that his father John Shakspeare, bailiff of Stratford in 1568-9, owned two copyhold dwellings in Henley-street and Greenhill-street, whence it may, perhaps, be reasonably concluded that the tradition is founded upon fact. About 1586, four years after his marriage with Ann Hathaway, Shakspeare quitted Stratford for London, which, however, did not prevent him from often visiting his native place, and displaying his partiality towards it. About 1597, having prosperously exercised his talents, he was able to buy one of the best houses in the town, the before-mentioned New Place; and a short time afterwards, he made additions to his property here, by the purchase of some land and houses, and by obtaining a lease of a moiety of the tithes. In 1612 or 1613, the poet took up his permanent residence with his family at Stratford, where he passed the rest of his days in tranquil retirement. He died here on the 23rd of April, 1616, and was buried in the parochial church, a circumstance which, coupled with that of Stratford being the birthplace of the "myriad-minded" dramatist, has conferred upon the town a dignity superior to that of any other spot in the kingdom.

Among other natives have been, *John de Stratford*, lord treasurer in the reign of Edward II., and chancellor in that of Edward III., who promoted him to the see of Canterbury; *Robert de Stratford*, his brother, archdeacon of Canterbury, afterwards chancellor on the translation of John to the primacy, and who was subsequently promoted to the see of Chichester; *Ralph de Stratford*, Bishop of London; *John Huckell*, educated in the free school, author of a poem on the Avon, and who assisted Garrick in the composition of the Ode and other poetical addresses, delivered at the celebration of the jubilee, in 1769; and *Francis Ainge*, a memorable instance of longevity, who died in North America, on the 13th of April, 1767, having attained the extraordinary age of 137 years.

STRATFORD, WATER (*ST. GILES*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and county of BUCKINGHAM,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by N.) from Buckingham; containing 172 inhabitants. It comprises 1082*a.* 39*p.*, of which about

69 acres are wood and brakes, and the remainder nearly equally divided between arable and pasture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 0. 5., and in the gift of the Duke of Buckingham: the tithes have been commuted for £300, and the glebe contains 38 acres. The church is partly Norman.

STRATTON, a hamlet, in the parish, union, and hundred of BIGGLESWADE, county of BEDFORD,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile (E. by S.) from the town of Biggleswade; containing 84 inhabitants.

STRATTON (*ST. ANDREW*), a market-town and parish and the head of a union, in the hundred of STRATTON, E. division of CORNWALL,  $17\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Launceston, and 223 (W. by S.) from London; containing, with the small port of Bude, 1959 inhabitants. This place was the scene of a great victory obtained in the early part of the civil war, by the royalist forces over the parliamentarians. In consideration of the eminent services rendered by Sir Ralph Hopton on the occasion, he was created Lord Hopton, of Stratton, in 1643; and four years after Hopton's death, Sir John Berkeley, to whose prowess and courage the victory was mainly owing, was created Baron Berkeley, of Stratton, by Charles II., who was then in exile. The town is situated in a flat country; the streets are indifferently paved. The Bude canal passes within a mile, and extends to Draxton bridge, about three miles north of Launceston: upon it are six inclined planes, worked by very powerful machinery. The market is on Tuesday; and fairs take place on May 19th, November 8th, and December 11th: a court leet is held annually by the lord of the manor, a court baron by the lord of the manor of Efford, and petty-sessions for the hundred occur on the first Tuesday in every month. The parish comprises 2500 acres, of which 1710 are arable, 60 waste, and the remainder pasture.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 11. 8., and in the patronage of the Duchy of Cornwall: the great tithes have been commuted for £240, and the vicarial for £200; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 2 acres. The church is in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles. In the north aisle is the effigy of a Knight Templar, supposed to be that of Ranulph de Blanchminster, constable of Ennour Castle, in Scilly; and at the east end of the south aisle is a tomb of black marble, on the lid of which are the effigies in brass of Sir John Arundel, Knt., his two wives, and thirteen children. A church has been built and endowed at Bude by Sir T. Dyke Acland, Bart., in whom the patronage is vested. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Some lands, now let for about £115 per annum, are vested in feoffees for the benefit of the poor. The union of Stratton embraces 11 parishes or places, and contains a population amounting to 9432. About half a mile west of the town are the remains of Binghammy Castle, the occasional residence of Ranulph de Blanchminster, occupying an elevated site surrounded by a deep fosse; there are vestiges of Roman roads in the parish, and several coins and tessellated pavements have been discovered.

STRATTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of DORCHESTER, hundred of GEORGE, Dorchester division of the county of DORSET,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W.) from Dorchester; containing 331 inhabitants. It comprises 1683



acres, of which 190 are common or waste. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Charminster : the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £275. 10., and those of the incumbent for £5. 12. The church has a lofty tower ; the chancel was pulled down in 1547. A Roman road from Dorchester to Ilchester passes through the parish.

STRATTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of CIRENCESTER, hundred of CROWTHORNE and MINETY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (N.W.) from Cirencester ; containing 546 inhabitants, and comprising an area of 1356 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 7. 6., and in the patronage of the family of Masters : the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1771 ; net income, £300. The church is a small structure, with a low slated tower rising from between the nave and the chancel. The ancient Ermin-street passes through the parish.

STRATTON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union and hundred of DEPWADE, E. division of NORFOLK ; containing 273 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1050 acres, of which about 120 are pasture, and the rest arable ; it includes part of the town of Long Stratton. The living is a rectory, with that of St. Peter consolidated, valued in the king's books at £6. 12. 8½., and in the gift of New College, Oxford : the incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £330, and a rent-charge of £10 is paid to the rector of Long Stratton parish. There is a good glebe-house, erected in 1842 by the Rev. C. H. Bayly ; and the glebe contains about 26 acres. The church of St. Peter has been long since demolished : that of St. Michael consists of a nave and chancel, with a low embattled tower. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

STRATTON, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of WOODBRIDGE, hundred of COLNEIS, E. division of the county of SUFFOLK ; adjoining the parish of Levington, and containing but one house, the ancient Hall. In Chapelfield, between Levington and Trimley, are the ruins of a church.

STRATTON (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of HIGHWORTH and SWINDON, hundred of HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE, Swindon and N. divisions of WILTS,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.E. by N.) from Swindon ; containing, with the tything of Upper Stratton, 1565 inhabitants, and an area of 2905a. 13p. The village is situated on the Roman road from Marlborough downs to Cheltenham, and the Wilts and Berks canal and the Great Western railway pass through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 12. 3½. ; net income, £216 ; patrons, the Warden and Fellows of Merton College, Oxford (the impropriators), on the nomination of the Bishop of Salisbury. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1798 ; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 126 acres. The church is an ancient edifice of plain appearance. The Baptists, Independents, and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. An alien priory was founded here soon after the Conquest, and given by Henry VI. to King's College, Cambridge.

STRATTON-AUDLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BICESTER, partly in the hundred and county of BUCKINGHAM, but chiefly in the hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, 3 miles (N.E. by N.) from

Bicester ; containing 319 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 2268a. 1r. 37p., is supposed to have derived its name Stratton from a Roman road or street, an opinion strengthened by the discovery of Roman coins and arms in the vicinity. The living is a perpetual curacy ; net income, £89 ; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The church contains a monument to Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart.

STRATTON, EAST (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of WINCHESTER, hundred of MITCHELDEVER, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 11 miles (N.N.E.) from Whitchurch ; containing 419 inhabitants. Here is the splendid seat of Sir Francis T. Baring, Bart., late chancellor of the exchequer. The parish is situated on the road from Basingstoke to Winchester, a little to the east of the London and South-Western railway. The living is annexed, with those of Northington and Popham, to the vicarage of Mitcheldever. The church was repaired by the late Sir T. Baring, and contains some windows embellished with beautifully-painted glass representing the Four Evangelists.

STRATTON, LONG (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of DEPWADE, E. division of NORFOLK,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by W.) from Norwich ; containing, with part of the town of Long Stratton, 690 inhabitants. The town is situated on the road from Norwich to London, by way of Ipswich, and consists of one long street irregularly built. It was chosen, during Wat Tyler's rebellion, as a place of meeting for the magistrates and gentry of the county, and was for many centuries appointed for holding the petty-sessions of the hundreds of Depwade and Henstead : those of the former district only are now held here. A corn-market is held every Tuesday ; fairs occur on Whit-Tuesday and Oct. 12th, also a statute annually for hiring servants. The parish comprises 1517a. 3r. 6p., of which about 1097 acres are arable, 361 pasture, and 32 wood and waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge : the incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £413. 10., and a rent-charge of £42. 10. is payable to the rector of Stratton St. Michael ; the glebe contains 40 acres. The church was built about the year 1330, and is chiefly in the decorated and later styles, with a circular tower surmounted by a low spire. Here is a place of worship for Independents. The Roman road leading to the station *Ad Tuam*, or Tasburgh, passed through the parish ; and several Roman urns, one of them curiously ornamented, were found in 1773 on opening a gravel-pit, near which a sepulchral hearth has been since discovered. There was anciently a hermitage, with an oratory attached to it.

STRATTON-ON-THE-FOSS (*St. Vigor*), a parish, in the union of SHEPTON-MALLET, hundred of KILMERSDON, E. division of SOMERSET, 6 miles (N.N.E.) from Shepton-Mallet ; containing 464 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1108a. 1r. 37p. ; the surface is agreeably diversified with hill, dale, and woodland, and the soil consists chiefly of a red loamy earth, producing excellent pasture for cattle. The village is situated on the ancient Fosse-way, now part of the road from Bath to Shepton-Mallet. Stone is quarried for building, and for repairing roads ; a coal-mine is in operation, and ironstone



and marl are found in abundance. The Bath market is principally supplied with butter from the dairy-farms in the neighbourhood. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 11. 5½., and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Cornwall: the tithes have been commuted for £60, and the glebe contains about 40 acres.

STRATTON, OVER, a tything, in the parish of SOUTH PETHERTON, union of YEOVIL, hundred of SOUTH PETHERTON, W. division of the county of SOMERSET; containing 279 inhabitants.

STRATTON, STONEY, a hamlet, in the parish of EVERCREECH, union of SHEPTON-MALLET, hundred of WELLS-FORUM, E. division of the county of SOMERSET; containing 285 inhabitants.

STRATTON-STRAWLESS (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of AYLSHAM, hundred of SOUTH-ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 4¾ miles (S. S. E.) from Aylsham; containing 277 inhabitants. It is on the road from Aylsham to Norwich, and comprises 1571 acres, of which 458 are common or waste land. The Hall, a large mansion of white brick, in a well-wooded park, is the seat of R. Marsham, Esq., in whose family it has remained since the time of Edward the First: Robert Marsham, F.R.S., who died in 1797, aged 90, was a distinguished naturalist. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 8., and in the gift of Mr. Marsham: the tithes have been commuted for £280, and the glebe comprises 32½ acres. The church consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, with a low embattled tower, and contains numerous monuments, and some curious specimens of stained glass.

STRATTON, UPPER, a tything, in the parish of STRATTON ST. MARGARET, union of HIGHWORTH and SWINDON, hundred of HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE, Swindon and N. divisions of WILTS, 4¼ miles (S. W.) from Highworth; containing 383 inhabitants.

STRATTON, WEST, a tything, in the parish and hundred of MITCHELDEVER, union of WINCHESTER, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 6¾ miles (N. W. by N.) from Alresford; containing 187 inhabitants.

STREATHAM (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of WANDSWORTH, E. division of the hundred of BRIXTON and of the county of SURREY, 6 miles (S. by W.) from London; containing 5994 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from its situation near the great Roman road from London to Arundel, extends along the principal road to Brighton for nearly three miles, and comprises 2832 acres, of which 221 are common or waste. The houses, mostly modern, are well built, and the parish contains a number of villas and stately mansions, particularly in the neighbourhood of the common, between which and the lower part of the village was an ancient mansion of red brick, the residence, about half a century ago, of Lord William Russell. Streatham Park, where Dr. Johnson spent much of his time, was the seat of Mrs. Thrale, afterwards Madame Piozzi. The neighbourhood is richly wooded, and diversified with hills and valleys; and the air, which is considered particularly salubrious and invigorating, combined with other local advantages, has rendered the village the favourite residence of many opulent families. A mineral spring was discovered in 1660,

which is still held in esteem, being highly efficacious in scorbutic eruptions, and in many other cases. The manufacture of silk has been introduced.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 13. 9., and in the gift of the Duke of Bedford: the tithes have been commuted for £1200, and the glebe contains 1½ acre. The ancient church, with the exception of the tower, which is of flint and surmounted by a spire, forming a picturesque object in the landscape, was taken down in 1830, and handsomely rebuilt upon an enlarged scale in the later English style. On the upper part of Brixton Hill, about 100 yards to the east of the high road, is a church dedicated to Christ, which was consecrated Nov. 19th, 1841, and is in the Eastern or Byzantine style, with a campanile tower; the cost, amounting to £8000, was raised by subscription, aided by a grant of £1300 from the Church Commissioners. The living is in the Rector's gift. In Upper Tooting is another incumbency. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; and four almshouses for aged women have been lately erected in the Elizabethan style, by a bequest from the late Mrs. Henry Thrale, of Streatham Park. Dr. Hoadley, Bishop of Bangor, was rector of the parish.

STREATLAM *cum* STAINTON, a township, in the parish of GAINFORD, union of TEESDALE, S. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Barnard-Castle; containing 373 inhabitants, of whom 261 are in the hamlet of Streatlam. The township is on the road from Staindrop to Barnard-Castle, and comprises by estimation 2907a. 29p., of which 1321 acres are arable, 1343 meadow and pasture, 230 wood and plantations, and 11 in roads. Its surface is undulated and hilly, and the scenery embraces extensive views of the surrounding country, including Raby Castle, and in the distance the Cleveland hills. The soil, which has been efficiently drained, is rather heavy. Here are large quarries, from which stone has been raised for the principal buildings in this part of the county; also a bed of clay from which good draining-tiles are manufactured. Streatlam Castle, a stately structure, erected by Sir William Bowes, Bart., in the seventeenth century, on the site of a former castle, is the seat of John Bowes, Esq., and stands in a deep vale, embosomed in a fine park, with high and irregular hills on every side, in some parts covered with forests. There was anciently a chapel, but no traces of it now remain.—See STAINTON.

STREATLEY (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of LUTON, hundred of FLITT, county of BEDFORD, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Luton; containing, with the hamlet of Sharpenhoe, 345 inhabitants, of whom 173 are in Streatley township. In Edward I.'s time the manor was vested in the Gobions, from whom it passed to the Botellers, and subsequently to the family of Nodes, from which it came by inheritance to the Goldsmiths. The parish is on the road from London to Bedford, and comprises by computation 2200 acres, of which 250 are pasture, 50 woodland, and the rest arable; the substratum is principally chalk. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 15. 2.; net income, £79; patron, Sir G. P. Turner, Bart.; improPRIATORS, Messrs. Smyth and others. The church is in the decorated English style, and contains 200 sittings, of which 150 are free. The Rev. James Hadow, who



was vicar for sixty years, from 1781 to 1841, died on his birthday, 30th January 1847, aged 90 years, and was buried under a beech-tree in the churchyard, of his own planting: a black-marble monument has been erected on the spot. Richard Norton, in 1686, gave a rent-charge of £10 in support of a school.

STREATLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BRADFIELD, hundred of MORETON, county of BERKS,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by W.) from Wallingford; containing 597 inhabitants, and comprising an area of 3294*a.* 1*r.* 21*p.* This place is supposed to have taken its name from its situation on the ancient Ikeneld-street, which here crosses the Thames to Goring, in Oxfordshire. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 7. 6., and in the gift of the Bishop of Salisbury: the great tithes, belonging to P. Pusey, Esq., have been commuted for £82. 10., and the vicarial tithes for £5; the glebe of the vicar consists of 290 acres. Here was a Dominican convent.

STREET (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of WELLS, hundred of WHITLEY, W. division of SOMERSET,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (S. S. W.) from Glastonbury; containing 1219 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Bath to Exeter, and comprises 2768 acres, whereof 223 are common or waste land. Blue lias limestone is found, which supplies an excellent material for paving and building. There is a manufactory for rugs; and a small fair is held on the Monday-week after St. Andrew's day. The living is a rectory, with that of Walton annexed, valued in the king's books at £24. 12. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of the Marquess of Bath: the tithes of the parish have been commuted for £489, and the glebe contains about 16 acres. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, and the Society of Friends.

STREET, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of CHRISTCHURCH, Ringwood and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; with 308 inhabitants.

STREET, a parish, in the union of CHAILEY, hundred of STREET, rape of LEWES, E. division of SUSSEX,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. W.) from Lewes; containing 197 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Lewes to Ditchelling, and comprises 1234*a.* 2*r.* 4*p.*, consisting of arable and pasture land in nearly equal portions, with a little wood. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 19. 7., and in the gift of H. C. Lane, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £198, and the glebe comprises 31 acres. The church is an ancient structure of flint, containing several monuments to the Dobell family and others.

STREET, LONG, a tything, in the parish of ENFORD, union of PEWSEY, hundred of ELSTUB and EVERLEY, Everley and Pewsey, and S. divisions of the county of WILTS; containing 81 inhabitants.

STREETHALL, a parish, in the union of SAFFRON-WALDEN, hundred of UTTLESFORD, N. division of ESSEX,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. N. W.) from Saffron-Walden; containing 37 inhabitants. It is situated on elevated ground commanding a richly-diversified prospect over the surrounding country, and comprises by computation 520 acres, chiefly arable land. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £13; net income, £155; patron and incumbent, the Rev. W. Forbes Raymond: the glebe comprises about 65 acres. The church is a substantial edifice of stone, and contains several ancient monuments.

STREETHAY, a township, in the parish of St. MICHAEL, LICHFIELD, union of LICHFIELD, N. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Lichfield; containing 125 inhabitants.

STRELLEY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of BASFORD, S. division of the wapentake of BROXTOW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. N. W.) from Nottingham; containing 284 inhabitants. The Hall is a neat modern mansion, surrounded by well laid-out pleasure-grounds, and commands fine views of the romantic scenery in the vicinity. About one mile to the north-west is Strelley Park colliery. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 4. 8.; net income, £90; patron, T. Webb Edge, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1808. The church is a handsome cruciform structure, with a lofty tower: the nave is separated from the chancel by a richly-carved oak screen; there are several tombs of the Strelley family, and the windows exhibit some ancient stained glass in good preservation.

STRELLINGTON, a tything, in the parish of BOX-GROVE, union of WEST HAMPNETT, hundred of Box and STOCKBRIDGE, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX; containing 23 inhabitants.

STRENSALL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the wapentake of BULMER, union and N. riding of YORK, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from York; containing 430 inhabitants. It comprises by computation about 2700 acres, of which 1400 are common or open moor on the east of Galtres forest; the greater portion of the cultivated land is arable. The York and Scarborough railway has a station here. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Haxby annexed, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4.; and the net income, as recently augmented by a grant from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, is £260: the patronage, until lately, was vested in the Prebendary of Strensall, but the funds of the prebend have been surrendered to the commissioners, and the Archbishop of York now holds the presentation. A school has an endowment of 20 acres of land, with a schoolroom and small orchard. The poor's estate consists of eight tenements and about 70 acres, producing £46 per annum, and of the interest of £72, left by Mrs. Elizabeth Cobb in 1809, but which has been transferred, under the poor law, to the parish funds.

STRENSHAM (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union, and Upper division of the hundred, of PERSHORE, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by S.) from Pershore; containing 304 inhabitants. This place, which is pleasantly situated on the river Avon, between the hills of Malvern and Bredon, is renowned in history for the siege it sustained against the parliamentary forces, and for the signal bravery displayed here by the then lord of the manor, Sir William Russel. The parish comprises 1878 acres of rich land: the soil consists of light earth, loam, and marl, with various modifications; blue lias and gravel abound in every part, and in some places fossils and minerals are met with. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12; net income, £200; patron, John Taylor, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land in 1814. The church is a noble structure, containing many memorials of the Russel family, among which are some fine specimens of Italian sculpture, in



Parian and other marbles. In the parish are nine almshouses, endowed by Lady Ann Russel, and her father Sir Francis Russel; the income is about £43. Samuel Butler, author of *Hudibras*, was born here in 1612.

STRETFORD (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of WEOBLEY, hundred of STRETFORD, county of HEREFORD, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Leominster; containing 35 inhabitants. The parish comprises 424*a.* 3*r.* 18*p.*: the road from Leominster to Weobley runs through it from east to west, and that from Wigmore to Hereford from north to south. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 19. 8., and in the gift of T. Dunne, and E. Evans, Esqrs.: the tithes have been commuted for £94. 14., and the glebe comprises 15 acres.

STRETFORD, a hamlet, in the parish and union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD, 2½ miles (E. by S.) from Leominster; containing, with Hennor, 88 inhabitants.

STRETFORD, a parochial chapelry, in the parish of MANCHESTER, union of CHORLTON, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 4 miles (S. W.) from Manchester; containing 3524 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises 3121 acres, of which 85 are common or waste land. It is separated by the river Mersey from Cheshire, and lies on the road from Manchester to Northwich. Here is a large paper-mill; and the place has been for many years a celebrated mart for pigs: from 600 to 700 pigs were sent weekly to the Manchester market; but since the opening of the Manchester and Liverpool railway, this trade has been gradually removing to Manchester, so that now not more than two or three hundred pigs are slaughtered here per week. The Duke of Bridgewater's canal, and the railway from Manchester to Altrincham, pass through the chapelry. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Manchester, whose tithes here have been commuted for £430: the glebe comprises 18 acres. The chapel, supposed to have been erected by the Trafford family in the reign of Elizabeth, was taken down and rebuilt in 1718, was enlarged in 1821, and again in 1824. In 1842 it was once more taken down, being deemed unsafe, and being much too small for the accommodation of the people; and the present chapel was built on a new site, about thirty yards from the former one. It is dedicated to St. Matthew, is in the early English style, with a handsome tower, and contains 917 sittings, of which 351 are free: the cost was estimated at £3250. The edifice was erected chiefly through the exertions of the Rev. J. Clarke, the present curate and *locum tenens*; as were also the national schools for boys, girls, and infants, which are an additional ornament to the place, and cost about £1150. The inhabitants have testified their gratitude to the curate by presenting him an elegant tea-service, and a purse, the value together being 120 guineas. Ten children are entirely clothed during three years; and the schools may be considered as endowed with £45 per annum by a bequest from Mrs. Hind. The Manchester Botanic Gardens, and the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and for the Blind, are in the township.

STRETHAM (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the hundred of SOUTH WITCHFORD, union and Isle of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE, 4¼ miles (S. W. by S.) from Ely; containing, with the chapelry of Thetford, 1357 inhabitants. A third of the village of Stretham was destroyed by fire in

May 1844. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely, valued in the king's books at £22; net income, £756. At Thetford is a chapel of ease. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; and two free schools.

STRETTON, a township, in the parish of TILSTON, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Higher division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 4½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Malpas; containing 84 inhabitants. It comprises 900 acres, of which the prevailing soil is clay. The tithes have been commuted for an annual rent-charge of £97. 4.

STRETTON, a township, in the parish of GREAT BUDWORTH, union of RUNCORN, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 3½ miles (S. by E.) from Warrington; containing 362 inhabitants. The township comprises 1029 acres, the soil of which is partly clay and partly sand, with some moss. A church in the early English style, with a tower, was erected in 1827: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £63; patron, the Rev. Richard Greenall. A neat parsonage-house was erected some years since; and commodious schools with a house for the master have been recently built.

STRETTON, a township, in the parish of NORTH WINGFIELD, union of CHESTERFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY, 4½ miles (N. by W.) from Alfreton; containing 482 inhabitants. The Stretton station of the Midland railway is 6½ miles from the Chesterfield station, and 9½ from that of Belper.

STRETTON (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of OAKHAM, hundred of ALSTOE, county of RUTLAND, 8¼ miles (N. E. by E.) from Oakham; containing 220 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 17. 1., and in the gift of Sir G. Heathcote, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £299. 10.; the glebe comprises 3 acres.

STRETTON, a parochial chapelry, in the union of BREWOOD, W. division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 3 miles (S. W.) from Penkridge; containing 272 inhabitants. This place is thought to occupy the site of the *Pennicrucium* of the Romans, with the situation of which, as laid down by Antoninus in his Itinerary, it perfectly agrees: the supposition is further strengthened by the discovery of several coins, and other relics of antiquity. The chapelry comprises 1500 acres by admeasurement, in nearly equal portions of arable and pasture, chiefly the property of George Monckton, Esq., of Stretton Hall. The road from Shrewsbury to Coventry passes along its south side; and the river Penk, the Liverpool and Birmingham railway, and the Stafford and Worcester canal, at a short distance on the east. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £96; patron and improprator, Lord Hatherton. The chapel is dedicated to St. John, and is a small edifice mostly built of brick.

STRETTON, a township, in the parish and union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, N. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 2½ miles (N.) from Burton; containing 410 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the river Dove, and on the east by the Trent. An aqueduct of 23 arches conveys the Trent and Mersey canal across the valley. The Clay-Mill iron-works here have been established more than a century



A chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, was erected and endowed in 1829, through the exertions of the Rev. Peter French, incumbent of Trinity church, Burton.

**STRETTON-BASKERVILLE** (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **HINCKLEY**, Kirby division of the hundred of **KNIGHTLOW**, N. division of the county of **WARWICK**, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Nuneaton; containing 75 inhabitants. The parish borders on Leicestershire, from which it is separated by the Watling-street; it consists of 1012 acres, and is intersected by the Ashby canal. The living is a sinecure rectory, valued in the king's books at £6, and in the patronage of Miss Pinchin and Mrs. Wilcox: the church is in ruins.

**STRETTON, CHURCH** (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of **MUNSLow**, S. division of **SALOP**, 13 miles (S. by W.) from Shrewsbury, and 153 (N. W.) from London; containing, with the townships of Minton, All Stretton, and Little Stretton, 1604 inhabitants, of whom 860 are in the township of Church-Stretton. This township, which by its adjunct is distinguished from the other townships as the seat of the parochial church, derived its name Stretton, or Street-town, from its situation within a quarter of a mile of the ancient Watling-street, which passes in a direction parallel with the road from Shrewsbury to Ludlow. The town is romantically seated in a rich and fertile vale, inclosed on one side by a bold range of mountains, among which is **Caer Caradoc**, the lofty and precipitous retreat of **Caractacus**; and on the other by the extensive chain of hills called the **Longmynd**, flat on the summit, but deeply indented on the south-eastern acclivity with numerous valleys, from which many mountain streams descend with impetuosity. It consists of one street, in the wider part of which is the market-house; the houses are in general of brick, and of neat and modern appearance, occasionally interspersed with handsome dwellings and small cottages: the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. The secluded and romantic situation of the place, its proximity to spots of deep interest, its fine mountain scenery, and various other attractions, render it a favourite resort for parties from the neighbouring towns.

But little trade is carried on: a manufactory for flannel was established in 1816, which is now flourishing. Large flocks of sheep are pastured on the neighbouring hills. The market is on Thursday, and chiefly for provisions: the fairs are on March 10th, for cattle, horses, and sheep; May 14th, a statute-fair; July 3rd, a great wool-fair instituted in 1819; September 25th, a very large sheep-fair; and the last Thursday in November, for cattle, sheep, and horses. The county magistrates hold petty-sessions on the third Thursday in every month; and two constables for each township are annually appointed at the court leet held in the old manor-house, now an inn. The town is the place of election for the southern division of the county. The old dilapidated market-hall, erected in 1617, has been replaced by a handsome edifice of brick and stone, supported on columns and arches. The parish comprises 10,246 acres, whereof about 5000 are common or waste.

The **LIVING** is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 10., and in the gift of the Rev. R. Norgrave Pemberton: the tithes have been commuted for £500, and the glebe comprises 68 acres. The church is an ancient and venerable cruciform structure, principally in the

early English style, with a square embattled tower rising from the centre, strengthened by buttresses and crowned with pinnacles: in the buttress at the south angle is a figure of St. Lawrence, and in other parts of the tower are groups of figures well sculptured. The entrance to the church on the north is Norman, and the interior contains several portions in the same character, with insertions in the decorated English style. The chancel is beautifully ornamented with carved oak in antique devices, put up by the present patron, who has bestowed much care and expense on the embellishment of the church. The windows are principally in the decorated style, with flowing tracery, and are embellished with stained glass. The rectory-house, a handsome mansion, is beautifully situated at the foot of the **Longmynd**; the grounds have been laid out by Mr. Pemberton with a due regard to the characteristic features of the surrounding scenery. The free school was endowed by successive benefactors, and has also an endowment of twenty-seven acres of land under a late inclosure act; the building was erected in 1779, upon the site of an old school. The poor-law union of Church-Stretton comprises fourteen parishes or places, and contains a population of 6069.

On **Caer Caradoc** are the remains of a large encampment, defended on the steepest acclivities with one, on the more accessible ascents with two, and in some places with three intrenchments, hewn out of the solid rock. This was probably an exploratory station of **Caractacus**, from whom the hill received its name. On the **Longmynd**, which commands a panoramic view of wide extent, are many low tumuli, and cairns of stones; one of its eminences, called **Bodbury**, has a large intrenchment of earth. This mountain was the scene of many battles between the Romans and the Britons, and afterwards between the Welsh and the English. On an eminence at Minton is a very lofty tumulus, supposed to be one of those mounts upon which, in the earlier times of the Britons, justice was administered to the people. About a mile south-west of Church-Stretton was **Brockard's Castle**, of which the site, the intrenchments, the moat, and foundations, with the approaches from the Watling-street, may still be traced. Among the eminent natives of the town have been William Thynne, receiver of the Marches; Sir John Thynne, Knt., who founded **Longleat House** in the county of Wilts; and Dr. Roger Mainwaring, chaplain to Charles I., and Bishop of St. David's.

**STRETTON-EN-LE-FIELDS** (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of **ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH**, hundred of **REPTON** and **GRESLEY**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**, though locally in the W. division of the hundred of **GOSCOTE**, county of **LEICESTER**, 5 miles (S. W.) from Ashby; containing, with part of **Oakthorpe** hamlet, 354 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from **Atherstone** to **Burton-upon-Trent**, and contains about 1000 acres of very rich land, mostly arable; and a neat and pleasant village. Sir John Robert Cave-Browne-Cave, Bart., is lord of the manor. The Hall, a handsome mansion, occupies a picturesque and romantic situation, with fine views of the country around. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 10. 5.; patron, Sir J. R. Cave. The tithes have been commuted for £235; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains about 50 acres. The church has a spire, and stands on elevated ground.



**STRETTON-GRANDISOME** (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of LEDBURY, hundred of RADLOW, county of HEREFORD, 7 miles (N. W.) from Ledbury; containing 139 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 1100 acres. The river Frome bounds it on the south; the road from Leominster to Ledbury passes through it from north to south, and the line of the Ledbury and Hereford canal crosses its south-west corner. The living is a vicarage endowed with the rectorial tithes, with the living of Ashperton annexed, and valued in the king's books at £9. 4. 2.; net income, £479; patron, the Rev. J. Hopton. The tithes of the parish were commuted for land in 1812; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe altogether contains about 160 acres.

**STRETTON MAGNA**, a chapelry, in the parish of GLEN MAGNA, union of BILLESDON, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Leicester; containing 38 inhabitants. Stretton Hall, the property of Sir George Robinson, Bart., is a fine seat, embellished with plantations of oak. The chapel is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and contains monuments to the Hewitt family. The Roman *Via Devana* passes through the parish.

**STRETTON-ON-THE-FOSS** (*St. PETER*), a parish in the union of SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR, Brailes division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Shipston; containing 434 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1100 acres. It is surrounded on all sides, except the north, by portions of the counties of Gloucester and Worcester; and is intersected by the roads from Shipston to Chip-ping-Campden and to Moreton. The surface is hilly, and the soil chiefly a stiff clay. The living is a rectory, with that of Ditchford annexed in 1642, valued together in the king's books at £17, and in the patronage of Mrs. Jervoise: the tithes have been commuted for £184. The church was rebuilt in 1841, when 144 sittings were gained, of which 136 are free. In the neighbourhood is a spring, the water of which is slightly impregnated with salt. Ditchford is divided into three farms; there are no remains of its ancient church.

**STRETTON PARVA**, a chapelry, in the parish of KING'S-NORTON, union of BILLESDON, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Leicester; containing 108 inhabitants. It is situated on a tributary of the river Soar, to the north-east of the Harborough and Leicester road.

**STRETTON-SUGWAS** (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the hundred of GRIMSWORTH, union and county of HEREFORD, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from Hereford; containing 190 inhabitants. It comprises 797 acres by admeasurement, and is situated on a small tributary of the river Wye. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 7. 1., and in the gift of Guy's Hospital, London: the tithes have been commuted for £200, and the glebe contains about 40 acres. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

**STRETTON-UNDER-FOSS**, a hamlet, in the parish of MONKS-KIRBY, union of LUTTERWORTH, Kirby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Rugby; containing, with Newbold-Revel, 336 inhabitants, and an area of 1138 acres. The village is intersected by the road between Coventry and Lutterworth; and the Oxford canal is crossed by the old Fosse-road

on the west of it: the rateable annual value of canal property here is £800. There is a place of worship for Independents.

**STRETTON-UPON-DUNSMORE** (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of RUGBY, Rugby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from Coventry; containing, with the township of Princethorpe, 1080 inhabitants, and an area of 2781 acres. This parish, which derives its name from its situation on the Roman fosse-way, nearly in the centre of what was formerly Dunsmore heath, extends for about two miles and a half on the road from London to Holyhead. The village is about half a mile south-west of the road. Plaster of Paris is made from the gypsum of which a considerable stratum is found in the parish, and large quantities of lime are burnt from the limestone that abounds here. The living is a vicarage; net income, £438; patrons, the Rev. H. T. Powell, vicar, for one turn, and other parties for two turns; impropiators, several proprietors of land. The late Rev. William Daniel, vicar, bequeathed £4000, subject to the life of his wife, to the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry and the Archdeacon of Coventry, in trust for building a new parochial church. The edifice was erected from a design by Mr. Rickman, and was opened for divine service on Whit-Tuesday, 16th May, 1837: it consists of a nave, chancel, aisles, and tower. The whole cost was £5232, the balance being supplied by the sale of the materials of the old edifice, a charge on the church lands, the sale of pews, collections at the doors, and subscriptions. A national school is supported from the proceeds of land bequeathed by William Herbert in 1694. Here is a spring strongly impregnated with lime, which will incrust rough substances with limestone formation if left in the water for a considerable time. At Knightlow Hill, on the boundary of the parish, is an ancient stone called Knightlow Cross, one of the oldest memorials of feudal tenure existing, and on which certain fines are annually paid by the surrounding parishes.

**STRICKLAND, GREAT**, a township in the parish of MORLAND, WEST ward and union, county of WEST-MORLAND, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Morland; containing 277 inhabitants. This place takes its name from the ancient family of Strickland, who were lords of the manor, and resided here. From the Stricklands it passed, in the reign of Henry VI., to the Fallowfields, whose heiress carried it in marriage to the Dalstons, by whom it was sold to Sir John Lowther. The Lancaster and Carlisle railway passes by the place. The moduses and the vicarial tithes were commuted for land in 1830; and under the late act, certain appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £81. 14. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., payable to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. There is a meeting-house belonging to the Society of Friends.

**STRICKLAND-KETEL**, a township, in the parish, union, and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Kendal; containing 466 inhabitants. This township, with Strickland-Roger, constitutes the chapelry of Burneside. It is bounded on the east by the Kent river, and comprises 2302a. 3r. 19p., whereof 1842 acres are arable, 400 pasture, and 32 woodland. The tithes have been commuted for £150. 2. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The chapel of Burneside is situated within the township.



STRICKLAND, LITTLE, a township, in the chapelry of THRIMBY, parish of MORLAND, WEST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 3 miles (N. E.) from Shap; containing 134 inhabitants. The chapel and school-houses are situated here.

STRICKLAND-ROGER, a township, in the parish, union, and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, 4 miles (N.) from Kendal; containing 412 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by the river Kent, and on the east by the Sprint; and comprises 3124*a. 3r.*, of which 1291 acres are arable, 200 pasture, 33 woodland, and about 1600 common now inclosed. Near Garnet-bridge is a mill for the manufacture of bobbin, and at Cowen Head is a paper-mill. The tithes have been commuted for £102. 8. 8½. At a place called Hundhow was anciently a chapel, named Chapel-en-le-Wood.

STRINGSTON, a parish, in the union of WILLITON, hundred of CANNINGTON, W. division of SOMERSET, 10 miles (W. N. W.) from Bridgwater; containing 143 inhabitants. It is near the road between Bridgwater and Dunster, and comprises 1193 acres, of which 84 are common or waste. Limestone is quarried, chiefly for agricultural purposes. The living is a vicarage, united to the rectory of Kilve: the tithes have been commuted for £188. 10., and the glebe consists of 43 acres. There is a place of worship for Baptists. The churchyard contains a curious ancient cross, and in the neighbourhood is a fortification called Danes-burrow, or Douse-borough, Castle, with a double embankment and wide ditch; it is about three-quarters of a mile in circumference, and wholly covered with oak coppice-wood, among which a prætorium may be distinctly traced.

STRIXTON (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGBOROUGH, hundred of HIGHAM-FERRERS, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 4¼ miles (S. by E.) from Wellingborough; containing 55 inhabitants. It comprises about 970 acres, and is varied by a portion of hilly ground; the soil is in general cold and heavy. The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated with the vicarage of Bozeat, and valued in the king's books at £7. The church is a small edifice, affording a good specimen of the early English style.

STROOD (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of NORTH AYLESFORD, partly within the jurisdiction of the city of ROCHESTER, and partly in the hundred of SHAMWELL, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, ½ a mile (N. W.) from Rochester; containing 2881 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1492 acres, of which 279 are in wood, and 27 occupied by marsh. The village consists principally of one street, on the road from London to Rochester, to which latter place it is joined by a bridge over the Medway, at its eastern extremity. The houses are irregularly built, and destitute of uniformity and respectability of appearance; but since the last act of parliament for paving, watching, and lighting the village, it has been considerably improved. The adjoining heights command interesting and extensive prospects. The Rochester terminus of the Gravesend and Rochester railway is situated here. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in maritime pursuits, in the fisheries on the Medway, and in dredging for oysters, of which large quantities, as well as of shrimps, are sent to the London and other markets. A fair is held on August 26th and two following days, by grant of King John; it has become very considerable. That part of

the parish called Strood Extra, which is not within the city of Rochester, is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates. The living is a perpetual curacy; gross income, about £240; patrons, the Dean and Chapter; appropriator, the Bishop of Rochester. The church was rebuilt in 1812, at the expense of the parishioners. There is a place of worship for Independents. Francis Barrel, Esq., residuary legatee of Sir John Hayward's estate, in 1718 bequeathed £1100 for the endowment of three charity schools, two to be in the parish of St. Nicholas, Rochester, and one in Strood. On the Temple farm are interesting remains of Strood Temple, originally a preceptory for Knights Templars, and valued at the Dissolution at £52. 6. 10. Of Strood hospital, established by Bishop Gilbert de Glanville, in the reign of Richard I., for infirm and indigent travellers, the almonry (converted into a stable) and some other portions yet exist. About two miles from Strood, on the London road, is Gadshill, celebrated by Shakspeare as the scene of Falstaff's valorous exploits.

STROUD, a tything, in the parish of CUMNER, union of ABINGDON, hundred of HORMER, county of BERKS; containing 58 inhabitants.

STROUD, or STROUDWATER (*St. LAWRENCE*), a newly-enfranchised borough, a market-town, a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of BISLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 10 miles (S. by E.) from Gloucester, and 102 (W. by N.) from London; containing, with the tythings of Upper and Lower Lypiatt, Pakenhill, and Steanbridge, 8680 inhabitants. The first notice of this place in any records extant occurs in an agreement in 1304, between the rector of Bisley and the inhabitants of La Stroud, which, at the time of the Norman survey, formed part of Bisley parish. The town derives its name from its situation on the Slade or Stroud water, near the confluence of that stream with the Frome. It stands on a considerable acclivity in the midst of a most beautiful country, and consists principally of a long street extending up the side of the hill, with another diverging from it at the base. There are many handsome houses, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water conveyed by pipes from two springs in the neighbourhood. The town has been greatly improved in consequence of an act of parliament obtained within a few years, for paving, lighting, and widening the streets; and new roads have been formed in various directions, to connect it more closely with contiguous towns.

Stroud has long been famous as the centre of the woollen manufacture in Gloucestershire, and is supposed to owe much of its prosperity to the peculiar properties of the stream called the Stroud water, which is admirably adapted for dyeing scarlet, and which, consequently, was the means of attracting at an early period many clothiers and dyers to its banks. The inhabitants of the surrounding villages are employed in different processes of this manufacture; and at the distance of a mile from the town, on the Bath and Birmingham road, are Light Pool Mills, an extensive establishment for the manufacture of solid-headed pins, consisting of five stories, each 100 feet long, and ingeniously adapted to the making of pins without manual assistance. Here is a station of the railway between Swindon and Gloucester, 24½ miles from the former town; and the Thames and Severn canal passes on the south. The



market, which is well supplied, is on Friday; and there are fairs on May 10th and August 21st, for cattle, sheep, and pigs. Stroud has been constituted a borough, with the privilege of sending two members to parliament, the right of election being vested in the £10 householders of a manufacturing district comprising an area of 42,356 acres: the returning officer is appointed by the sheriff. The petty-sessions for the hundred are held here, on the first and third Fridays in every month. The powers of the county debt-court of Stroud, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Stroud.

The parish was separated from that of Bisley in the reign of Edward II. It comprises 3711 acres, of which 1340 are arable, 1552 meadow and pasture, 797 woodland, and 22 waste and water. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £132; patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol; impropiators, the family of Goodlake. There is an endowed lectureship, in the gift of the parishioners. The church is a large building, erected and enlarged at several different periods, with a tower at its west end, surmounted by a lofty octangular spire. A church dedicated to the Trinity, containing 1000 sittings, of which 700 are free, was built at Stroudshill in 1839, in the early English style, with a bell-turret, at a cost of £3170; of this sum, £500 were granted by the Incorporated Society, and the remainder supplied by the Church Commissioners and by subscription. St. Paul's district church, at Whiteshill, was completed in 1841, the first stone having been laid November 18th, 1839; it is in the Norman style, and contains 500 sittings, of which 396 are free. The living of Stroudshill is in the gift of the Incumbent of Stroud, and that of Whiteshill in the Bishop's gift. There are places of worship for Particular Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. Thomas Webb, in 1642, gave an endowment now amounting to about £54 per annum, by means of which four boys are boarded and educated; and in 1734, Henry Windowe bequeathed £21 a year, for two more. The union of Stroud comprises 15 parishes or places, and contains a population of 38,920. Stroud was the birthplace of John Canton, F.R.S., a celebrated natural philosopher, who died in 1772; and of Joseph White, D.D., professor of Arabic at Oxford, who died in 1814: both were the sons of weavers.

STROUD-END, a tything, in the parish of PAINSWICK, union of STROUD, hundred of BISLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; with 850 inhabitants.

STROXTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of WINNIBRIGGS and THREO, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. S. W.) from Grantham; containing 94 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 8.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £250; patron, Sir W. E. Welby, Bart.

STRUBBY (*ST. OSWALD*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Wold division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (N.) from Alford; containing, with the hamlet of Woodthorpe, 268 inhabitants, and an area of 1995 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4.; net income, £150. The glebe contains 18 acres, and a glebe-house has just been erected. The church is an ancient stone edifice, to

which a brick tower was recently added. The family of Ballot, who resided at Woodthorpe Hall, lie buried in the church, and to the memory of one of them is a stone in the wall near the south door, dated 1431; the rest of the family, one of whom, an alderman of London in the 16th century, died at the age of 99 years, were buried within some beautiful wooden screen-work. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

STRUMPSHAW (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLOFIELD, E. division of NORFOLK,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (S. E.) from Blofield; containing 412 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the navigable river Yare, and comprises 1391a. 28p., of which 851 acres are arable, 502 pasture, and the remainder water and roads. The Norwich and Yarmouth railway intersects it. The village is seated on an eminence; and in the parish is a windmill, standing on the highest ground in the county, and forming a conspicuous landmark. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Braydeston united, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £474; patron, I. Josselyn, Esq. The glebe contains about 64 acres, and there is a good house, considerably improved by the incumbent, the Rev. E. S. Whitbread. The church contains portions in the early and later English styles, with a lofty embattled tower.

STUBBY-LANE, a hamlet, in the parish of HANBURY, union of BURTON, N. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E.) from Uttoxeter; containing 137 inhabitants.

STUBLACH, a township, in the parish of MIDDLEWICH, union and hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Middlewich; containing 71 inhabitants, and comprising 346 acres, of which the soil is clay.

STUBTON (*ST. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of NEWARK, wapentake of LOVEDEN, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Newark; containing 170 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1152a. 3r. 30p. of land, chiefly the property of Sir Robert Heron, Bart., who is lord of the manor; the surface is varied, and the lower parts are watered by streams tributary to the river Witham. Stubton Hall, the seat of Sir Robert, is a spacious and handsome modern mansion; in the grounds is an extensive collection of birds and quadrupeds. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 3. 9., and in the gift of Sir Robert: the tithes have been commuted for £270, and the glebe comprises 44 acres. The present church, a neat structure with a tower, was built in 1800. John Hargrave, in 1680, bequeathed land now producing £58 per annum, for the repair of the church, and for the poor.

STUDHAM (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of LUTON, partly in the hundred of DACORUM, county of HERTFORD, but chiefly in the hundred of MANSHEAD, county of BEDFORD; containing, with the hamlet of Humbershoe, 817 inhabitants, of whom 206 are in Studham hamlet,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. by S.) from Market-Street. The parish comprises 1431 acres, of which 154 are common or waste land. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9, and has a net income of £129; it is in the patronage of the Crown, and the Rev. J. Wheeldon and others are impropiators. The great tithes have been commuted for £275, and the small for £60.



**STUDLAND** (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of **WAREHAM** and **PURBECK**, hundred of **ROWBARROW**, Wareham division of **DORSET**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by N.) from **Corfe-Castle**; containing 453 inhabitants. This parish comprises 5834 acres, of which 4105 are common or waste. It includes **Brownsea** and several smaller islands, and is bounded on the north by **Poole** harbour, on the east by **Studland** bay, and on the south-east by **Swanwich** bay: in the last direction is a signal station, on a hill called **Ballard down**. **Studland** bay, though an open roadstead, affords excellent anchorage for ships drawing fourteen or fifteen feet of water. **Brownsea** is of an oval form, about three miles in circumference, and anciently contained a hermitage and chapel, dedicated to **St. Andrew**, of which there are now no remains. The castle at its eastern extremity was built in the reign of **Elizabeth**, by the inhabitants of **Poole**, for the defence of their port; adjoining is a platform, upon which, in time of war, a few pieces of ordnance are mounted. In the parish is also a quay, where vessels of considerable burthen can lie conveniently for taking in or discharging cargoes. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 5., and in the gift of **Mrs. Michel**: the tithes have been commuted for £135. 10., and the glebe comprises 22 acres. The church is supposed to have been built about the time of the **Conquest**. On **Studland** common are many barrows, either **British** or **Danish**; the principal is 90 feet in perpendicular height, and is called **Agglestone**, or **Stone Barrow**, from its being surmounted by an enormous circular red-sandstone, eighteen feet high, and computed to weigh 400 tons.

**STUDLEY**, a hamlet, in the parish of **BECKLEY**, union of **HEADINGTON**, hundred of **BULLINGDON**, county of **OXFORD**, 5 miles (N.) from **Wheatley**; containing, with the hamlet of **Horton**, 418 inhabitants. A **Benedictine** priory in honour of the **Blessed Virgin Mary** was founded in the reign of **Henry II.**, by **Bernard de St. Valori** or **Walery**, and was amply endowed for fifty nuns: its revenue at the **Dissolution** was valued at £84. 4.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ . The remains are incorporated with the present mansion of **Studley Priory**: the conventual church was taken down, and a domestic chapel erected within the mansion, which, by permission of the owner, is open to tenants and others upon the estate. The remains of a **Roman villa** were discovered in a wood here; and various pieces of masonry, apparently parts of some ancient edifice, have been found.

**STUDLEY** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **ALCESTER**, **Alcester** division of the hundred of **BARLICHWAY**, S. division of the county of **WARWICK**, 4 miles (N. by W.) from **Alcester**; containing 1992 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river **Arrow**, and on the road from **Birmingham** to **Alcester**; and comprises about 4500 acres. There are good beds of clay within its limits, and though no external symptoms of minerals are visible, it is supposed that coal and stone, if sought for at a sufficient depth, would be found: a large portion of the district was anciently covered with forests. The manufacture of needles and fish-hooks, for which **Studley** is celebrated, is carried on extensively; the works, among others, of **James Pardow, Esq.**, were established in 1800, at the cost of many thousand pounds, and employ about 250 hands. In the parish are the two manors of **Skilts** and **Gattax**, the property of the family of **Moiliet**, and which anciently

belonged to the **Sheldon** family. The **Upper Skilts House**, situated on high ground, with its farm of 215 acres of good land, commands a magnificent view of a rich and fertile country, with the **Malvern**, **Abberley**, and **Gloucestershire** hills in the distance, and is surrounded by woods which add greatly to the beauty of the scenery. The **Lower Skilts House**, an old building of large dimensions, now occupied, with about 190 acres of wheat and bean land, by **Josiah Rock, Esq.**, was in former times the grange to a priory at **Studley**: of two large fish-ponds below the mansion, such as were usually attached to religious houses, one has been drained, and converted into productive soil. **Studley Castle**, the beautiful seat of **Sir Francis L. H. Goodricke, Bart.**, seated on an eminence, and commanding a fine view of the adjacent lands, was completed in 1836, and is a combination of different styles of architecture; the towers have much of the appearance of the towers near the boundaries of **England** and **Scotland**, and the park, which is surpassed by few in the county, contains an artificial lake of considerable extent. A fair for sheep and cattle, which is also a large statute-fair, is held on the 28th of **September**. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £87, with a glebe of 10 acres; patron, **R. Knight, Esq.** The church is an ancient structure in the early and later **English** styles, with a beautiful **Norman arch** at the north entrance, now closed up. The **Wesleyans** have a place of worship. Six children are taught free, and two are annually clothed, from bequests; the school-house was built in 1810. There are considerable remains of the priory, which was founded in honour of **St. Mary**, early in the reign of **Henry II.**, by **Peter de Studley**, who translated hither a society of **Augustine** canons whom he had previously established at **Wicton**, in **Worcestershire**. The house, at the **Dissolution**, had a revenue of £181. 3. 6. **William de Cantilupe** erected an hospital at its gate for the reception of infirm poor.

**STUDLEY**, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of **CALNE**, **Chippenham** and **Calne**, and N. divisions of **WILTS**; containing 550 inhabitants.

**STUDLEY-ROGER**, a township, in the parish of **RIPON**, Lower division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, W. riding of **YORK**,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (W. S. W.) from **Ripon**; containing 152 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 500 acres; the village is small, but neatly built, and the surrounding scenery is pleasing. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £117. 13.; and the appropriate tithes for £21, payable to the **Dean and Chapter** of **Ripon**.

**STUDLEY-ROYAL**, a township, in the parish of **RIPON**, Lower division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, W. riding of **YORK**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. S. W.) from **Ripon**; containing 50 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 590 acres of rich and fertile land, lying wholly within the inclosure of **Studley Park**. It was for some time the seat of the **Aislabe** family, of whom **William**, who married **Elizabeth**, daughter of the **Earl of Exeter**, represented the borough of **Ripon** in parliament for more than sixty years of the 18th century. The mansion is an elegant and spacious structure in the **Grecian style**, consisting of a centre and two wings, with a stately portico of four lofty **Corinthian columns** supporting an enriched entablature and cornice, surmounted by a pediment; it contains many handsome



apartments, and a valuable collection of paintings by the best masters. The park comprises an area of 650 acres, partly in the township of Markington with Wallerthwaite, and is well stocked with deer; the surface is beautifully undulated, and watered by the Skell rivulet, which forms some picturesque cascades.

In the southern portion of the park, in a deep vale, through which the Skell pursues its course, are the venerable remains of Fountains Abbey. This abbey was established for brethren of the Cistercian order by thirteen Benedictine monks of St. Mary's near York, who, leaving their house for the purpose of observing a more strict discipline, in 1132 obtained from Thurstan, Archbishop of York, a grant of land here. The institution was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and flourished till the general suppression, when its revenue was returned at £1173. 0. 7. The site and demesne were granted in the 32nd of Henry VIII. to Sir Richard Gresham, and in 1767 were purchased by William Aislabe, Esq., for £18,000. The remains of this once magnificent structure are beautifully situated, and occupy an area of nearly two acres within the township of Markington with Wallerthwaite. They are partly Norman and partly in the early English style, and consist chiefly of the church with its lofty tower, part of the cloisters, the chapter-house, refectory, dormitory, and other portions of the conventual buildings, together forming one of the most extensive and interesting specimens of monastic remains in England. Near the ruin is Fountains Hall, a large mansion in the Elizabethan style, formerly the seat of the Messenger family, proprietors of the abbey lands.

STUKELEY, GREAT (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the hundred of HURSTINGSTONE, union and county of HUNTINGDON,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W.) from Huntingdon; containing 417 inhabitants, and comprising about 2730 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 14. 2., and in the gift of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; impropiator, J. Heathcote Esq. The glebe comprises 77 acres of land, assigned in 1813 in lieu of tithes, and valued at £125 per annum; there is a good glebe-house. The church is principally in the Norman style.

STUKELEY, LITTLE (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the hundred of HURSTINGSTONE, union and county of HUNTINGDON,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Huntingdon; containing 396 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in a valley between two hills, and on the old north road, comprises 1383*a.* 28*p.* The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 13.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of Lady Olivia Sparrow; net income, £252. The tithes were commuted for land in 1813; the glebe altogether comprises 273 acres, with an excellent house, which, with the land, has been greatly improved by the present incumbent. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with a tower richly covered with ivy.

STUNTNEY, a chapelry, in the parish of the HOLY TRINITY, ELY, union, hundred, and Isle of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (S. E.) from Ely; containing 220 inhabitants. It consists of about 2500 acres: the soil is fertile, producing wheat, barley, and oats; the surface generally is flat, and the river Ouse flows within half a mile of the village. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £77; patrons and appro-

priators, the Dean and Chapter of Ely. The tithes have been commuted for £580, and the glebe comprises 32 acres. The chapel is in the Norman style of architecture.

STURBRIDGE, CAMBRIDGE.—See STOURBRIDGE.

STURGATE, a hamlet, in the parish of SPRINGTHORPE, union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of CORRINGHAM, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 41 inhabitants. It is situated near the border of Heapham parish.

STURMERE, a parish, in the union of RISBRIDGE, hundred of HINCKFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 1 mile (S. E.) from Haverhill; containing 333 inhabitants. Sturmere takes its name from a lake, or mere, covering about 20 acres, that extended from the river Stour, by which the parish is bounded on the north; it comprises about 800 acres, and is watered by a rivulet. Though now obscure, it was formerly of considerable importance, and stretched into the counties of Cambridge and Suffolk, including the parishes of Haverhill and Kedington, each of which now exceeds it in population. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 10., and in the gift of the Duke of Rutland: the tithes have been commuted for £264, and the glebe comprises 10 acres. The church is an ancient structure of flint and rubble stone, partly in the Norman and early English styles, with a rich arch of the former character on the south side. Numerous coins of Antoninus Pius and of the Lower Empire have been found; and in widening a road, in 1820, several skeletons of gigantic size were discovered.

STURMINSTER-MARSHALL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WIMBORNE and CRANBORNE, hundred of COGDEAN, Wimborne division of DORSET, 5 miles (W.) from Wimborne-Minster; containing, with the chapelries of Lytchett-Minster, Corfe-Mullen, and Hamworthy, 2869 inhabitants, of whom 902 are in the township of Sturminster-Marshall. This place derives its name from the situation of its church on the river Stour, and its adjunct from the Earl of Pembroke, earl marshal, to whom it anciently belonged, and who, in the reign of Henry I., obtained for it the grant of a fair. The parish comprises 11,496 acres. The township comprises 3465 acres, of which 361 are common or waste; it is bounded on the north-east by the river Stour, over which is a bridge of eight arches. In the centre of the village is an open spot still called the market-place, though no market has been held within the memory of man. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes of Lytchett-Minster, Corfe-Mullen, and Hamworthy, and valued in the king's books at £31. 5.; net income, £920; patrons and impropiators, the Provost and Fellows of Eton College. The great tithes of the township have been commuted for £469; and the vicarial for £120, with a glebe of 122 acres. The church has an embattled tower, and a remarkably large chancel; and at the west end of the north aisle a space is partitioned off, in which the royal peculiar court of Sturminster-Marshall is held. Each of the three chapelries contains a chapel of ease. In 1799, William Mackrell endowed two schools with the interest of £1200 three per cent. consols. Upon Cogdean Elms, an eminence in the parish, where the courts of the hundred to which it gives name were formerly held, are some stately elm-trees.



**STURMINSTER-NEWTON-CASTLE** (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of **STURMINSTER-NEWTON-CASTLE**, Sturminster division of **DORSET**, 9 miles (N. W.) from Blandford, and 108 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 1920 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name of Sturminster from the river on whose bank it is situated, and from its minster or church, is supposed to be the *Anicetis* of Ravennas, and was known to the Saxons at a very early period. Alfred the Great gave some lands here to his son Ethelwald; and in 968, Edgar granted the manor of Sturre, or Stour, to the abbey of Glastonbury: this gift was confirmed by Edmund Ironside. In the Norman survey, the place was included in Newenton or Newton, from which it appears to have derived the adjunct to its name. At the Dissolution it was presented by Henry VIII. to Catherine Parr, and after her death was given by Edward VI. to his sister Elizabeth, who devised it to Sir Christopher Hatton, from whom it passed to the family of Lord Rivers. In 1645, some hundred clubmen of Dorsetshire and Wiltshire forced the quarters of the parliamentary troops here, and after slaughter on both sides, were victorious, taking sixteen dragoons, with several horses and arms. In 1681 and 1729 the town suffered by conflagrations, and at the latter period sustained damage to the amount of £13,000.

Sturminster-Newton comprises the two townships of Sturminster and Newton, occupying different sides of the river Stour, and connected by a causeway and a bridge of six arches, of which the latter has been widened and improved, and the former raised to prevent the inundation to which it was previously subject. The streets are in general narrow, and the houses low and indifferently built, except in the market-place, where is a large oblong market-house, with warerooms above and shambles below. A turnpike-road, lately completed, runs through the town to Sherborne. Some trade is carried on with Newfoundland, and the little manufacture in the town consists of baizes, though woollen goods were formerly made. The market is on Thursday; on every alternate Thursday is a large market for cattle; and fairs are held on May 12th and October 24th. The parish comprises by estimation 4346 acres, of which 613 are arable, 3410 meadow and pasture, 227 wood, and 96 common; the soil is chiefly clay, and the lands are in good cultivation.

The **LIVING** is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 16. 8., and in the gift of the Fox family: the great tithes have been commuted for £185, and the vicarial for £775; the glebe comprises 81 acres. The church, a handsome edifice on the south side of the town, was originally built by John Selwood, abbot of Glastonbury, and has been lately repaired and enlarged at the expense of the Rev. T. H. Lane Fox; it consists of a chancel, nave, and aisles, with an embattled tower, and contains a painted window which cost 400 guineas. A chapel of ease at Bagbere, in the parish, has fallen into decay. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The poor-law union of Sturminster comprises 19 parishes or places, and contains a population of 10,235. The principal object of interest is a fortification or camp called the Castle, situated on an eminence at Newton, near the south bank of the river, and supposed to have been constructed by the Romans, or not later than the

Saxon era; it consists of a vallum and deep fosse, in the shape of the Roman letter D, and on the top is a small artificial mount or keep, near which are the ruins of an ancient house where the courts were formerly held.

**STURRY** (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of **BLEAN**, hundred of **BLEANGATE**, lathe of **St. Augustine**, E. division of **KENT**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E.) from Canterbury; containing 1001 inhabitants. It comprises 3085a. 2r. 34p., of which 49 acres are roads, 563 in wood, and the remainder land in good cultivation: there are some large pits of excellent gravel, used for repairing the roads. The river Stour, which is navigable for barges to Fordwick, flows through the parish. The village is large and well built, and situated in a valley on the road from Canterbury to the Isle of Thanet. A fair is held on Whit-Monday for toys and pedlery. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 1. 8., and in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury: the great tithes have been commuted for £684, the vicarial tithes for £255, and there is a glebe-house, with about 2 acres of land. The church is in the early English style, with a tower surmounted by a spire. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; and a national school supported by an endowment of £200, and by subscription.

**STURSTON**, a township, in the parish of **ASHBOURN**, hundred of **APPLETREE**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**, 1 mile (E.) from Ashbourn; containing 662 inhabitants.

**STURSTON** (*Holy Cross*), a parish, in the union of **THETFORD**, hundred of **GRIMSHOE**, W. division of **NORFOLK**,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. W. by S.) from Watton; containing 47 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Wissey, and comprises about 1800 acres, of which 800 are rabbit-warren; the soil is sandy. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £28; patron, Lord Walsingham. The church is in ruins.

**STURTON**, a township, in the parish of **SCAWBY**, union of **GLANDFORD-BRIGG**, E. division of the wapentake of **MANLEY**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. W.) from the town of Glandford-Brigg; containing 86 inhabitants.

**STURTON**, with **BRANSBY**, a township, in the parish of **STOW**, union of **GAINSBOROUGH**, wapentake of **WELL**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**,  $8\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. E.) from Gainsborough; containing 501 inhabitants, of whom 394 are in Sturton. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Endowments amounting to £12 per annum have been bequeathed for education.

**STURTON** (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **EAST RETFORD**, North-Clay division of the wapentake of **BASSETLAW**, N. division of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 6 miles (E. N. E.) from East Retford; containing, with the hamlet of Fenton, 646 inhabitants, and an area of about 4100 acres. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 7. 3½.; net income, £282; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of York. The tithes were commuted for land in 1822; the glebe comprises 127 acres. The church is a spacious structure in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, and contains some handsome monuments to the Thornhaughs, of Fenton Hall. The Roman road from Lincoln to Doncaster passes through the parish.



STURTON-GRANGE, a township, in the parish of WARKWORTH, union of ALNWICK, E. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 8 miles (S. E. by S.) from Alnwick; containing 108 inhabitants. It comprises about 1100 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and the rest pasture, with about 10 acres of woodland; the soil is various, the surface undulated, and the scenery embraces both land and sea views. Stone is quarried for building and for the roads; and there is a brick and draining-tile manufactory. The township consists of three farms, occupied by the respective owners. The village is about two miles and a half westward from Warkworth.

STURTON-GRANGE, a township, in the parish of ABERFORD, Lower division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of YORK, 7 miles (E.) from Leeds; containing 77 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 760 acres, in one well-cultivated farm; the substratum contains coal of good quality, of which a mine was opened in 1833. A rent-charge of £33. 2. 6. has been awarded as a commutation for the vicarial tithes.

STURTON, GREAT (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of HORNCastle, N. division of the wapentake of GARTREE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Horncastle; containing 127 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £116; impropiator, R. J. Loft, Esq.

STUSTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HARTISMERE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (N. by W) from Eye; containing 252 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from London to Norwich, by Bury St. Edmund's. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 16. 8.; net income, £174; patron, Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart. The church is in the decorated English style, with a circular tower of more ancient date, and contains a handsome monument to the Castleton family.

STUTCHBURY (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of BRACKLEY, hundred of KING'S-SUTTON, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Brackley; containing 21 inhabitants. It comprises an area of 1200 acres, of which the soil is chiefly a heavy loam; the surface is level, and watered by a small stream. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Crown; net income, £5. The church is in ruins.

STUTTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of SAMFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 8 miles (S. by W.) from Ipswich; containing 492 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2138a. 3r. 38p. The soil in some parts is luxuriantly fertile, and in others dry and gravelly; the surface is undulated, and the scenery enlivened by handsome seats. The river Stour, which is navigable for vessels of considerable burthen, separates the parish from Essex. Here are the gateway and other remains of Stutton Hall, forming good specimens of the domestic style prevalent in the reign of Elizabeth. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 17. 6.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Thomas Mills; net income, £550, with a parsonage-house delightfully situated in grounds tastefully embellished. Several fossil remains have been dug up in the parish.

STUTTON, with HAZLEWOOD, a township, in the parish of TADCASTER, Upper division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, W. riding of YORK, 1½ mile (S. by W.) from Tadcaster; containing 380 inhabitants, of whom 190 are in Stutton. The township comprises by computation 2610 acres, of which 600 are in Stutton; the soil is rich, and the substratum abounds with excellent limestone, which is extensively quarried, and burnt into lime at several kilns here. The hamlet of Stutton is situated in the vale of the Cock rivulet. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £26, and the impropriate for £149.—See HAZLEWOOD.

STYDD, an extra-parochial liberty, adjoining the parish of SHIRLEY, in the hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, 4¾ miles (S. by W.) from Ashbourn; containing 40 inhabitants. It comprises 312 acres, of strong fertile land, mostly pasture. The Hall, once a substantial edifice, has been suffered to fall into decay, and is now occupied as a farmhouse. Here are the ruins of a fine chapel.

STYFORD, a township, in the parish of BYWELL St. ANDREW, union of HEXHAM, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 7 miles (E. by S.) from Hexham; containing 104 inhabitants. It is delightfully situated on the north side of the Tyne, about a mile and a half west from Bywell. The mansion here, erected some years since, from an elegant design, consists of three fronts; it is well sheltered on the east and north by rising grounds and by plantations, while a beautiful plain above a mile in length stretches before the south front.

STYRRUP, a township, in the parishes of BLYTH and HARWORTH, union of WORKSOP, Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 3½ miles (W. S. W.) from Bawtry; containing 634 inhabitants. The township comprises 2959a. 2r. 36p., of which 940 acres are in the parish of Blyth; the commons were inclosed in 1802. The tithes, with those of Harworth, have been commuted for £279. 10. payable to the vicar of Harworth, £58. 13. 6. to the vicar of Blyth, and £205 to Trinity College, Cambridge. There are places of worship for Wesleyans at Styrrup and in the hamlet of Oldcoates.

SUBBERTHWAITE, a township, in the parish and union of ULVERSTON, hundred of LONSDALE north of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 7½ miles (N. by W.) from Ulverston; containing 147 inhabitants. Here are quarries of slate.

SUCKLEY (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of MARTLEY, Upper division of the hundred of DODDINGTREE, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 10 miles (W. S. W.) from Worcester; containing, with the hamlets of Alfrick and Lulsley, 1153 inhabitants, of whom 599 are in the township of Suckley. This parish, which is bounded on the north by the river Teme, and on the west by the county of Hereford, comprises 5184 acres, whereof 2693 are in Suckley township. About two-thirds are arable, and the remainder meadow, pasture, orchard, and woodland; a part of the arable land is appropriated to the growth of hops. The surface is undulated; the soil, generally, a fertile clay, with a substratum of transition limestone and conglomerate; and the scenery, especially along the chain of the Suckley hills, beautifully picturesque. The lands, with the exception of a few acres, are all free-



hold: Earl Somers is lord of the manor. The population is chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits, and many of the females in making gloves for the Worcester manufacturers. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 14. 9½., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £732 payable to the rector, and £51. 4. 6. to the grammar school of Stourbridge; the glebe consists of 16 acres, and there is a parsonage-house. The church is an ancient structure with a massive square tower, standing in the middle of the parish, and contains several monuments in good preservation. At Alfrick and Lulsley are chapels of ease; and in Suckley township is a place of worship for Lady Huntingdon's Connexion. A free school is endowed with £10. 10. per annum, arising from bequests by J. Palmer, Esq., in 1628, and by an unknown benefactor. Thomas Freeman, Esq., in 1794, bequeathed £1000, which were invested in lands now producing £46 per annum; and there are several smaller bequests for the poor.

SUDBORNE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of PLOMESGATE, E. division of SUFFOLK, 1½ mile (N. by E.) from Orford; containing 623 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the east by the sea and the river Ore, comprises 5400 acres. Sudborne Hall, formerly the seat of the viscounts Hereford, is now the property of the Marquess of Hertford. The living is a rectory, with that of Orford annexed, valued in the king's books at £33. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes of Sudborne have been commuted for £478. 8. Dr. Pretymen Tomline, Bishop of Winchester, was rector of the parish.

SUDBOROUGH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of THRAPSTONE, hundred of HUXLOE, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3 miles (N. W.) from Thrapstone; containing 332 inhabitants, and comprising 1764 acres. A considerable number of the women are employed in lace-making. An extensive brewery is carried on. Stone is procured for building and for the roads, and here is a large brick-yard. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 5. 10., and in the gift of the Bishop of London: the tithes have been commuted for £359, and the glebe comprises 40 acres: a new rectory-house was built by the present incumbent, the Rev. W. Duthy, in 1826. The church is in the early, decorated, and later English styles, and contains some ancient brasses and monuments. A Sunday school was founded by the Marchioness of Bath, in 1788, and endowed with £366. 13. 4. three per cent. reduced annuities; she directed that 30 boys and 30 girls should be instructed in the principles of the Established Church, the master and mistress to be paid one penny a week for each child, and the remainder of the fund to be expended in firing, and in books and rewards for the children.

SUDBROOK, or SOUTHBROOK (*THE TRINITY*), a parish, in the union and division of CHEPSTOW, hundred of CALDICOT, county of MONMOUTH, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from Chepstow. This place, which is situated near the mouth of the Severn, where it joins the Bristol Channel, can now be considered only as a hamlet; a great portion of it has been either encroached upon, or washed away, by the combined operations of the tide and the waters of the river. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of Portscuete, and valued in the

king's-books at £4. 14. 7. The church is in ruins: near it are the remains of a Roman encampment, the greater part of which has disappeared.

SUDBROOKE, a hamlet, in the parish of ANCASTER, poor-law union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of LOVEDEN, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN; containing 192 inhabitants.

SUDBROOKE (*ST. EDWARD*), a parish, in the wapentake of LAWRESS, parts of LINDSEY, union and county of LINCOLN, 4¾ miles (N. E.) from Lincoln; containing 81 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10., and in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln: the tithes have been commuted for £56.

SUDBURY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of UTTOXETER, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Uttoxeter; containing 599 inhabitants. The river Dove forms its southern boundary. The parish comprises about 3600 acres of land, mostly pasture and dairy-farms; the surface is undulated, the soil various, and the scenery picturesque, and well timbered. Sudbury Hall, the property of Lord Vernon, is a fine mansion of brick, in the Elizabethan style, erected in the early part of the 17th century, and contains many stately apartments; the south front overlooks the Derby and Uttoxeter road, and a beautiful terrace, tasteful flower-gardens, and a fine lake, cover about thirty acres. The park consists of about 600 acres, with a large stock of deer, and has a spacious carriage-drive two miles in length. This delightful retreat was the residence of the Dowager Queen Adelaide from August 1840 to the year 1843. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 13. 1½.; patron, Lord Vernon: the tithes have been commuted for £600, and there are 110 acres of glebe, with an excellent rectory-house. The church is a venerable structure, mantled with ivy, and stands at the west end of the village, in the pleasure-grounds of the Hall. It consists of a nave, a beautiful chancel, two aisles, and a tower, and having been put into thorough repair in 1830, is now one of the handsomest village churches in the kingdom: there are some ancient monuments to the Montgomery and Vernon families. Schools are supported by Lord Vernon; and besides almshouses for seven persons, are several minor charities.

SUDBURY, a hamlet, in the parish of HARROW-ON-THE-HILL, union of HENDON, hundred of GORE, county of MIDDLESEX; containing 566 inhabitants. Here is a church dedicated to St. John, the living of which is in the gift of the Misses Copland.

SUDBURY, a borough and market-town, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of BABERGH, W. division of SUFFOLK, 22 miles (W. by S.) from Ipswich, and 56 (N. E. by N.) from London; containing 5085 inhabitants. This place, originally called *South Burgh*, is of great antiquity, and at the period of the Norman survey was of considerable importance, having a market and a mint. A colony of the Flemings who were introduced into this country



Arms.



by Edward III. for the purpose of establishing the manufacture of woollen-cloth, settled here, and that branch of trade continued to flourish for some time, but at length fell to decay. The town is situated on the river Stour, which is crossed at Sudbury by a bridge leading into Essex. For some time after the loss of the woollen trade, it possessed few attractions, and the houses belonged principally to decayed manufacturers; but within the present century it has been greatly improved. It was paved and lighted in 1825, under an act of parliament, which was amended and the powers enlarged in 1842. The town-hall, erected by the corporation, in the Grecian style, is a great ornament to the town, in which is also a neat theatre. The trade now principally consists in the manufacture of silk and crape, and bunting for ships' flags; that of silk was introduced about 40 years ago by manufacturers from Spitalfields, in consequence of disputes with their workmen: about 1500 persons are engaged in the silk, and 400 in the crape and bunting business. The river Stour, which is navigable hence to Manningtree, affords a facility for the transmission of coal, chalk, lime, and agricultural produce. An act was passed in 1846 for effecting a railway communication with Colchester. The statute market is on Saturday, the corn-market on Thursday; and fairs are held on March 12th and July 10th, chiefly for earthenware, glass, and toys.



Corporation Seal.

A charter of incorporation was granted by Queen Mary in 1554, and confirmed by Elizabeth in 1559; another was given by Oliver Cromwell, but that from which the corporation till lately derived its power was bestowed by Charles II. The government is now vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, under the act 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the number of magistrates is five. The borough first sent members to parliament in the commencement of the reign of Elizabeth, and continued to exercise that privilege until the year 1844, when the inhabitants were disfranchised by a special act of parliament. The powers of the county debt-court of Sudbury, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Sudbury, and part of that of Cosford. The recorder holds courts of quarter-session.

Sudbury comprises the parishes of *All Saints*, *St. Gregory*, and *St. Peter*, containing respectively 1262, 1897, and 1926, inhabitants. The living of All Saints' is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 11. 5½.; net income, £119; patrons, the Rev. Charles Simeon's Trustees. The living of St. Gregory's is a perpetual curacy, with that of St. Peter's annexed; net income, £160; patron, the Rev. H. Maclean. The churches are of considerable antiquity, and are spacious and handsome structures, mostly in the later English style, of which they present some fine specimens, though generally much defaced. In that of All Saints is a curious monument to the Eden family, whose pedigree is painted on the walls: the pulpit is remarkably beautiful. St. Gregory's, which is the most ancient, was collegiate until Henry VIII. granted its site and other

possessions, for the sum of £1280, to Sir T. Paston, Knt.: the font is very magnificent; and in a niche in the vestry-room wall, inclosed with an iron-grating, is a head supposed to be that of Symon de Theobald or de Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury in the time of Richard II., and a native of this town, who was beheaded by the mob in Wat Tyler's rebellion.

A free grammar school was instituted in 1491, under the will of William Wood, warden of Sudbury College, who endowed it with a farm now worth about £100 per annum. The hospital of St. Leonard here, for lepers, was founded by John Colneys, and endowed by Symon de Sudbury with about five acres of land, a chapel, and a dwelling-house; it is applied towards the maintenance of the poor. From a bequest by Thomas Carter in 1706, fifty men receive coats, and fifty women gowns, on St. Thomas's day; and there are several smaller charities for the benefit of the indigent. The union of Sudbury comprises 42 parishes or places, 24 of which are in the county of Suffolk, and 18 in that of Essex; the population amounts to 30,048. The college of St. Gregory, for secular priests, established by Symon de Sudbury, was richly endowed, and was valued at the period of the Dissolution at £122. 18. 3. per annum; its only remains are the gateway, and portions of a wall now forming part of the workhouse. A gateway which was part of a monastery of Augustine friars, is to be seen in Friar's-street. An hospital was founded in the reign of King John, by Amicia, Countess of Clare, which was afterwards given to the monks of Stoke; and there was also a Benedictine cell to the abbey of Westminster, instituted in the reign of Henry II. About half a mile from the town is a spring of pure water, which, from its supposed efficacy in curing diseases, is called by the inhabitants "Holy water." Sudbury is the birthplace of Gainsborough, the celebrated painter. It gives the inferior title of Baron to the Duke of Grafton.

SUDELEY-MANOR (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WINCHCOMB, Lower division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 1 mile (S. S. E.) from Winchcomb; containing 84 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 11. 5½.; net income, £45; patron, Lord Rivers. The church, which has remained in a dilapidated state ever since the injury it sustained in the great civil war, was the burial-place of Queen Catherine Parr, and of several members of the family of Bridges. The ancient castle is said to have been built *ex spoliis Gallo- rum*, by Boteler, Lord Sudeley, a celebrated warrior, in the reigns of Henry V. and VI., who sold it to Edward IV., for fear of confiscation. It was granted by Edward VI. to his uncle, Lord Seymour, who espoused Queen Catherine Parr; and Mary bestowed it upon Sir John Bridges, created by her Baron Chandos of Sudeley, whose grandson, the third Lord Chandos, entertained Queen Elizabeth here in 1592. George, the sixth lord, having embraced the cause of Charles I., reduced the castle to its present state of ruin: the remains are considerable and interesting. C. Hanbury Tracy, Esq., was created Baron Sudeley, in 1838.

SUFFIELD (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of NORTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 3¼ miles (W. by N.) from North Walsingham; containing 249 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united to the rectory of Gunton



and the vicarage of Hanworth, and valued in the king's books at £14: the tithes have been commuted for £350, and the glebe comprises  $10\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The church is an ancient structure in the early and later English styles, with a square embattled tower; it contains monuments to the Morden and Clough families, and the remains of a richly carved screen. Thomas Bulwer, in 1693, bequeathed property now let for £12. 10. per annum, for distribution among the poor; and the Rev. Thomas Symonds, in 1682, left land producing £15 per annum, to be divided among six widows. Lord Suffield derives his title from the parish.

SUFFIELD, with EVERLEY, a township, in the parish of HACKNESS, union of SCARBOROUGH, liberty of WHITBY-STRAND, N. riding of YORK, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Scarborough; containing 132 inhabitants. The township comprises 1394 acres, of which 561 are arable, 469 pasture, 97 wood, and 267 waste or moor. The village of Suffield is situated east of the Derwent, about a mile north-east from that of Everley.

SUFFOLK, a maritime county, bounded on the east by the North Sea, or German Ocean, on the north by the county of Norfolk, on the west by that of Cambridge, and on the south by that of Essex. It extends from  $51^{\circ} 56'$  to  $52^{\circ} 36'$  (N. Lat.), and from  $23'$  to  $1^{\circ} 44'$  (E. Lon.), and comprises an area of about 1512 square miles, or 967,680 statute acres. There are 64,041 inhabited houses, 2352 uninhabited, and 574 in progress of erection; and the population amounts to 315,073, of whom 154,095 are males, and 160,978 females.

At the period of the Roman invasion, the county formed part of the territory inhabited by the *Iceni* or *Cenomanni*, who, according to Whitaker, were descended from the *Cenomanni* of Gaul; under the Roman dominion it was included in the division of *Flavia Cæsariensis*. After the withdrawal of the Roman legion, Cerdic, one of the earliest Saxon invaders, founder of the kingdom of Wessex, landed in 495 at a place subsequently called Cerdic Sand, in the hundred of Mutford and Lothingland, forming the north-eastern extremity of the county; and having gained some advantages over the opposing Britons, set sail for the western parts of the island. During the succeeding invasions of the Saxons, the territory now comprised in the counties of Suffolk, Cambridge, and Norfolk, was erected by Uffa, about the year 575, into the kingdom of East Anglia, when the relative position of this district obtained for its inhabitants the name of *Suthfolc*, or southern people (in contradistinction to the inhabitants of Norfolk), whence, by contraction, its modern name.

Under the act 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, Suffolk is partly in the diocese of Norwich, and partly in that of Ely, in the province of Canterbury. It is divided into the archdeaconries of Suffolk and Sudbury, and the number of parishes is 504. For purposes of civil government it is divided into the hundreds of Babergh, Blackbourn, Blything, Bosmere and Claydon, Carlford, Colneis, Cosford, Hartismere, Hoxne, Lackford, Loes, Mutford and Lothingland, Plomesgate, Risbridge, Samford, Stow, Thedwastrey, Thingoe, Thredling, Wangford, and Wilford. It contains the borough, market-town, and sea-port of Ipswich; the borough and market towns of Bury St. Edmund's and Eye; the market-towns and sea-ports of Lowestoft, Southwold, and Woodbridge; the sea-ports of Aldborough and Dunwich; and the

market-towns of Beccles, Bungay, Clare, Debenham, Framlingham, Hadleigh, Saxmundham, Stow-Market, and Sudbury. By the act 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the county was divided into the Eastern and Western divisions, each sending two members to parliament; and two representatives are returned for each of the boroughs, except Eye, which was deprived of one by the act just mentioned. Suffolk is included in the Norfolk circuit; the assizes are held alternately at Bury and Ipswich; and the general quarter-sessions at Beccles, Woodbridge, Ipswich, and Bury, each for its respective district.

The SOILS are various, but the limits of each may be clearly traced. Strong clayey loams, with a substratum of clay marl, form the largest tract, which is commonly called High Suffolk, and extends from the confines of Cambridgeshire and Essex, on the south-west, across the central parts of the county, to Norfolk, on the north-east. The bottoms of the vales in this part, traversed by numerous running streams, and the slopes descending to them, are superior in quality to the rest of the district, the soil generally consisting of a friable loam. Rich loams, of various qualities, occupy that portion of the county included between the south-eastern part of the strong loams and the estuaries of the rivers Stour and Orwell, lying to the south of a line drawn from Ipswich to Hadleigh. Some of these loams are of a sandy quality, others much stronger; from Stratford and Higham, on the borders of the Stour, eastward across the Orwell, to the banks of the river Deben, near its mouth, extends a tract of friable and putrid vegetable mould of extraordinary fertility, more especially at Walton, Trimley, and Felixstow.

In the projecting north-eastern district, lying between the river Waveney and the ocean, is also much land of loamy quality; but as it is interspersed with many sandy tracts, and on the sea-coast is of a sandy character throughout, it may be considered to form part of the great sandy maritime district extending from the river Orwell, between the clayey loams and the sea, to the north-eastern extremity of the county. The lands in this latter district, which is called the Woodlands, are generally of excellent staple, and are among the best cultivated in England; although, in the country lying between the towns of Woodbridge, Orford, and Saxmundham, and north-eastward as far as Leiston, there is a large extent of poor, and in some places even *blowing*, sands, which have caused the south-eastern part of the county to receive the name of "Sandlings," or "Sandlands." The substratum of the eastern part of Suffolk, though sometimes marl, is generally sand, chalk, or crag. The last is a singular mass consisting of cockle and other shells, found in numerous places from Dunwich, southward, to the Orwell, and even beyond that river.

Another district of sand occupies the whole extent between the clayey soils and the fenny tract, which latter forms the north-western angle of the county, and may be separated from the sands by an irregular line drawn from near where the river Lark begins to form the western boundary of Suffolk, to the Little Ouse, a short distance below Brandon. These western sands, unlike much of the last-mentioned, are seldom of a rich loamy quality; they comprise numerous warrens and poor sheep-walks, and much of the sandy land now under tillage is apt to *blow*, that is, to be driven by the



wind, and consequently ranks among the worst soils. The chief exceptions to the general inferiority of this district lie south-east of a line drawn from Barrow to Honington, and at Mildenhall. The substratum is throughout a perfect chalk, at various depths. Of the Fens, it is only necessary to observe, that the surface, to the depth of from one foot to six, consists of the ordinary peat of bogs, which in some places is very solid and black, but in others is more loose, porous, and of a reddish colour: the substratum is generally a white clay, or marl.

By far the greater part of the county is under tillage. The crops commonly cultivated are wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, buck-wheat, turnips, cabbages, carrots, potatoes, beet, tares, cole-seed, red and white clover, trefoil, sainfoin, hemp, and hops. The culture of carrots in the sandlings is of very ancient practice, great quantities having been formerly sent from that district by sea to the London market; they are now grown chiefly as food for horses. In the fen district, cole-seed constitutes one of the principal crops; and the cultivation of sainfoin is particularly extensive in the chalky subsoils. The pasture lands were remarkable for their richness, but the best have been ploughed up, and the extent occupied by dairy-farms is not so great as formerly, though much butter is still sent to the London market. Large tracts of grass-land are mown for the supply of the towns with hay: the herbage which springs up after the gathering of the crop, is here called *rowings*. The woods are of very small extent, and are not generally of luxuriant growth; the strong loams formerly bore considerable quantities of fine oak, a great portion of which has been cleared off, and various plantations made, but only with a view to ornament. The broadest tracts of waste land are those occupying nearly all the country from Newmarket, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, to the confines of Norfolk, near the towns of Thetford and Brandon; and those lying between Woodbridge, Orford, and Saxmundham, in the eastern part of the county. Besides these, heaths of smaller extent are scattered in every quarter. The chief use of the wastes is as sheep-walks.

The manufactures and commerce are very inconsiderable, in comparison with those of many other counties. The principal manufacture is the combing and spinning of wool, in a great measure for the Norwich manufacturers, which is carried on, though not to any great extent, in most parts of the county. At Sudbury are manufactories for silk and woollen goods; there is also a silk factory at Mildenhall, and another at Glemsford. The imports are merely the ordinary supplies of foreign articles for the inhabitants; the chief exports are corn and malt. The principal fishery on the coast is that of herrings, which is a main support of the town of Lowestoft, where about 40 boats of 40 tons' burthen each, are engaged in it; the season commences about the middle of September, and lasts until towards the end of November. The town also partakes in the mackerel-fishery, in which the same boats are employed, the season commencing about the end of May, and continuing until the end of June. In the Orford river is a considerable oyster-fishery.

This is a well-watered county: the principal rivers are the Stour, the Gipping or Orwell, the Deben, the Ore, the Waveney, the Little Ouse or Brandon river, and the

Lark; besides which, the smaller streams are exceedingly numerous. The *Stour* meets the tide at Manningtree, in Essex, and begins to expand into a broad estuary, which at high water has a beautiful appearance; at low water the river shrinks into a narrow channel, bordered by extensive mud banks. Proceeding eastward, it is joined near Harwich by the *Orwell*, and their united waters having formed the port of Harwich, discharge themselves into the North Sea, between that town, in Essex, and Landguard Fort at the south-eastern extremity of Suffolk. This river is navigable up to Sudbury. The *Gipping* is formed by the confluence of three rivulets at Stow-Market, from which place it was made navigable in 1793; below Ipswich it assumes the name of *Orwell*, expands into an estuary, and continues its course to its junction with the *Stour* opposite Harwich. It is navigable for ships of considerable burthen up to Ipswich, and the scenery on its banks is beautiful. The *Deben*, which rises near Debenham, at Woodbridge expands into an estuary, and proceeds thence in a southern direction to the sea: towards its mouth it takes the name of Woodbridge haven, joining the sea about ten miles below that town, to which it is navigable for considerable vessels. The *Ore* expands into an estuary as it approaches Aldborough, where, having arrived within a very short distance of the sea, it suddenly takes a southern direction, discharging its waters below Orford; it is navigable to a short distance above Aldborough. The *Waveney* joins the *Yare* at the head of Bredon-water, an expansion formed by these united rivers, which, contracting again near Yarmouth, pursue a nearly southern course to the sea, below that town: this river, the meadows on the banks of which are among the richest in England, is navigable for barges as high as Bungay bridge. The *Little Ouse*, or *Brandon* river, is navigable up to Thetford; the *Lark*, to within a mile of Bury St. Edmund's; and the *Blythe*, to Halesworth. The only artificial navigation is that in the channel of the *Gipping*, from Stow-Market to Ipswich, 16 miles and 40 rods long, and having 15 locks, each 60 feet in length and 14 in width; the canal was opened in the year 1793, and the expense of its formation was about £26,380. Suffolk has the advantage of two considerable railways; namely, the *Ipswich and Colchester*, which quits the county at Manningtree, Essex; and the *Ipswich and Bury*, which is wholly within its limits, and passes by the town of Stow-Market. A third line connects the town of Lowestoft with Norfolk.

Within the limits of the county were comprised the Roman stations *Ad Ansam*, at Stratford, on the border of Essex; *Cambretonium*, at Brettenham, or Icklingham; *Garianonum*, at Burgh Castle (though some fix it at Caistor, near Yarmouth); and *Sitomagus*, probably at Dunwich. Remains of Roman military works exist at Burgh Castle, Brettenham, Icklingham, Stow-Langtoft, and Stratford on the banks of the *Stour*; and numerous domestic and sepulchral relics of the same people have been dug up in different places, such as pavements, coins, medals, urns, rings, &c. The stupendous work of human labour called the *Devil's Ditch*, on Newmarket heath, is supposed to have served as the line of demarcation between the kingdoms of Mercia and East Anglia. Near Barnham, on the borders of the *Little Ouse*, is a range of eleven tumuli, the neighbourhood of which is thought to have been the scene of a conflict



between the Danes, under Inguar, and the forces of Edmund, King of East Anglia. Others occur in different places, the most remarkable group being that called the *Seven Hills*, at Fornham St. Geneveve. The number of religious houses, of all denominations, including four alien priories, was about 59. There are remains of the abbeys of Bury St. Edmund's, Leiston, and Sibtow; of the priories of Blythburgh, Butley, Clare, Herringfleet, Campsey-Ash, Dodnash, Gorleston, Kersey, Ixworth, Orford, Wangford, Ipswich, Mendham, and Sudbury; and of the nunneries of Bungay and Redlingfield. The remains of fortresses are chiefly those of the castles of Bungay, Clare, Framlingham, Haughley, Lidgate, Mettingham, Orford, and Wingfield. Ancient mansions are to be seen in different parts, the most remarkable being Hengrave Hall; and there are many elegant seats, among the most distinguished of which are Euston Park, the residence of the Duke of Grafton; Heveningham Hall, the seat of Lord Huntingfield; Flixton Hall; and Kentwell Hall. Suffolk gives the title of Earl to the family of Howard.

SUGLEY, a township, in the parish of NEWBURN, union, and W. division, of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W.) from Newcastle; containing 212 inhabitants. It comprises the eastern portion of the village of Lemington, *which see*.

SUGNALL MAGNA, a township, in the parish of ECCLESHALL, poor-law union of STONE, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Eccleshall; containing 138 inhabitants.

SUGNALL PARVA, a township, in the parish of ECCLESHALL, union of STONE, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 3 miles (N. W.) from Eccleshall; containing 54 inhabitants. A tithe rent-charge of £46 is paid to the impropiator.

SULBY, an extra-parochial district, in the union of MARKET-HARBOROUGH, hundred of ROTHWELL, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. W.) from Harborough; containing 70 inhabitants, and comprising 1562 acres. An abbey of the Præmonstratensian order, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded here about 1155, by Robert de Querceto, Bishop of Lincoln; and its possessions were so much increased by Sir Robert de Paveley, Knt., that, at the Dissolution, the revenue was estimated at £305. 8. 5.

SULGRAVE (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of BRACKLEY, hundred of CHIPPING-WARDEN, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 8 miles (N. E. by E.) from Banbury; containing 560 inhabitants. The parish is on the small river Tow, and consists of 1957 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 17.; net income, £231; patron and incumbent, the Rev. William Harding; impropiator, the Rev. C. F. Annesley. There are some small endowments for education, and for the relief of the poor. Near the church, to the west, is Castle Hill; and about a mile northward is an artificial mount called Burrough Hill, crowned with an ancient fortification 40 feet square, commanding a most extensive prospect, nine counties being visible.

SULHAM (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of BRADFIELD, hundred of THEALE, county of BERKS, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Reading; containing 124 inhabitants. The parish consists of a narrow slip of land

extending from the river Thames to the Kennet, and comprises 692a. 2r., of which 407 acres are arable, 120 meadow and pasture, and 140 wood. The Great Western railway passes through it. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 4. 2., and in the gift of Frederick Wilder, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £204, and the glebe comprises  $25\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The church has been recently rebuilt.

SULHAMPSTEAD-ABBOTTS (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of BRADFIELD, hundred of READING, county of BERKS, 7 miles (S. W. by W.) from Reading; containing, with the tything of Graizley, 425 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1723a. 3r. 26p., and is intersected by the Avon and Kennet navigation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 6. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., to which the living of Sulhampstead-Bannister was annexed in 1782; net income, £600; patrons, the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford. A school is supported by endowment.

SULHAMPSTEAD-BANNISTER (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of BRADFIELD, hundred of THEALE, county of BERKS,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Reading; containing 302 inhabitants, of whom 145 are in the Lower, and 157 in the Upper, end. The river Kennet runs through the parish. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Sulhampstead-Abbotts, and valued in the king's books at £6. 5.

SULLINGTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of THAKEHAM, hundred of EAST EASWRITH, rape of BRAMBER, W. division of SUSSEX,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by N.) from Steyning; containing 242 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises about 1700 acres, is intersected in the southern portion by a ridge of chalk hills, forming part of the South Downs; the soil is various, and there is a considerable tract of heathy common. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 17. 6., and in the gift of the Rev. G. Palmer: the tithes have been commuted for £435, and the glebe comprises 28 acres. The church is chiefly in the early English style, and contains several ancient monuments, on one of which is the mutilated effigy of a knight. Some barrows on the warren were opened in 1809, when a number of sepulchral urns, one of which was perfect, were found, containing charcoal and ashes of burnt bones; and in draining some land on the north of Southgate, in 1812, spearheads, and two swords with short blades, supposed to be Roman, were discovered.

SUMMERCOTES, a hamlet, in the parish of ALFRETON, union of BELPER, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY, 2 miles (S. E.) from the town of Alfreton; containing 1526 inhabitants. This place forms part of the ecclesiastical district of Riddings, and its population is principally employed in the iron-works and collieries of the neighbourhood. Many houses were lately built; and in 1845 a corn-mill, called the Alfreton Steam-Mill, was erected by Mr. Chadborn. The road from Alfreton to Nottingham, and a branch of the Cromford canal, pass through the hamlet. At the intersection of the road and canal is Pye Bridge, where are some wharfs. The Methodists have a place of worship.

SUMMERHOUSE, a township, in the parish of GAINFORD, union of DARLINGTON, S. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Darlington, on the



road to Staindrop; containing 165 inhabitants. This place is supposed to derive its name from having been anciently the summer residence of the lords of Raby, of whose mansion, surrounded by a moat, some vestiges still remain in the southern part of the village. The township comprises 779*a. 3r. 8p.*, of which 509 acres are arable, 268 grass-land, and 2½ wood; the soil is generally fertile, and there are some good limestone-quarries. The impropriate tithes, payable to Trinity College, Cambridge, have been commuted for £115. 15. 8½., and the vicarial tithes for £51. 2.

**SUNBURY** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of STAINES, hundred of SPELTHORNE, county of MIDDLESEX, 15 miles (S. W. by W.) from London; containing 1828 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2580 acres, of which about 1600 are arable, 800 pasture and meadow, and 180 in homesteads and gardens. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; net income, £336; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London. The impropriation belongs to Mrs. Fish, and Messrs. Edwards and Taylor.

**SUNDERLAND**, a township, in the parish of ISELL, union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 6 miles (N. E.) from Cocker mouth; containing 81 inhabitants.



*Corporation Seal.*

**SUNDERLAND** (*Holy Trinity*), a sea-port, newly-enfranchised borough, and parish, and the head of a union, in the N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM, 13 miles (N. E.) from Durham, and 269 (N. by W.) from London; the parish containing 17,020 inhabitants. This town, which is situated on the south bank of the river Wear,

was anciently included in the parish of Bishop-Wearmouth, of which it continued to form a part till the year 1719, when it was separated, and erected into an independent parish. Soon after the Conquest, Malcolm, King of Scotland, in one of his predatory incursions, traversing the Durham coast, met with Edgar Atheling, heir to the English crown, with his sister Margaret, afterwards Queen of Scotland, and a numerous retinue of distressed Saxons, who, fleeing from the victorious Normans, were waiting in the harbour here for a wind favourable for their escape into Scotland. About the close of the 12th century, the inhabitants of Sunderland, of which the history up to that time is identified with that of Wearmouth, received from Bishop Pudsey a charter of free customs and privileges similar to those exercised by the inhabitants of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and in this deed appears the first authentic notice of Sunderland as a distinct maritime and commercial town and port. Its present name, which it acquired under the charter, is supposed to have been derived from its peninsular situation, being almost separated from the main land by the influx of the river Wear on the north, and by Hendon Dene, a deep ravine on the south, formerly capable of floating vessels of considerable burthen. Under the privileges of its charter, the town gradually increased in extent and importance, and in the reign of Henry VIII. had become a place of con-

siderable trade. At the commencement of the 17th century, several Scottish families and many foreign merchants established themselves in the town, which by a charter of Bishop Morton had acquired a municipal corporation. During the war in the reign of Charles I., the inhabitants embraced the cause of the parliamentarians, by whom the town was garrisoned in 1642, in consequence of the seizure of Newcastle by the royalists, and the prohibition of supplies of coal from that place. A parliamentary commissioner was sent to take up his residence here. Repeated skirmishes occurred in the vicinity between the contending parties, during 1644 and 1645, and the resident Scottish families suffered greatly from want of provisions, owing to the wreck of some vessels laden with supplies from Scotland, and the capture of others by the royalists in the river Tyne, whither they had been driven by adverse winds.

The town, exclusively of Bishop-Wearmouth, consists of one principal street called High-street, which is spacious and well built, extending more than half a mile in length, and of several smaller streets in various directions. The main street is well paved, and the foot-paths flagged; the houses, with the exception of a few in the lower part, are generally of handsome appearance. Considerable improvements have been made under the provisions of an act of parliament obtained in 1809, and the streets are lighted with gas, partly from works erected at an expense of £8000, by a company formed in 1823. The inhabitants are partly supplied with water from a copious well at the head of Bishop-Wearmouth, raised by steam, at the rate of 150 gallons per minute, into two ample reservoirs, from which it is conveyed by pipes to the houses; the works were constructed by a body of shareholders, at an expense of £5000. In 1846 two acts were passed, one for better supplying the town with gas, and the other for better supplying it with water. A newsroom was opened about 1800, at the George inn, and, on the subsequent erection of the Exchange, was removed to that building. The assemblies were formerly held in Church-street, but since the erection of the Athenæum in Fawcett-street, Bishop-Wearmouth, a handsome and commodious suite of rooms in that edifice has been appropriated to the purpose. A neat theatre has been erected in Drury-lane. Barracks were built on the town moor in 1794, and in 1828 a portion of the building was taken down, and the remainder new fronted with brick; they contain accommodation for 800 men, with stabling for 10 horses, an hospital for 20 patients, and a good ground for parade.

The increase and prosperity of the town to an extent, and with a degree of rapidity, almost unprecedented, may be attributed to its advantageous situation on the coast, near the mouth of a navigable river, which has its source in the western part of the county, and flows through a district abounding with coal, limestone, and freestone. The staple trade is the exportation of coal, which appears to have commenced in the reign of Henry VII. The coal is sent chiefly to London and the western coast of England, but large quantities are also shipped to Holland, France, and other parts of the continent; among the principal coal-staiths are those of the Earl of Durham and the Hetton Coal Company. The quantity shipped from the port in a recent year was 1,205,332 tons. Next in importance to the coal-trade is that in



lime, with which the neighbourhood abounds, and of which, upon an average, 30,000 chaldrons are annually shipped for the ports of Yorkshire and the eastern coast of Scotland, employing numerous vessels averaging from 30 to 130 tons' burthen. The remainder of the export trade consists mostly of the produce of the extensive manufactories in the town and neighbourhood, for which the abundant supply of coal, suitable for their use, though too small for being shipped, affords ample encouragement. The chief imports are flour, wine, spirituous liquors, timber, tallow, iron, flax, and various articles of Baltic produce. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port in a recent year was 876, of the aggregate burthen of 174,983 tons; the number of men and boys employed in navigating them was 7365, and the amount of duties paid at the custom-house during the same year was £119,681. The value of shipping insured by the mutual insurance companies in the town was £850,000, exclusively of vessels which were either uninsured, or insured at other places.

The estuary of the WEAR was formerly exposed to all winds from the south to the north-east, and the entrance of the river was rendered dangerous by shifting sand-banks; but certain dues, now amounting to about £16,000 per annum, have been applied by commissioners appointed under successive acts of parliament, to the cleansing and improvement of the harbour. The entrance is formed by two piers, by which the depth has been so increased, that ships drawing from 15 to 20 feet water can at any time enter or leave the port in perfect safety. The south pier was begun in 1723, and has been successively extended into deep water till it has attained a length of 1950 feet. Its eastern portion, for about 600 feet, is 40 feet in width, and of solid ashlar masonry, forming a fine promenade; the western portion lately showing symptoms of decay, 850 feet have been removed, and with a view of diminishing the swell of the sea, the line has been placed farther back, under the superintendence of Mr. Murray, engineer to the commissioners. The north pier, which was begun in 1787, has during the last fifteen years been gradually extended to 1770 feet in length, in an equally substantial manner; and on its eastern head is placed an elegant octagonal lighthouse. This lighthouse was originally built in 1802, at a distance of 450 feet from its present site, to which it was removed in one entire mass, without the slightest appearance of a crack, in 1841, at the suggestion and under the superintendence of Mr. Murray. It is 78 feet in height, 15 feet in diameter at the base, and 9 feet at the cornice; and the entire weight is 338 tons. On the completion of this arduous undertaking, Mr. Murray received the thanks of the commissioners, and was presented with a piece of plate valued at £100. In 1846 an act was passed for constructing a wet-dock and other works, of which the first stone was laid by George Hudson, Esq., M.P., in February 1848. The old custom-house, which was situated in Silver-street, was lately abandoned, and a commodious edifice for the purpose erected on a more eligible site, fronting the river, at an expense of £5600, by a company of subscribers; the building was taken by government on a renewable lease of 21 years, and was opened in 1837.

Ship-building is carried on here to a greater extent than at any other port in the empire. There are not less than 30 yards for building ships, and 5 for building

boats, with 11 floating and 4 dry docks; and frequently from 100 to 200 vessels are on the stocks at one time. In the year 1846, 151 ships were built, of 43,937 tons' burthen. The salmon-fishery was formerly extensive, and a few salmon are still found occasionally at the mouth of the harbour, but that source of trade has been abandoned, and the fish now taken are cod, ling, turbot, haddock, skate, herrings, and crabs. The manufactures carried on in the town and neighbourhood are numerous and important. There are four large iron-foundries, one of which affords employment to 300 persons; several brass-foundries; some sailcloth manufactories; a factory for making blocks, which is worked by steam; some roperies, also worked by steam, in which patent machinery has been introduced; manufactories for chain-cables and anchors, and alkali and copperas works. Large potteries are carried on, in which earthenware of every description is made; and the town contains considerable manufactories of glass bottles, and of flint, crown, and window glass. Two paper-mills are also at work, and several flour and saw mills which are impelled by steam.

The exchange, situated in High-street, was erected in 1814, at an expense of £8000, by a proprietary. It is a handsome structure, comprising on the basement story kitchens and vaults, and on the ground floor an area surrounded with a piazza for the accommodation of the merchants, behind which are apartments for the use of the magistrates, for public sales, and offices for brokers. The principal story contains a newsroom, 68 feet long and 28 wide, in which is a full-length portrait of Sir Henry Vane Tempest, presented by the Marquess of Londonderry; and there are various rooms for the different public boards. The market, formerly on Friday, is now on Saturday, and is abundantly supplied with provisions of all kinds; fairs, chiefly for pedlery, wares, and toys, are held on May 13th and 14th, and October 12th and 13th, and a statute-fair twice in the year. The market-place, the site of which was purchased in 1830, for £4200, is a commodious area with ranges of shambles, and stalls for butchers' meat, poultry, butter, eggs, and other articles; the entrance from High-street is under a handsome arcade, over which is a spacious room for auctions, exhibitions, and other uses. Facility of communication is afforded by good roads, and by the Durham and Sunderland railway, which commences at Sunderland moor, near the town, and is  $13\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length.

The GOVERNMENT, under the charter of Bishop Pudsey and his successors, was vested in a bailiff appointed by the bishops, till the year 1634, when Bishop Morton granted the inhabitants a charter, by which the "New Borough of Sunderland" was placed under the control of a mayor, twelve aldermen, and a commonalty. This form of government was not, however, practically continued for any length of time. By the act 5th and 6th of William IV., c. 76, the corporation at present consists of a mayor, fourteen aldermen, and forty-two councillors; and the total number of magistrates for the borough, which is divided into seven wards, is eighteen. Petty-sessions are held daily at the new police court in Bishop-Wearmouth, where also the magistrates for the division hold petty-sessions every Saturday. The powers of the county debt-court of Sunderland, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Sunderland. The various properties of the borough are held on two leases



under the bishop, one of which includes the borough-courts, fairs, market-tolls, anchorage and beaconage, and the office of water-bailiff; and the other, the ferry-boats, metage, and tolls of fruit, herbs, and roots. By the act of the 2nd of William IV., Sunderland was constituted a parliamentary borough, with the privilege of returning two members to parliament, the right of election being vested in the resident £10 householders of a populous district comprising 4761 acres: the mayor is the returning officer. The municipal borough includes the parish of Sunderland, the townships of Monk-Wearmouth, Monk-Wearmouth-Shore, Bishop-Wearmouth-Pans, and so much of the parish of Bishop-Wearmouth as is included within a circle of one mile radius from the centre of the bridge. The parliamentary borough contains, in addition to these, the parish of Southwick, and the remainder of the parish of Bishop-Wearmouth.

The LIVING is a rectory, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham, with a net income of £241. The church, which is situated in the upper part of the town, was erected in 1719, and repaired in 1803, and is a neat structure of brick, with a square tower; the altar is placed in a recess between two fluted pilasters of the Corinthian order. The chapel of St. John, which stands at the head of Barrack-street, on a site given by Marshall Robinson, Esq., was built in 1769, chiefly at the expense of John Thornhill, Esq.; it is a spacious edifice of brick, with a square tower, and contains sittings for the soldiers in the barracks. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop; net income, £288. A school for girls was endowed in 1764, by Mrs. Elizabeth Donnison, who bequeathed a sum for its support, now vested in the three per cents., and producing £120 per annum. A national school in Vine-street, instituted in 1822, is supported by the proceeds of £1000 three and a half per cents. given in 1823 by Mrs. Elizabeth Woodcock, by £20 from Bishop Crewe's trustees, and contributions from the Marchioness of Londonderry and the rector; the building was erected at a cost of £1750. Some almshouses in Assembly Garth, for 38 inmates, superannuated seamen or their widows, belonging to the "Muster Roll," were purchased in 1750, by the trustees of the "Seamen's fund," appointed under an act of the 20th of George II. This act compels all masters of vessels to levy sixpence per month from each sailor towards the support of the institution, from which more than 700 individuals derive benefit. A new building, called Trafalgar-square, at the east end of the churchyard, is appropriated to the same benevolent purpose. In Church-street are houses for eight widows; and there are numerous societies for the relief of the sick and indigent. The poor-law union of Sunderland comprises eleven townships and chapelries in the parishes of Sunderland, and Bishop and Monk Wearmouth, containing a population of 56,226. The town confers the inferior title of Earl upon the Duke of Marlborough.—See WEARMOUTH.

SUNDERLAND-BRIDGE, a township, in the chapelry of CROXDALE, parish of ST. OSWALD, union of DURHAM, S. E. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. W.) from Durham. It is a scattered village, stretching along the south side of the deep ravine that separates it from Croxdale; and is remarkable for a bridge over the Wear on the great north road, which consists of four handsome

arches; and for another bridge, of one arch, half a mile nearer Durham, over the Browney, a stream tributary to the Wear. The date of the earliest bridge here is unknown, but it existed before 1346, when a bridge is mentioned in the account of a skirmish in the vicinity between Douglas and the English. Both structures are noticed by Leland. The common lands were divided in 1669. The tithes have been commuted for £90. 15. per annum, payable to the perpetual curate of Croxdale chapelry. On the manor of Butterby are saline and sulphureous springs.

SUNDERLAND, NORTH, a township, in the parish, and N. division of the ward, of BAMBROUGH, union of BELFORD, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by S.) from Belford; containing 1103 inhabitants. The township comprises about 1040 acres of rich land, mostly arable. It has the sea on the east, and possesses a small port, subject to Berwick, whence corn, fish, and lime are exported, considerable quantities of the last article being burned at kilns in the neighbourhood: coal is also wrought. Here is a large establishment for curing herrings. A church in the purest Norman style, with a parsonage-house, was built in 1833, at a cost of £3500, and endowed by the Trustees of Lord Crewe's charities, who are patrons; net income of the incumbent, £220. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians.

SUNDERLAND-WICK, a township, in the parish of HUTTON-CRANSWICK, union of DRIFFIELD, Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. W.) from Driffeld; containing 41 inhabitants. This was anciently a considerable village: the township comprises about 810 acres of fertile land, on the road from Driffeld to Watton. The Hall is a neat mansion, in pleasant grounds.

SUNDON (ST. MARY), a parish, in the union of LUTON, hundred of FLITT, county of BEDFORD,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Luton; containing 449 inhabitants. It comprises 2071a. 15p., of which about 250 acres are meadow and pasture, 66 woodland, and the remainder arable; the soil is clay, alternated with chalk and gravel. A market and a fair were formerly held, by charter granted in 1316. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 6. 8.; net income, £83; patron and impropiator, Sir G. P. Turner, Bart.: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1769. The church is partly in the decorated style.

SUNDRIDGE, a parish, in the union of SEVEN-OAKS, hundred of CODSHEATH, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Seven-Oaks; containing 1254 inhabitants. It comprises 4030 acres, including 1150 in wood and 46 common or waste. The river Darent flows through the lands, parts of which lie below the great ridge of sandhills in the Weald. The manufacture of paper is carried on. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, valued in the king's books at £22. 13. 4.: the tithes have been commuted for £815, and the glebe comprises 19 acres, with a house. The church has some fine windows in the later English style. At Ide-Hill is a separate incumbency. Bishop Porteus resided in the parish, to which he bequeathed £1600 for charitable uses, and in the churchyard of which he was buried. Sundridge gives the title of Baron to the Duke of Argyll.



**SUNK ISLAND**, an extra-parochial district, in the union of **PATRINGTON**, S. division of the wapentake of **HOLDERNESS**, E. riding of **YORK**, 4 miles (S. W.) from **Patrington**, and 20 (S. E. by E.) from **Hull**; containing 264 inhabitants. This island, which is situated near the mouth of the **Humber**, has been gradually recovered from that river; it comprised a century since only 800 acres, but now contains 6000, of which 4000 are arable and 2000 meadow and pasture, all in a high state of cultivation. The isle was originally two miles from the opposite shore, and vessels passed through the channel, which is now so narrow as to be crossed by a bridge to the main land: at the western extremity of the island is a small creek for vessels and sloops. The surface is level, and the soil produces excellent wheat and beans. Here is a chapel, of which the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £250. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

**SUNNINGHILL** (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of **WINDSOR**, hundred of **COOKHAM**, county of **BERKS**, 8 miles (W. by N.) from **Chertsey**; containing 2062 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3213a. 3r. 16p., of which 562 acres are arable, 875 meadow and pasture, 907 woodland, 595 heath, 206 in homesteads, and 66 road. The soil is chiefly sand, with some portions of peat mould; the surface is much undulated, and the scenery pleasingly varied. Two chalybeate springs in the gardens of an inn called **Sunning Wells**, were formerly in great repute, and adjoining them is a room which was provided for the accommodation of visitors. The noted race-course of **Ascot Heath** is situated in the vicinity. The living is a vicarage; net income, £328; patrons and impropriators, the Master and Fellows of **St. John's College**, **Cambridge**. The church was lately rebuilt, at an expense of £3000: in the churchyard is a yew-tree, supposed to have been planted before the Conquest. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a national school is supported partly by an endowment of £43 per annum, of which £40 were given by **Augustus Schutz**, Esq. At a place called **Bromehall** was a small convent of Benedictine nuns, founded before the reign of **John**, and which was deserted by the sisters in 1522.

**SUNNINGWELL** (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of **ABINGDON**, hundred of **HORMER**, county of **BERKS**, 2½ miles (N.) from **Abingdon**; containing, with the hamlet of **Bayworth**, and part of the chapelry of **Kennington**, 332 inhabitants, of whom 191 are in **Sunningwell** township. The parish comprises 1313a. 5p. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 14. 7., and in the gift of **Sir G. Bowyer**, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £308, and the glebe contains 19½ acres. The church is an ancient structure, of singular form. At **Kennington** is a chapel of ease.

**SUNNYSIDE**, a hamlet, in the parish of **WHICKHAM**, union of **GATESHEAD**, W. division of **CHESTER** ward, N. division of the county of **DURHAM**, 5 miles (S. W.) from **Gateshead**; containing about 30 inhabitants. It is situated east of the river **Derwent**, and on the road from **Gateshead** to **Medomsley**.

**SURFLEET** (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of **SPALDING**, wapentake of **KIRTON**, parts of **HOLLAND**, county of **LINCOLN**, 4 miles (N.) from **Spalding**; containing 951 inhabitants. It comprises 3730a. 3r. 4p. The surface is generally level, and is intersected by a

canal conveying the waters of **Pinchbeck** to the **Welland** river, and by the **Grand Sluice**, which conducts the waters of the fen to **Boston**. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £11; net income, £65; patrons and impropriators, **J. and T. Pickworth**, Esqrs.: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1777. The church is partly in the later English style, and partly of earlier date, with a tower and spire. There are two endowed schools. Fourteen cottages, and some land producing £82 per annum, with £10. 13. a year for providing blankets and clothing, have been appropriated to the use of the poor. In the parish is one of the largest heronries in England.

**SURLINGHAM** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **HENSTEAD**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 5½ miles (E. S. E.) from **Norwich**; containing 446 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north and east by the navigable river **Yare**, over which is a ferry; and comprises about 1750 acres, including 100 acres covered by a fine sheet of water. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of **St. Saviour's** annexed, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; net income, £40; patrons, the Bishop of **Norwich** and the Rev. **W. Collet**, the latter of whom is impropriator: the tithes have been commuted for £410, and the glebe comprises 34 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with a circular tower, and was thoroughly repaired in 1840. A national school is partly supported by an appropriation of £10 from the rents of an estate of 33 acres, left for the repair of the church and other uses. At the inclosure, 23 acres of land, producing £16. 10. per annum, were allotted to the poor for fuel. There are some remains of the church of **St. Saviour**, forming a picturesque ruin.

**SURRENDRAL**, a tything, in the parish of **HULLAVINGTON**, union of **MALMESBURY**, hundred of **CHIPPENHAM**, **Chippenham** and **Calne**, and N. divisions of **WILTS**, 5¾ miles (S. W.) from **Malmesbury**; containing 41 inhabitants.

**SURREY**, an inland county, bounded on the north by the river **Thames**, which separates it from **Middlesex** and the south-eastern extremity of **Bucks**; on the north-west, by **Berkshire**; on the west, by **Hants**; on the south by **Sussex**; and on the east, by **Kent**. It extends from 51° 5' to 51° 31' (N. Lat.), and from 3' (E. Lon.) to 51' (W. Lon.), and comprises an area of 758 square miles, or about 485,120 acres. Within its limits are 95,372 houses inhabited, 3982 uninhabited, and 1203 in course of erection; and the population amounts to 582,678, of whom 278,203 are males, and 304,475 females. The most ancient inhabitants of this district of whom we have authentic information, were the *Segontiaci*, or, as they are called by **Ptolemy**, the *Regni*, a people who had been expelled from **Hampshire** by the invading **Belgæ**. **Cæsar**, in his exploratory invasion of Britain, crossed the north-eastern part of **Surrey**, from the county of **Kent**, to the river **Thames**, which he is supposed to have passed at a place now called **Cowey Stakes**, at **Walton**, the Britons endeavouring to prevent his passage by driving stakes into the bed of the river. Under the Roman dominion, **Surrey** was included in the division *Britannia Prima*. On the complete establishment of the Saxon kingdom of **Wessex**, it appears to have included the greater part of this county. In the year 568, **Ethelbert**, in defence of his own kingdom, having in-



vaded the territories of Ceawlin, King of Wessex, a great battle was fought between them at Wimbledon, in Surrey, in which the former was defeated with considerable loss: this was the first battle between Saxon kings. The county suffered severely from the ravages of the Danes, who entered it in 852, after sacking London, but were defeated with great slaughter at Ockley, near its southern border, by Ethelwulph and his son Ethelbald.

Surrey is chiefly included in the diocese of Winchester, and is within the province of Canterbury. Under the ecclesiastical arrangements provided by the act 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, the parish of Croydon remains in the diocese of Canterbury, to which also the parish of Addington, and the district of Lambeth Palace, have been annexed; the parishes of St. Mary Newington, Barnes, Putney, Mortlake, and Wimbledon have been assigned to the diocese of London. The large remaining portion, subject to the Bishop of Winchester, forms an archdeaconry, in which are the deaneries of Ewell, Southwark, and Stoke. The total number of parishes in the county is 141. For purposes of civil government, Surrey is divided into the hundreds of Blackheath, Brixton, Copthorne and Effingham, Elmbridge, Farnham, Godalming, Godley, Kingston, Reigate, Tandridge, Wallington, Woking, and Wotton, all having first and second divisions, except Brixton, which is divided into east and west, and Farnham, which has no division. It contains the borough and market towns of Southwark, Guildford, and Reigate; the newly-enfranchised borough of Lambeth, with the populous suburban parishes of Rotherhithe, Bermondsey, Newington, Camberwell, Clapham, and Battersea; the market-towns of Chertsey, Croydon, Dorking, Farnham, Godalming, Haslemere, and Kingston; and the large and elegant town of Richmond. By the act 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the county was divided into the Eastern and Western divisions, each to send two members to parliament; and two representatives are returned for each of the boroughs, except Reigate, which sends only one. Surrey is included in the Home circuit: the lent assizes are held at Kingston, and the summer at Guildford and Croydon alternately; the winter assizes have been discontinued since the establishment of the Central Criminal Court at the Old Bailey. The county gaol is in Horsemonger-lane, in the parish of Newington. The winter quarter-sessions take place at the sessions-house, Newington; the spring sessions, at Reigate; the summer, at Guildford; and the autumn, at Kingston.

The form of the county is oblong, except that the northern border is rendered extremely irregular by the devious course of the Thames. The scenery, celebrated for its beauty, possesses also great variety, presenting in some parts wild and naked heaths, which form a powerful contrast to the adjoining highly cultivated and ornamented districts. The surface, for the most part, is gently undulated. The Weald, a district about 30 miles in length, and varying from three to five in breadth, extends along the whole southern border, and forms, with the Wealds of Kent and Sussex, an immense plain, whose flat surface is of very inferior elevation. The middle of the county is crossed from east to west by the Downs, which rise with a gentle acclivity from the north, but on the south are broken into precipitous cliffs of great height and romantic

irregularity. Southward of the Downs are the hills that overhang the Weald, in the vicinities of Oxted, Godstone, Reigate, and Dorking. Approaching the western side of the county, this range becomes of greater extent, and near Wonersh, Godalming, and Peper-Harrow, is adorned with rich woods, and intersected by pleasing valleys watered by streams tributary to the Wey; the whole forming one of the most picturesque portions of the county. The largest tracts of heath lie in the western part. From Egham, on the bank of the Thames, south-south-westward as far as the village of Ash, the district consists, with little exception, of heath and moor; as likewise does that stretching in a transverse direction from Bagshot, on the north-western confines, by Chobham and Byfleet, to Cobham, Ripley, and Oatlands. The whole south-western angle is of the same barren character, from Haslemere to Farnham in one direction, and from Elstead to Frensham in the other.

The SOILS, which are extremely various, are by no means so clearly discriminated as in many other counties, the different species lying in small patches much intermixed; they may, however, be reduced under the four general heads of clay, loam, chalk, and heath. The portion of arable land greatly exceeds that of meadow and pasture: the corn and pulse crops are wheat, barley, oats, beans, and peas, of which the first is raised in large quantities. The cultivation of turnips and cabbages is successfully carried on, partly for the supply of the metropolitan markets, and partly for the consumption of cattle; great quantities of carrots are grown in the northern part of the county, west of the river Mole, and parsnips on the rich deep lands between Wandsworth and Kingston. Red clover has for a considerable period been in general cultivation; trefoil, white clover, and rye-grass are occasionally sown; and large tracts of chalky soil are occupied by sainfoin, most of which is made into hay. The Farnham hops have long been celebrated for their excellent quality, always bringing a higher price than any others in the kingdom; the number of acres occupied in the county as hop plantations, is 1170. Woad flourishes on the chalk hills about Banstead Downs, where it is generally sown along with barley. By far the most valuable tracts of meadow are situated on the banks of the Thames, in the north-western part of the county, and on the banks of the Wey, near Godalming; there is also a small quantity of meadow in its north-eastern angle, near the metropolis. Of dairy pastures there are scarcely any: the greatest extent lying together is on the estate of the Duke of Norfolk, in the parishes of Newdigate and Charlwood, on the southern border. The quantity of garden-ground employed in raising vegetables for the London market is very considerable, and it is thought that more land is employed in the cultivation of medicinal plants in this county, than in any other in England; those chiefly grown are peppermint, lavender, wormwood, chamomile, aniseed, liquorice, and poppies.

The part most remarkable for its woods is the Weald, on the southern side of the county, and there is every reason to believe that this district was formerly wholly covered with wood, much of which was cleared away at no very remote period. The coppices consist chiefly of oak, birch, ash, chesnut, sallow, hazel, and alder, which are formed into hoops, poles for the hop plantations, hurdles, and fagots; great quantities are also made into



charcoal for gunpowder and other purposes. The woodlands in the other parts of the county, particularly on the chalk hills, have a greater proportion of coppice, and fewer timber trees, than those in the Weald. The *box* in the county, which is chiefly to be found on Box Hill, near Dorking, attains a considerable size; and its wood is bought principally by the mathematical instrument makers, and by the turners in London and Tonbridge. Surrey is noted for the number of yew-trees scattered in a wild state over its chalk hills, and for the size which some of those that have been artificially planted have attained. Besides forming a portion of the underwoods, the birch flourishes on the heaths, and great quantities of brooms are made of its small branches, and sold chiefly in Southwark. Extensive plantations of fir and larch, have been made on the heathy lands in the western part of the county. In the western and northern parts the osier and willow are much cultivated, particularly about Byfleet, Chertsey, &c.; and the common furze is grown in different places for fuel. It appears surprising, that a county so near the metropolis should contain so large a quantity of waste land. About the commencement of the present century it was computed that one-sixth lay in a wild and uncultivated state; and though this extent has been lessened by numerous inclosures, there yet remain in heaths about 48,000 acres, and in commons about 17,000.

A sandstone, commonly called ragstone, containing oxyde of iron, abounds along the line of junction of the Weald with the sand hills which skirt that tract on the north. At Purbright, and in many parts of the surrounding country, are found loose blocks of stone bearing a strong resemblance, both in quality and appearance, to those termed the Grey Wethers, on the downs of Berkshire and Wiltshire. In the neighbourhoods of Godstone, Gatton, Merstham, Reigate, and Bletchingley, are quarries of a peculiar kind of stone, in great demand for fire-places; on the white hills near Bletchingley this stone is softer than elsewhere, and is chiefly dug for glass manufacturers, who, by means of it, have been enabled to produce plate-glass of much larger dimensions than they formerly could. Limestone of a blueish-grey colour, containing a very small portion of flint, is extensively quarried near Dorking, and affords lime of great purity and strength; limestone is also dug and burned at Guildford, Sutton, and Carshalton. The sand about Tandridge, Reigate, and Dorking, is in great request for hour-glasses, writing, and a variety of other purposes; that about Reigate is considered unequalled in the kingdom for purity and colour. Fullers'-earth is found in very extensive beds about Nutfield, Reigate, and Bletchingley to the south of the Downs; it is of two kinds, blue and yellow, of which the latter and more valuable is chiefly employed in fulling the finer cloths of Wilts and Gloucestershire, while the former is sent into Yorkshire, for coarser manufactures. Brick-earth, also, is found in most parts.

Though Surrey cannot be regarded as a manufacturing county, yet its vicinity to the metropolis, and the convenience of its streams for turning mills, have caused several manufactures of importance to be established in it. On the Wandle is a great number of flour, paper, snuff, and oil mills, with mills for preparing leather and parchment, and for grinding log-wood; upon its banks also, chiefly in the parishes of Croydon and Mitcham,

are large calico, bleaching, and printing works. This river, which is usually not more than three feet deep and eight broad, is remarkable for turning ninety mills in a course of only ten miles. On the Mole are several flour-mills, some iron-mills at Cobham, and flatting-mills at Ember. There are extensive mills for powder near Malden, to the north of Ewell; and several for paper on the different tributaries of the Wey. At Godalming are considerable factories for weaving all kinds of stockings, and making patent fleecy hosiery; also establishments for combing wool, and the manufacture of worsteds, blankets, tilts, and collar-cloths. At Stoke, near Guildford, is a sawing-mill for staves, ship-pins, &c.; and at Mortlake a manufacture of delft and stone ware. The manufactures carried on in Southwark, and its immediate vicinity, are of different kinds, but chiefly such as are connected with the varied trade of the port of London; and this north-eastern extremity of the county has a very large share in the vast commerce of the port. Besides its numerous wharfs and quays on the banks of the Thames, it possesses various large commercial docks, among which may be noticed, more especially, the Grand Surrey docks (Outer and Inner), connecting the Grand Surrey canal with the river.

The principal rivers are the Thames, the Wey, and the Mole. The *Thames*, forming the entire northern boundary of the county, first touches it at its north-western extremity, above Egham, whence it takes its course by Chertsey, Richmond, Kew, Mortlake, Barnes, Putney, Wandsworth, and Battersea, and pours its majestic stream through the spacious arches of the bridges which connect the cities of London and Westminster with the borough of Southwark and the southern suburbs of the metropolis: it quits Surrey between Rotherhithe and Deptford. The *Wey*, which enters Surrey on its south-western border, near Frensham, becomes navigable at Godalming, and falls into the Thames at Harn Haw, near Weybridge. The *Mole* is famed for, and is supposed to derive its name from, the circumstance of a part of its waters pursuing a subterraneous passage; which is occasioned by the porous and cavernous nature of the soil over which the river runs during several miles of its course below Dorking. When its waters are at their ordinary height, no particular irregularity in the stream is observable, but in seasons of drought its current in this part is wholly carried through the swallows, as the subterraneous passages are called, and its ordinary channel, similar to that of any other river of the same size, is left dry, except here and there a stagnant pool. By the bridge at Thorncroft it rises again, and thenceforward the current is uninterrupted.

Under the head of CANALS it may be proper to observe that the navigation of the *Wey* is artificial, and has locks upon it, which are supposed to have been the first constructed in the kingdom. The bill for forming the navigation up to Guildford was passed in 1651, but the work was not carried into execution until towards the close of the century: it was extended to Godalming in 1760. The *Basingstoke canal*, completed in 1796, under an act passed in 1778, enters Surrey from Hampshire near Dradbrook, crossing the river Loddon, whence it derives its chief supply of water: from Dradbrook to its junction with the navigable channel of the Wey, is a distance of about fifteen miles; and at Hook Common a branch six miles long extends to Turgis-Green. The



*Grand Surrey canal*, the act for which was obtained in 1801, commencing a little to the west of the road from London to Camberwell, is carried eastward across the Kent road, and then northward to the Grand Surrey docks. The *Surrey and Sussex canal* forms a junction between the navigable channel of the Arun, in Sussex, and that of the Wey, a little above Guildford.

The Croydon canal, the act for making which was obtained in 1801, was sold to the *London and Croydon Railway Company*, who formed their line along the greater portion of its bed. The tramway connecting Croydon with the river Thames at *Wandsworth*, for which an act was obtained in 1801, is nine miles and a half in length; it has been sold to the London and South-Western Company. There is a railway from London-bridge to *Greenwich*, in Kent: the *London and Croydon railway* branches off from the Greenwich line, and at Croydon is joined by the Brighton railway; the *Brighton railway* takes its course to Reigate, and afterwards quits the county for Sussex. The *London and South-Western railway* has its station near Waterloo Bridge, and proceeds through the north-western portion of the county into Hampshire; it has a branch to Richmond, and another to Guildford. The *South-Eastern railway* branches from the Brighton railway at Reigate, and proceeds in an eastern direction to Crowhurst, where it quits the county for Kent. The *Epsom railway* branches out of the Croydon line, to the north of Croydon.

Surrey contained the Roman station of *Noviomagus*, situated at Woodcote, near Croydon, besides two others, supposed to have been respectively at Kingston and Walton-on-the-Hill; and it was traversed by the roads leading from the capital to the southern and eastern coasts. These roads diverged from St. George's Fields, near Southwark, and the principal were, the *Ermin-street*, that ran nearly parallel to, and at a very short distance eastward of, the present road through Clapham, Tooting, Merton, Ewell, and Epsom, to Ashted, thence proceeding, nearly in a south direction, to Dorking, where it took a western course, about a mile southward of Guildford, to Farnham, beyond which town it soon entered Hampshire; the *Stane-street*, which, branching from the Ermin-street at Dorking, proceeded southward, through the parish of Ockley, into Sussex; and another *Stane-street*, which from the metropolis passed through Streatham, Croydon, Coulsdon, Caterham, and Godstone, also into Sussex. The *Watling-street*, from Dovor, crossed the north-eastern extremity of Surrey to London. Remains of ancient encampments, supposed to be Roman, may be seen at Bottle Hill, in the parish of Warlingham; on Castle Hill, in that of Hascomb; near Chelsham; on Holm-bury Hill, in the parish of Ockley; at Ladlands and Oatlands; and on St. George's Hill, near Walton-on-Thames. Foundations of Roman edifices have been discovered at Walton-on-the-Hill, and on Blackheath in the parish of Albury, both surrounded by intrenchments. Other remains of buildings, thought to be of like origin, have been traced in the vicinities of Wallington, Carshalton, and Beddington. Near Kingston, Roman sepulchral urns, coins, earthenware, and foundations of buildings, have been found; and many Roman coins and pavements also in St. George's Fields, Southwark. Different ancient encampments, the date of which is uncertain, exist in various places, besides those above-mentioned: that at the south western angle of Wimble-

don Common is supposed by Camden to mark the site of the battle fought in 568; and those of *Hanstie Bury*, on a projection of Leith Hill, and *War Coppice Hill*, in the parish of Caterham, are attributed to the Danes.

The number of religious houses of all denominations, prior to the general dissolution, was about twenty-eight; remains yet exist of the abbeys of Chertsey and Waverley, and of the priories of Merton, Newark or Newstead, and Southwark. There are extensive remains of the castles of Farnham and Guildford: the most remarkable ancient residence is Lambeth Palace; and remains also exist of the old mansion of the Archbishops of Canterbury at Croydon. Few counties in England can vie with Surrey in the number and elegance of its seats, and certainly none not exceeding it in size; a circumstance owing chiefly to its vicinity to the metropolis, and the superiority of its scenery. The mineral springs are numerous, and were formerly in high repute and much frequented, particularly those of Epsom. On the northern side of the chalk hills, and in the valleys by which they are traversed, in the eastern parts of the county, copious streams of water, in the shape of remarkably powerful springs, provincially called bourns, are periodically discharged. Surrey gives the inferior title of Earl to the family of Howard, Dukes of Norfolk.

SUSSEX, a maritime county, bounded on the west by Hampshire, on the north by Surrey, on the north-east and east by Kent, and on the south by the English Channel. It extends from  $50^{\circ} 44'$  to  $51^{\circ} 9'$  (N. Lat.), and from  $50'$  (E. Lon.) to  $57'$  (W. Lon.), and comprises an area of upwards of 1463 square miles, or about 936,320 acres. Within its limits are 54,069 inhabited houses, 3650 uninhabited, and 251 in progress of erection; and the population amounts to 299,753, of whom 147,604 are males, and 152,149 females.

At the period of the invasion of Britain by the Romans, Sussex formed part of the territory of the *Regni*. Its reduction was effected by Flavius Vespasian, who was commissioned by the Emperor Claudius, about the year 47, to establish the Roman dominion in the maritime provinces, which he accomplished without much difficulty, fixing his head-quarters near the site of the present city of Chichester: this county was included in the division called *Britannia Prima*. No particular mention of it occurs in history until after the departure of the Romans from Britain, when, in 477, a Saxon chieftain named Ælla landed with his three sons and a considerable number of followers, at West Wittering, a village about eight miles south-west of Chichester. They soon made themselves masters of the adjacent coasts, but were too weak to penetrate into the country, which was vigorously defended by its inhabitants. Hostilities appear to have been carried on for several years between Ælla and the Britons, the former occasionally receiving reinforcements; and in 485, a sanguinary but indecisive battle was fought near *Mecreadesbourne*, in the vicinity of Pevensey. At length, in 490, Ælla's forces having been recruited by fresh arrivals of his countrymen, he undertook the siege of *Anderida*, the capital of the *Regni* (the precise situation of which has not been ascertained), and succeeded in taking it by assault; as a punishment for the obstinacy of its defenders, he ordered them all to be put to the sword. From this period may be dated the foundation of the South Saxon kingdom, called *Suth Seaxe*, of which the name Sussex is a contraction.



Sussex is co-extensive with the diocese of Chichester, in the province of Canterbury, and is divided into the two archdeaconries of Chichester and Lewes, the former containing the deaneries of Arundel, Boxgrove, Chichester, Midhurst, Storrington, and Pagham; and the latter those of Dallington, Hastings, Lewes, Pevensey, and South Malling. The number of parishes is 300. The great civil divisions are six rapes, each of which contains several hundreds; and the county includes the city and port of Chichester; the following members of the cinque-ports, *viz.*, Hastings, Rye, Seaford, and Winchelsea, all which have markets except Seaford; the borough and market towns of Arundel, Brighton, Horsham, Lewes, and Midhurst; the borough, market-town, and sea-port of Shoreham; and the market-towns of Cuckfield, East Grinstead, Hailsham, Petworth, Steyning, and Worthing. Under the act 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the county was divided into the Eastern and Western divisions, each sending two members to parliament. Two citizens are returned for Chichester; two barons for Hastings, and one for Rye; and two burgesses for each of the boroughs, except Midhurst, Horsham, and Arundel, which return one each. This is one of the counties forming the Home circuit: the Lent assizes are held at Horsham, and the summer and winter assizes at Lewes; the county gaols are at Lewes, Petworth, and Horsham. The quarter-sessions take place at Petworth, Horsham, and Chichester, for the western division, and at Lewes for the eastern.

The most remarkable feature in the SURFACE and SCENERY is the bold and open range of chalk hills, called the South Downs, extending into the county from Hampshire, and stretching in nearly an eastern direction for the greater part of its length, gradually approaching the sea. Their northern declivity is precipitous, but on the south their descent is gradual, except in the vicinity of Brighton, where they form a shore broken into stupendous cliffs, terminated on the east by the bold promontory of Beachy Head, which rises perpendicularly above the strand to the height of 564 feet, and is the most elevated point on the southern coast of England. The rest of the coast is flat, excepting the vicinity of Selsea Bill, where a few rocks present themselves, and the rocks of Hastings. The district generally understood to constitute the South Downs consists only of the chalk hills lying to the east of Shoreham: many parts of the Downs westward of the river Arun are overgrown with much beech wood, chiefly of a dwarf size, furze, &c., so that the herbage is much inferior to that covering them further eastward. Southward of the chalk hills, extending from their base to the sea, lies a fertile and richly-cultivated vale, which, towards its eastern extremity, between Brighton and Shoreham, is, for the most part, less than a mile in breadth. Proceeding westward, between the rivers Adur and Arun, this is increased to three miles; and from the Arun to the borders of Hampshire its breadth varies from three to seven miles. Its length is about thirty-six. Extensive tracts of marsh land lie adjacent to the coast, between the eastern extremity of the South Downs at Beachy Head, and the confines of Kent, in the vicinity of Rye; others are situated on the lower part of the course of the rivers Ouse, Adur, and Arun. The Weald of Sussex comprises nearly the whole of the level tract lying to the north of the Downs, together with the range of hills running the

whole length of the county, at a short distance from its northern and north-eastern boundaries. Such is the quantity of timber and other trees in the low plains of the Weald, that, when viewed from the chalk hills, they present to the eye the appearance of one mass of wood; this is, in part, owing to the common practice, at the period when the tract was first reclaimed from a wild forest, of leaving a "shaw" of wood, several yards in width, around each inclosure, as a nursery for timber.

The different SOILS of chalk, clay, sand, loam, and gravel, are found in this county. The rich arable lands lying south of the Downs, and at the foot of their northern declivity, amount to about 100,000 acres; of down land there are about 68,000 acres, of which a great portion is under its native green sward. The arable and the grass lands of the Weald, which are of nearly equal extent, amount together to about 425,000 acres. The corn and pulse crops commonly grown are wheat, barley, oats, and peas. Oats are raised in large quantities in the Weald. Peas are extensively cultivated, especially on the South Downs and in the maritime districts: beans are very little grown. Cole-seed, barley, and rye are in great esteem among the flock-masters of the Downs, as green food for their sheep. Potatoes are very successfully grown, particularly in the vicinities of Battle, Eastbourne, and Chichester. In the eastern and north-eastern parts, hops are cultivated. The principal artificial grasses are, red and white clover, trefoil, and rye-grass; the meadow lands are mown every year, and afterwards grazed. It is only in the western part of the county that there are any extensive tracts of irrigated meadows, and these are chiefly on the course of the small river Lavant. The marshes, which may be classed among the finest and most profitable of their kind, having undergone great improvement, occupy about 30,000 acres, and are wholly employed in feeding cattle and sheep. The great extent of down land having its native green sward is applied to feeding numerous flocks of sheep; the herbage is short, sweet, and aromatic, of a kind peculiar to these hills, which is supposed to give to the flesh of the sheep that firmness and exquisite flavour for which it is so remarkable. In the western parts of the county are some considerable orchards, from which cider is made. Sussex has, from the remotest period, been celebrated for its fine growth of timber, chiefly oak; and the present extent of its woodlands cannot be estimated at less than 170,000 acres, nearly all included within the Weald, the timber produced in which is preferred by the navy contractors to that of any other district. In the Saxon times there appears to have been one continued forest, stretching from Hampshire into Kent. The waste lands are mostly situated on the northern side of the county, occupying an area of about 100,000 acres; their principal value is as rabbit-warrens.

The chief mineral productions are the various descriptions of limestone obtained in the Weald; one of these, the Sussex marble, is found in the highest degree of perfection in the neighbourhood of Petworth, and, when cut and polished, is equal in beauty to most marbles. The limestone, and the ironstone in contact with it, often rise to within a very few feet of the surface. Alternate strata of sandstone and ironstone occur every where in the Weald; and under these, at a considerable depth, are numerous strata of limestone which, when



burned, makes the finest cement in the kingdom. The ironstone of this district was very extensively worked as ore, until the successful establishment of the great iron and coal works in the midland and northern districts of the kingdom occasioned the works in the Weald, the fuel of which was supplied by the surrounding woodlands, to be wholly abandoned. Fullers'-earth is found at Tillington, and used in the neighbouring fulling-mills; red ochre is obtained at Graffham, Chidham, and several other places on the coast. The manufacture of charcoal, chiefly for gunpowder, has been of considerable importance in the county, from which large quantities have been annually sent to London over land.

At Chichester a small woollen manufacture is carried on; and sacks, blankets, linen and worsted yarn, cotton and stuff goods, and other articles, are made in the workhouses. There are paper-mills at Iping and a few other places. Potash is made at Bricksill Hill, near Petworth, for the soap-makers of that town; brick-making is common in many parts of the county, and near Petworth are kilns for burning bricks and tiles to be exported to the West Indies. Ship and boat building is carried on in some of the small harbours of Sussex; yet, notwithstanding the great extent of sea-coast, its maritime commerce is of nearly as little importance as its manufactures. A considerable quantity of timber is exported; as are charcoal, cord-wood, and oak-bark; and horned-cattle, sheep, hides, and wool, are among its agricultural exports. There are several fisheries upon the coast, chiefly of herrings, mackerel, and flat-fish, and much of the produce is sent to London. In the Weald are numerous ponds for feeding fresh-water fish for the London markets, principally carp, though tench, perch, eels, and pike are also kept: many of the ponds were originally formed for working the machinery of the iron-manufactories, long since abandoned. The fashionable places of resort for sea-bathing in the county are Brighton, Worthing, Hastings, St. Leonard's, Bognor, Littlehampton, and Eastbourne.

The principal rivers rise in the Weald, within the limits of the county, and take a tolerably direct course to the English Channel, so that their length is not great: they are, the Arun, with its tributary the Rother; the Ouse; and the Adur. The *Arun*, with the aid of several artificial cuts, has been made navigable up to Newbridge, near Billingshurst; and the *Rother*, with the like assistance, to the town of Midhurst. A small canal branches from the Rother to the village of Haslingbourne, within half a mile of Petworth. The largest barges navigating these rivers are of thirty tons' burthen; the tide flows up the Arun, a distance of seventeen miles, to the vicinity of Amberley. The *Ouse* is formed by the junction of two streams, one of which rises in the forest of Worth, and the other in that of St. Leonard, uniting near Cuckfield; it has been made navigable beyond Lewes to within five miles of Cuckfield. The *Adur*, sometimes called the Beeding, is navigable for ships of considerable burthen to Shoreham, and for barges to the neighbourhood of Ashurst. The *Lavant*, a much smaller stream than any of the above, becomes navigable for ships some distance below Chichester, and expands into an estuary, which opens into the sea between the village of Wittering and the south-eastern point of Hayling Island in Hampshire: remarkably fine lobsters are bred in this river, near its mouth. The shores of the south-western part of the

county are rendered very irregular by several other arms of the sea, one of which separates Thorney Island from the body of the county. The *Portsmouth and Arundel canal*, the act for which was obtained in 1815, commencing from the river Arun, a little below the latter town, proceeds westward, in nearly a direct line, to the broad estuary of the Lavant, below Chichester, to which city is a short branch northward. From the Lavant the navigation is continued through the channels that separate Thorney and Hayling Islands from the main land, to the eastern side of Portsea Island, where the artificial navigation recommences, and proceeds westward to Portsmouth. The *London and Brighton railway* enters the county at Black Corner, and proceeds in a southern direction past Balcomb, and east of Cuckfield, to Brighton, whence a branch diverges westward to Shoreham, Worthing, Arundel, and Chichester, and a branch eastward to Lewes, Pevensey, and Hastings.

The county is supposed to have contained the Roman stations of *Anderida Civitas*, at Seaford or Eastbourne; *Anderida Portus*, at Pevensey; *Cilindunum*, at Slindon; *Mida*, at Midhurst; *Mantuantonis*, or *Mutuantonis*, at Lewes; *Portus Adurni*, at Aldrington; and *Regnum*, at Chichester. The present roads from Portsmouth, from Midhurst, and from Arundel, to Chichester, are considered to have been originally of Roman formation; and from this city, the Roman road commonly called the Stane-street proceeded in a north-eastern direction towards Dorking, in Surrey, where it fell into the Ermin-street. Various Roman domestic remains have been dug up in different places, particularly at Chichester, Bognor, and Eastbourne, including tessellated pavements and baths; and coins of the Lower Empire have been found. The number of ancient encampments upon the Downs and elsewhere near the sea, evince that the county has been frequently the scene of conflict: some of these fortifications are supposed to have been made by the Romans, and others by Saxon and Danish invaders; one on Mount Caburn, about a mile and a half from Lewes, on the northern edge of the Downs, is thought to be British.

The number of *Religious houses* in the county before the general dissolution, including hospitals and colleges, was about fifty-eight: there are yet extensive remains of the magnificent abbey of Battle, and of that of Bayham on the confines of Kent; also considerable relics of the priories of Boxgrove, Hardham, Lewes, Michelham, and Shelbred about four miles north of Midhurst. The chief remains of ancient castles are those of Amberley, Arundel, Bodiham, Bramber, Eridge in the parish of Frant, Hastings, Hurstmonceaux, Ipres at Rye, Lewes, Pevensey, Scotney, and Winchelsea; and the most remarkable ancient mansion is Cowdray House, now in ruins. Several of the modern seats of the nobility and gentry are magnificent; those most worthy of notice are, Petworth Park, Arundel Castle, the episcopal palace of Chichester, Eridge Castle, Goodwood, Parham Park, Penshurst Place, Sheffield Park, Slindon House, and Stanmer Park. There is a chalybeate spring at Brighton, and another at Eastbourne: near Hastings is a singular dropping well, and in the same vicinity, a fine waterfall forty feet perpendicular. The title of Duke of Sussex was borne by the late Prince Augustus Frederick, sixth son of George III., upon whom it was conferred in 1801.



**SUSTEAD** (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of **ERPINGHAM**, hundred of **NORTH ERPINGHAM**, E. division of **NORFOLK**,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. W.) from **Cromer**; containing 143 inhabitants. It comprises 516 acres of land, chiefly arable, and is the property of **W. H. Windham, Esq.**, who is lord of the manor. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £34; patron and impropriator, **Mr. Windham**. The church is chiefly in the decorated and later English styles, with a circular tower.

**SUTCOMBE** (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of **HOLSWORTHY**, hundred of **BLACK TORRINGTON**, **Holsworthy** and **N.** divisions of **DEVON**, 5 miles (N. by E.) from **Holsworthy**; containing 523 inhabitants. It comprises about 3000 acres, the greater portion of which is arable, 50 acres in wood, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the soil is chiefly clay, and the lands in many parts swampy. A branch of the **Launceston canal** passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 10.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the **Rev. W. Cohern**: the tithes have been commuted for £300, and there are 51 acres of glebe. The church has a Norman doorway, but is mostly of later date; and contains some neat monuments to the family of **Davie**. An almshouse for six persons was founded and endowed by **Sir William Morris**, secretary of state to **Charles II.**

**SUTTERBY** (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of **SPILSBY**, Wold division of the wapentake of **CANDLESHOE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 4 miles (N. by W.) from **Spilsby**; containing 44 inhabitants. It comprises 465 acres; the soil is chalky, the surface hilly, and there are some quarries of limestone, which is worked for burning into lime. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 10.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £120, and the glebe comprises about 15 acres. The church is an ancient structure.

**SUTTERTON** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **BOSTON**, wapentake of **KIRTON**, parts of **HOLLAND**, county of **LINCOLN**, 6 miles (S. W. by S.) from **Boston**; containing 1303 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £23. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £885. The tithes were commuted for land in 1772; the glebe comprises nearly 500 acres. The church is principally in the later English style, with a tower surmounted by a spire, and is extremely interesting from its elegant details in the various styles of architecture, from the early Norman to the later English. There is a place of worship for Baptists. The poor's estate, arising from bequests, amounts to £162 per annum.

**SUTTON** (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **BIGGLESWADE**, county of **BEDFORD**,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (S.) from **Potton**; containing 415 inhabitants. It comprises upwards of 2000 acres; the soil is sandy, and the surface varied. The parish was the seat and royalty of the celebrated **John of Gaunt**, Duke of **Lancaster**, who conferred **Sutton and Potton** upon **Sir Roger Burgoyne** and his heirs, by a curious laconic deed in doggerel verse, which is preserved among the ancient records in the **Arches**, **Doctors' Commons**. The manor-house was burnt down in 1826. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the patronage of **St. John's College, Oxford**, with a net income of £362: the

tithes have been commuted for £10, and there are 32 acres of glebe, with a house, near which is a fine chalybeate spring. The learned Bishop **Stillington** was rector of **Sutton**, and here wrote his *Origines Sacrae*.

**SUTTON** (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the hundred of **SOUTH WITCHFORD**, union and Isle of **ELY**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, 6 miles (W. by S.) from **Ely**; containing 1599 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 6329 acres, of which 2000 are arable, 3296 meadow and pasture, and 1033 common and waste now inclosed. It had anciently a market and a fair, granted to the first abbot of **Ely**. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; patrons and appropriators, the **Dean and Chapter of Ely**. The great tithes have been commuted for £450, and the vicarial for £1175; the appropriate glebe comprises 72 acres, and the vicarial 45. The church, built by **Barnet, Bishop of Ely**, who died in 1373, is a beautiful specimen of the decorated English style. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; also a school endowed with £15 per annum. In 1634, some labourers discovered several ancient coins and gold rings, and three silver plates, one of which bore a curious inscription.

**SUTTON**, a township, in the parish and union of **RUNCORN**, hundred of **BUCKLOW**, N. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 2 miles (N. E. by E.) from **Frodsham**; containing 275 inhabitants. It comprises 1147 acres; the prevailing soil is clay.

**SUTTON**, a township, in the union and parochial chapelry of **MACCLESFIELD**, parish of **PRESTBURY**, N. division of the county of **CHESTER**; adjoining the town of **Macclesfield**, and containing, in 1841, 7035 inhabitants. The township comprises 4533 acres, chiefly consisting of pasture land, there being very little wood or arable; the surface is hill and dale, with a few plantations of Scotch larch and fir. Some stone-quarries are worked. Here are several silk and cotton manufactories, some tape and small ware, and trimming factories, and some dye-works; the first manufactory was established about sixty years ago, and the whole of the works are supposed to employ from ten to eleven thousand hands. The mass of the buildings in the township are within the borough, and adjoin the town, of **Macclesfield**; the other buildings are dispersed, and consist chiefly of farmhouses and residences, some of the manufactories and dye-works being also in the rural portion. The **Macclesfield and Leek road** and the **Macclesfield canal** intersect the township. A district church dedicated to **St. George** was consecrated in 1834: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Trustees; net income, £225. There is also a chapel dedicated to **St. James**, in the gift of Trustees; and the Wesleyans have two places of worship. The family of **Holinshed**, the historian, had a seat in the township, which is supposed to have been his birthplace. The union workhouse is situated here.

**SUTTON**, a township, in the parish of **MIDDLEWICH**, union and hundred of **NORTHWICH**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (S.) from **Middlewich**; containing 38 inhabitants, and comprising 191 acres of land, the soil of which is partly clay and partly sand.

**SUTTON** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **CHESTERFIELD**, hundred of **SCARSDALE**, N. division of the county of **DERBY**, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from **Chesterfield**, containing, with the merged parish of **Duckmanton**, 625



inhabitants. Nicholas Deincourt, Earl of Scarsdale, in 1643 fortified a Hall which he had previously erected here, but it was taken by assault, and the works demolished, by Sir John Gell, and some time afterwards, it was plundered by the parliamentary garrison of Bolsover: the mansion is situated in an extensive and beautiful park. The parish comprises 4303 acres, of a strong soil, and of hilly surface, the substratum abounding in ironstone and coal, both of which are wrought. At Duckmanton is a small foundry called the Adelphi Ironworks. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Duckmanton annexed, valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 0½., and in the gift of the family of Arkwright, the impropiators of Duckmanton: the incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £300; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises 58 acres. The church was erected about the end of the 13th century: the windows exhibit some remains of ancient stained glass. Duckmanton church, now demolished, was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. Eighteen children of the parish are instructed for about £20 per annum, arising from land.

SUTTON, a hamlet, in the parish of GUSSAGE ST. MICHAEL, poor-law union of WIMBORNE and CRANBORNE, hundred of BADBURY, county of DORSET; containing 82 inhabitants.

SUTTON, a parish, in the union and hundred of ROCHFORD, S. division of ESSEX, 1 mile (S. E. by S.) from Rochford; containing 120 inhabitants. The parish derives its name, originally South-town, from its position with respect to Rochford. It comprises about 511 acres of arable land, and 124 of pasture, besides which there is a considerable portion called saltings. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11, and in the gift of J. Aitkin, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £270, and the glebe comprises 10 acres. The church is a small ancient edifice with a stone tower.

SUTTON (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the hundred of BROXASH, union and county of HEREFORD, 4¼ miles (N. N. E.) from the city of Hereford; containing 102 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income £64; patrons and impropiators, the Rev. T. Allen and H. Unett, Esq.

SUTTON (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the hundred of BROXASH, union and county of HEREFORD, 4¼ miles (N. E. by N.) from Hereford; containing 269 inhabitants, and comprising, with the parish of Sutton St. Michael, 1398 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 1. 8.; net income, £195; patron, J. Johnstone, Esq. A school is endowed with £6. 13. per annum, and a house and garden.

SUTTON, a township, in the parish and union of PRESCOT, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of LANCASHIRE; containing 4095 inhabitants. In the reign of Henry IV., this place was held by Alan de Norrys or Norres under the baron of Halton. In 1736, Mary, the heiress of her father, Thomas Norres, and of her uncle, Edward Norres, married Lord Sidney Beauclerk, by whose grandson the estate was sold. The Greens, Eltonheads, and Ecclestons held lands here; and the Hall, which existed prior to 1567, was at one time occupied by a branch of the Hollands. The township, which includes a large part of the town of St. Helen's, comprises 3616a. 1r. 29p., and abounds with coal, ironstone, and coarse potters'-clay: 64 acres are

common or waste land. A church was built in 1848, of which the living is a rectory, in the patronage of King's College, Cambridge; net income, £450, with a house. The vicarial tithes of the township have been commuted for £196; and the impropriate for £350, payable to King's College.—See HELEN'S, ST.

SUTTON, a hamlet, in the parish of BECKINGHAM, poor-law union of NEWARK, wapentake of LOVEDEN, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN; containing 70 inhabitants.

SUTTON, a township, in the parish of WYMONDHAM, incorporation and hundred of FOREHOE, E. division of the county of NORFOLK, 1½ mile (S. W. by S.) from Wymondham; containing 669 inhabitants.

SUTTON (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the TUNSTEAD and HAPPING incorporation, hundred of HAPPING, E. division of NORFOLK, 1 mile (S. E. by E.) from Stalham; containing 365 inhabitants. It comprises about 1500 acres, two-thirds of which are arable, and the rest marsh and water; the river Ant runs on the western boundary, and there is a broad in the parish, with a staith. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 16. 8., and in the gift of the Earl of Abergavenny: the tithes have been commuted for £264. A glebe-house was erected in 1842. At the inclosure in 1800, about 60 acres were allotted to the poor.

SUTTON, a chapelry, in the parish of CASTOR, union and soke of PETERBOROUGH, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 1¼ mile (E. by S.) from Wansford; containing 121 inhabitants. It comprises 1400 acres, of which the surface is flat, and the soil a cold clay; the land is nearly equally divided between pasture and arable, and the river Nene runs through the chapelry. Here is a fine quarry of stone resembling that found at Ketton. The chapel is dedicated to St. Michael.

SUTTON, a hamlet, in the parish of GRANBY, union, and N. division of the wapentake, of BINGHAM, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 14 miles (E. by S.) from Nottingham; containing 126 inhabitants.

SUTTON (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of EAST RETFORD, Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from East Retford; containing, with the township of Lound, 890 inhabitants, of whom 452 are in Sutton township. The parish comprises by admeasurement 4429 acres, of which 2008 are in the township of Sutton; the soil is a black sandy earth, producing fine crops of wheat and turnips, and very early peas and potatoes. The river Idle runs through the lands. Here is an ancient mansion of singular appearance, said to have been formerly much larger than at present, and the country residence of some of the ancestors of Earl Fitzwilliam. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Scrooby annexed, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £185; patron and impropiator, the Duke of Portland. The vicarial tithes were commuted for land in 1777; the glebe contains about 110 acres. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; also a school, erected in 1783, and endowed with about £28 a year. A mound, called Danes' Hill, now planted with trees, is supposed to have been an encampment.

SUTTON, a hamlet, in the parish of STANTON-HARCOURT, union of WITNEY, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD; containing 259 inhabitants.



SUTTON, a township, in the parish of DIDDLEBURY, union of LUDLOW, hundred of MUNSLOW, S. division of the county of SALOP, 6 miles (N.) from Ludlow; containing 64 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Corve, which flows southward to Ludlow.

SUTTON, a township, in the parish and union of DRAYTON-IN-HALES, Drayton division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of the county of SALOP; containing 177 inhabitants.

SUTTON (*St. JOHN*), a parish, in the union of ATCHAM, liberties of the borough of SHREWSBURY, N. division of SALOP,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. S. E.) from Shrewsbury; containing 69 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3; net income, £17; patron and impropriator, Lord Berwick. Sutton Spa, a fine mineral spring issuing from a stratum of ash-coloured clay, close to the village, is nearly similar in its properties to sea-water.

SUTTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WOODBRIDGE, hundred of WILFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Woodbridge; containing 707 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 7000 acres, and is bounded on the west by the navigable river Deben, where is a ferry to Woodford. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 2. 1., and in the gift of the Rev. Henry Thomas Day, LL.D.: the vicarage-house and offices, which were of a superior description, were some time since destroyed by fire. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

SUTTON (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of EPSOM, Second division of the hundred of WALLINGTON, E. division of SURREY, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Epsom; containing 1304 inhabitants. It comprises 1768 acres of land, chiefly arable; and includes some extensive downs, on which between 200 and 300 sheep, remarkable for their small size and superior flavour, are annually reared. The soil in the northern part is clay; in the south, chalk; with an intervening narrow tract of sand. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 18. 4., and in the patronage of the Rev. Thomas Hatch; the tithes have been commuted for £520, and there are 33 acres of glebe. The church is partly in the decorated English style; it had formerly a wooden tower, now replaced by one of brick, and contains among other handsome monuments, chiefly of the Talbots, one to the memory of Lady Dorothy Brownlow. In Domesday book two churches are mentioned as existing here. There is a meeting-house for Independents; and a national school is supported by subscription. The parish contains a large chalk-pit, in which many curious fossils have been found.

SUTTON (*St. JOHN*), a parish, in the hundred of ROTHERBRIDGE, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX, 5 miles (S.) from Petworth; containing 420 inhabitants. It comprises 2601 acres, of which 250 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 0. 10., and in the patronage of Colonel Wyndham: the tithes have been commuted for £340, and the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church is partly in the early English style.

SUTTON, a hamlet, in the parish and union of TENBURY, Upper division of the hundred of DODDINGTREE, Hundred-IIouse and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by E.) from Tenbury; containing 186 inhabitants, and comprising 1849 acres.

SUTTON, a hamlet, in the parish of NORTON, union of MALTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK, 1 mile (S. by E.) from Malton; containing 98 inhabitants. This place, with the hamlet of Welham, forms a township, comprising 1270 acres, of which 360 are in Sutton: the village is a short distance west of the road from Malton to North Grimston. Whitewall, in the hamlet, has long been noted for its training-stables.

SUTTON (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of SCULCOATES, Middle division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK; containing 6384 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises about 4450 acres, is bounded on the west by the river Hull, on whose bank is the village of Stoneferry. It includes Witham, Lime-Street, the Groves, and Somergangs, forming the north-eastern suburbs of the town of Hull, and now part of the borough. Many of the most opulent merchants of Hull have residences in the neighbourhood. Two large spinning factories, and one for weaving cotton, have been erected in the Groves; the Flax and Cotton Mill Company here alone employ 2500 hands. There are rope-manufactories, glass-works, and ship-building yards, all on a very extensive scale. The village of Sutton is large and well built, and pleasantly situated on a gently-rising and salubrious eminence. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £98; patron and impropriator, H. Broadley, Esq. The church had a chantry of six priests, endowed by John of Sutton, and valued at the Dissolution at £13. 18. 8. per annum. A church, dedicated to St. Mark, was erected in 1841 at the Groves, containing 1058 sittings; it is in the pointed style, and cost about £5500. An ecclesiastical parish was annexed to this edifice in Aug. 1844, under the act 6th and 7th of Victoria, cap. 37. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Crown and the Archbishop of York, alternately; net income, £220. In the village are two hospitals; one founded by Leonard Chamberlain, and rebuilt in 1800, for the maintenance of two aged widowers and eight widows; and the other erected in 1819, by the trustees of the late Mrs. Watson, for widows and daughters of clergymen. A house of White friars existed here in the time of Edward I.

SUTTON, a township, in the parish of KIRKCLINGTON, union of BEDALE, wapentake of HALLIKELD, N. riding of YORK,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N.) from Ripon; containing 97 inhabitants. The village is situated about half a mile south of the road from Tanfield to Sinderby. The tithes, including those of the township of Howgrave, have been commuted for £135. 4. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SUTTON, with HEALEY, YORK.—See HEALEY.

SUTTON, a township, in the parish of BROTHERTON, Lower division of the wapentake of BARKSTONEASH, W. riding of YORK, 1 mile (N. E. by E.) from Ferry-Bridge; containing 52 inhabitants. The township comprises about 750 acres, and is chiefly the property of Sir John Ramsden; the soil is fertile. The river Aire pursues a devious course on the east, south, and west.

SUTTON, a township, in the parishes of BURGH-WALLIS and CAMPSALL, union of DONCASTER, Upper division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, W. riding of YORK,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. by W.) from Doncaster; containing



133 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 730 acres. Rent-charges as commutations for the tithes have been awarded, namely, one of £113. 6. 8. to the impropriator, and one of £22. 13. 4. to the rector of Burgh-Wallis, who has also a glebe here of  $24\frac{1}{4}$  acres. In 1723, Mrs. Middleton bequeathed  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres of land for the poor.

SUTTON, a township, in the parish of KILDWICK, union of KEIGHLEY, E. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Keighley; containing 1292 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 2650 acres; a moor of nearly 1000 acres was inclosed in 1815, and a considerable portion of it has been brought into cultivation. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of worsted stuffs, which is carried on extensively in a factory belonging to Messrs. Thomas Bairston and Brothers, of Royds Hill. The village is neatly built of stone. A rent-charge of £33 has been awarded as a commutation for the vicarial tithes, and one of £46. 18. 6. for the appropriate, payable to the Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, Oxford. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

SUTTON-AT-HONE (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of DARTFORD, hundred of AXTON, DARTFORD, and WILMINGTON, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by E.) from Dartford; containing, with the hamlet of Swanley, 1128 inhabitants. This parish, from which the lathe derives its name, is pleasantly situated on the river Darent, and is intersected by the road from Dartford to Seven-Oaks. It comprises 3587 acres, whereof 408 are in wood. The village, on the bank of the river, has an interesting appearance, and the surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified, and enlivened with some good houses, among which are Sutton Place and St. John's, the latter occupying the site of an ancient commandery. Near the northern extremity of the parish is Hawley House, a mansion of considerable antiquity. The paper manufacture is carried on. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £519; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. There is a vicarage-house, with a glebe of 22 acres. The church, an ancient structure with some portions in the decorated English style, was partly burnt down in 1615, having been accidentally fired by some persons while shooting bats. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; also an almshouse founded by Katherine Wroth, in 1596. Jeffrey Fitz-Piers, Earl of Essex, in the reign of Richard I. or of John, gave his estates in the parish, for the establishment and endowment of an hospital for three chaplains and thirteen brethren; and about the same time, Robert Basinge granted the manor to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem.

SUTTON-BASSET (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of MARKET-HARBOROUGH, hundred of CORBY, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3 miles (N. E.) from Harborough; containing 179 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by the river Welland, and consists of 725 acres. The living is a vicarage, united to that of Weston-by-Welland.

SUTTON-BENGER (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CHIPPENHAM, hundred of MALMESBURY, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of WILTS,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Chippenham; containing 526 inhabit-

ants. The parish is situated on the road from Chippenham to Wootton-Bassett, and on that from Bristol to London; the river Avon and the Great Western railway also run through it. The area is 1156 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 3. 4.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £300, and there is a vicarage-house, with a glebe of 38 acres, of which 18 are in this parish and 20 in Brinkworth.

SUTTON-BINGHAM, a parish, in the union of YEOVIL, hundred of HOUNDSBOROUGH, BERWICK, and COKER, W. division of SOMERSET, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Yeovil; containing 66 inhabitants. The parish comprises 549*a*. 2*r*. 23*p*. Stone is quarried for building, and for burning into lime. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 15. 10., and in the gift of W. Helyar, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £129; there is a rectory-house, and the glebe contains about 76 acres. The church was formerly a chapel to Malmesbury Abbey, and is principally in the early English style; the nave is separated from the chancel by a handsome arch.

SUTTON, BISHOP'S (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of ALRESFORD, hundred of BISHOP'S-SUTTON, Alton and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 1 mile (E. S. E.) from Alresford; containing 517 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2903 acres, of which the soil is chalky and flinty. Fairs are held on the Thursday after the festival of the Holy Trinity, and on November 6th. The living is a vicarage, with that of Ropley annexed, valued in the king's books at £19. 10. 2*½*.; net income, £350; patron, John Deacon, Esq.; impropriators, several proprietors. There is a place of worship for Independents. The bishops of Winchester had anciently a palace here, the remains of which have been converted into a malt-house.

SUTTON-BONNINGTON, a parish, in the union of LOUGHBOROUGH, S. division of the wapentake of RUSHCLIFFE and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 2 miles (S. E. by E.) from Kegworth; containing 1307 inhabitants. The living consists of the rectories of *St. Anne* and *St. Michael*, the former valued in the king's books at £4. 17. 6., and in the gift of the Crown, with a net income of £219: the latter valued at £15. 2. 1.; net income, £462; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The tithes of the township of St. Anne were commuted for land in 1774, and those of St. Michael in 1776, under inclosure acts. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a school endowed with £40 per annum.

SUTTON-BRIDGE.—See SUTTON, LONG.

SUTTON-BY-DOVOR (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of EASTRY, hundred of CORNILO, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Deal; containing 160 inhabitants. It consists of 1055 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, consolidated in 1835 with the rectory of Little Mongeham, by act of parliament; appropriator, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is a small structure in the early English style of architecture, with a circular east end.

SUTTON-CHART, KENT.—See CHART, SUTTON.

SUTTON-CHENEY, a chapelry, in the parish of MARKET-BOSWORTH, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. divi-



sion of the county of LEICESTER, 2 miles (S. S. E.) from Market-Bosworth; containing 352 inhabitants. The Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal passes in the vicinity. The chapel is dedicated to St. James. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also an almshouse consisting of six apartments, founded by Sir William Robarts in the 11th year of James I., and endowed by him with £24 per annum.



Seal and Arms.

**SUTTON-COLDFIELD** (*HOLY TRINITY*), an incorporated market-town and parish, having separate jurisdiction, in the union of ASTON, locally in the Birmingham division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 26 miles (N. W.) from Warwick, and 110 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 4300 inhabitants. This

place, which is of remote antiquity, is supposed to have derived its name from its situation to the south of Lichfield; and in the time of Edward the Confessor belonged to Edwine, Earl of Mercia. After the Norman invasion the Conqueror retained it in his possession, together with the adjacent woods, then called a forest, which extended beyond the limits of the county; and it continued to form part of the royal demesnes till the time of Henry I., who granted it to Roger, Earl of Warwick, in exchange for the manors of Hockham and Langham, in Rutlandshire. The chase, which stretched from the river Tame to the river Bourne, was a favourite resort of the earls of Warwick, who built the ancient manor-house, a noble mansion of great strength, but of which few vestiges can now be traced. In the reign of Edward I., William de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, claimed for the manor, and for the town which had arisen here, the privilege of a court leet, with assize of bread and beer, free chase, infangthef, tumbrell, wait, and gallows; and in the 28th of the same reign, Guy, Earl of Warwick, obtained the grant of a weekly market and an annual fair.

The manor subsequently became the property of Richard Neville, in right of Anne his wife, and, on his taking part with Henry VI., was seized by Edward IV., and granted to Sir Edmund Mountfort, one of the king's barons, for ten years, the rangership of the chase being given at the same time to John Holt, Esq., for life. The property was afterwards settled upon the daughters of Lady Anne Neville, and eventually came to the crown by special grant, confirmed by parliament. The manor-house was then taken down by one of the king's officers, who sold most of the materials to the Marquess of Dorset, for the erection of his seat at Broadgate, in the county of Leicester. The market, also, was forsaken, and the town at length fell into a state of decay, from which it was restored in the reign of Henry VIII., by the munificence of John Harman *alias* Vesey, a native of Sutton-Coldfield, who was successively vicar of St. Nicholas in Coventry; dean of the chapel royal at Windsor, and tutor to the Princess Mary, then the only daughter of King Henry; president of Wales; and lastly Bishop of Exeter. This prelate rebuilt the town in the 19th of Henry VIII., obtained for the inhabitants a charter of

incorporation, gave the town, manor, and chase to the corporate body, to be held by them at a fee-farm rent of £58 per annum, built a town-hall and prison, and threw open the chase for the benefit of the poor. He also attempted to introduce the manufacture of woollen-cloth and kerseys, for which he built several looms, but the forester-like habits of the population prevented its success.

The town is pleasantly situated on a steep acclivity, on the road from Birmingham to Lichfield, and consists principally of one long street, the houses of which are mostly modern, well built, and of handsome appearance. The inhabitants are amply supplied with water from springs; and the extensive park immediately adjoining, in which they have the right of pasture, with the privilege of sporting at all times, renders the town a desirable place of residence. The chief manufacture now carried on is that of spades, shovels, and saws, in which many of the population are employed; and some mills here, belonging to Messrs. Webster and Son, by whose family they have been conducted for nearly a century, are of great celebrity for the production of steel wire for wool and cotton cards, needles, fish-hooks, and strings for musical instruments. About the year 1826, a superior method of making music-wire was introduced by Mr. John Bird, who had the management of the works; and from the attention bestowed on its manipulation, the wire has attained such a degree of perfection as to supersede entirely the use of the celebrated Berlin wire, both in England and on the continent. Near the premises a hedge of holly, almost three-quarters of a mile in length, has been planted, which will eventually be a great ornament to the neighbourhood. The Birmingham and Fazeley canal passes the south-eastern extremity of the parish. The market is on Monday; and fairs for cattle, sheep, and pedlery, are held on Trinity-Monday and the 8th of November. Under the charter of Henry VIII., obtained by Bishop Vesey, and confirmed, with additional privileges, by Charles II., the town is governed by a warden, two capital burgesses, and 22 other burgesses, under the style of "the Warden and Society of the Royal Town of Sutton-Coldfield;" the warden and capital burgesses hold courts of quarter and petty sessions, and the corporation are lords of the manor. The town-hall is a neat brick building, in which are the armorial bearings of Bishop Vesey, emblazoned on a shield surmounted with a mitre.

The PARISH comprises about 15,500 acres, of which nearly 2000 are within the park, and the remainder chiefly arable, with a due proportion of meadow, pasture, and woodland. The surface is boldly undulated, the scenery finely varied, and enriched with stately trees; the soil is in general light and gravelly, and there are some extensive quarries of freestone. The park was part of the ancient royal chase, and abounded with valuable timber, a fall of which, some years since, enabled the corporation to purchase £32,000 stock, forming the chief source of their revenue: the numerous large oaks and other trees still remaining add greatly to the beauty of its appearance. King John was the last monarch who took the diversion of hunting in the chase. The Ikeneld-street enters the park near an artificial mount on which Charles I. harangued his Shropshire troops, and which is called the King's Standing; the road is distinctly traceable for nearly two miles



through the grounds, and hence diverges towards the Lichfield road, to meet the Watling-street, near the site of the ancient *Etocetum*. In the park are some large sheets of water, one of which covers nearly 35 acres, and from which streams descend in various directions, giving motion to eleven mills.

*Newhall*, an ancient mansion in the parish, originally built about the year 1200, was held under the Earl of Warwick in the reign of Edward III., by William de Sutton; it was rebuilt in 1360, when it obtained its present appellation, and was enlarged in 1590. In 1796, the tower and other additions were built by the late Mr. Chadwick, after whose decease it was for many years uninhabited, and was falling into decay, when Mr. Jacot (Des Combes) became its occupier, and restored it to its present condition. Annexed is a manor of 400 acres. *Four-Oaks Hall*, a fine mansion, is the seat of Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp, Bart. *Moor Hall* was originally erected by Bishop Vesey: the present mansion was added to the old edifice by Francis Beynon Hackett, Esq., in whose family the property has been for many generations. The house is a handsome square stone building, standing in an ornamental park, and commands a beautiful view of the surrounding country. *Ashfurlong House* was also built by Bishop Vesey, and much of the old mansion is still left; the front is of modern erection, and presents an elegant appearance. This is also the property of Mr. Hackett. The two mansions stand upon the edge of some commons, which were inclosed about fifteen years ago, and had previously formed part of one of the largest tracts of waste land in the midland counties. *Langley Hall* was the seat of the powerful and wealthy family of Jesson, now quite extinct, the last descendant having died a few years ago. The remains of the gardens and fish-ponds are still to be seen, and what were the stables are now a farmhouse; the house itself was pulled down by the late Sir Robert Peel, who had purchased the estate. *Peddimore Hall* lies in a retired valley below Langley heath, and is the property of Robert Scott, Esq. It was anciently a religious house (*hospitium*) intended for wayfarers, and no doubt was much required for such a purpose, standing, as it does even now, in a lonely and unfrequented district which formed part of the forest of Arden.

The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £33. 9. 2., and in the patronage of William Riland Kirkpatrick Bedford, Esq., by whose family the advowson has been held since the year 1691; net income, £2500. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1824. The church is an ancient structure, originally built in the 12th century, but subsequently enlarged, and combines various styles of architecture; the aisles were added by Bishop Vesey, and part of the nave which fell down about 70 years since has been rebuilt by the corporation, at an expense of £1500. In the chancel is a recumbent figure of the bishop (who died in 1555, at the age of 103, and was buried here), with a mitre on his head, and a crosier in his right hand. There are separate incumbencies at Hill and Warmley, in the parish; and the Roman Catholics have a chapel.

The free grammar school was founded by Bishop Vesey, in 1527-8, for the maintenance of a learned layman to teach grammar and rhetoric, for which purpose he conveyed certain lands within the parish now producing a rental of £400 per annum. On the decease of

the late master in 1842, an alteration took place in the arrangements; a second mastership was created, with a liberal salary, and the course of studies was enlarged, so as to comprehend all the branches of classical and commercial education, upon the payment of a small sum by the pupils. The school-house, which had fallen partly into decay, was in 1728 rebuilt by the then master, on a more eligible site at the upper end of the town; it is a spacious and handsome building, and is well adapted for the reception of the boarders whom the master has the privilege of taking. Among the distinguished men educated in the school, have been, Robert Burton, author of the *Anatomy of Melancholy*, and his brother William, author of the *History of Leicestershire*. James Eccleston, Esq., B.A., author of the valuable *Introduction to English Antiquities*, and of several classical works, is the present head master. Six schools, in which more than 400 children, of whom 240 are clothed, are instructed on the national plan, are supported by the corporation, who distribute nearly all the rest of their revenue in charitable donations. Marriage portions of £24 each are annually given to four poor maidens, natives or long residents of the parish; and about 120 neat cottages, mostly with good gardens and a few acres of land attached, are let at very low rents to deserving labourers. £30 are distributed yearly in blankets to the poor. Medical attendance and childbed linen are gratuitously supplied to poor lying-in women of good character; and ten almshouses have been erected by the corporation, in which the aged poor may live rent free, a married couple receiving 25s. per week, and a single person 15s., with some coal.

SUTTON-COURTNEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of ABINGDON, hundred of OCK, county of BERKS, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Abingdon; containing, with the chapelry of Appleford and the township of Sutton-Wick, 1378 inhabitants, of whom 909 are in Sutton-Courtney township. The parish comprises 5141a. 1r. 17p., and the Wilts and Berks canal passes through it. A paper-mill employs about 25 persons. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 13. 4.; income, £148; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church is very ancient; it has a wooden rood-loft, and a Norman font surrounded by pillars and enriched with sculptured foliage. There is a chapel of ease at Appleford; and at Sutton-Courtney is a place of worship for Independents. Edmund Bradstock, in 1607, bequeathed a house and some lands, of the present annual value of £80, for education; and an almshouse was erected in 1820, pursuant to the will of Francis Elderfield, Esq., who endowed it for six widows. Abbey House was formerly a residence for the monks of Abingdon.

SUTTON, EAST (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of HOLLINGBOURNE, hundred of EYHORNE, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 6 miles (S. E.) from Maidstone; containing 387 inhabitants. It comprises 1590 acres, and is crossed by the ridge of hills bounding the Weald, of which latter the southern side of the parish forms a part. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Sutton-Valence: the church is a handsome edifice, and contains some interesting monuments.

SUTTON ST. EDMUND'S, a chapelry, in the parish of LONG SUTTON, union of HOLBEACH, wapentake of



**ELLOE**, parts of **HOLLAND**, county of **LINCOLN**, 10 miles (E. by N.) from **Crowland**; containing 776 inhabitants. This chapelry is in **Sutton-Fen**, which was inclosed in 1790; and comprises by computation 6230 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of **Long Sutton**, with a net income of £216, partly arising from land purchased with **Queen Anne's Bounty**, but chiefly from about 100 acres, of which 39 were private gifts, and the remainder allotted at the inclosure. There are places of worship for Baptists and Primitive Methodists. A free school is endowed with about 15 acres of land; and the poor have nearly £100 per annum, the interest of money and rent of land, the bequests of various donors.

**SUTTON, FULL**, a parish, in the union of **Pocklington**, **Wilton-Beacon** division of the wapentake of **HARTHILL**, E. riding of **YORK**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from **Pocklington**; containing 146 inhabitants. The parish comprises 900 acres by computation, of which two-thirds are arable, and the rest pasture; and is bounded on the north by the **York and Bridlington road**. The surface is generally flat, and the soil of a productive quality. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 12. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £136; patron, **Lord Feversham**: there are 120 acres of glebe, and a small glebe-house. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

**SUTTON-GRANGE**, a township, in the parish and liberty of **RIPON**, W. riding of **YORK**, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from **Ripon**; containing 101 inhabitants. The township comprises about 950 acres. **Sutton-Grange mansion** is now a farmhouse.

**SUTTON, GREAT**, a township, in the parish of **EASTHAM**, union, and Higher division of the hundred, of **WIRRAL**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 7 miles (N. N. W.) from **Chester**; containing 203 inhabitants. In the **Domesday survey** this place appears to have been held in moieties by **Robert Fitz-Hugh**, **Baron of Montalt**, and the **Bishop of Chester**; but it seems that the whole merged at an early period into the possession of the monks of **St. Werburgh**. It continued, with the adjacent manor of **Little Sutton**, to be held by them until the **Dissolution**, and in the last century passed to its present proprietors, the **White family**, of **Sutton Hall**. The township comprises an area of 1050 acres, whose prevailing soil is clay; and contains a few farmhouses and other ordinary buildings, scattered on the side of the road between **Chester** and the ferries on the **Mersey**. The **Chester and Birkenhead railway** has a station in the vicinity. The Independents have a place of worship here.

**SUTTON, GILDEN**, a parish, in the union of **GREAT BOUGHTON**, Lower division of the hundred of **BROXTON**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from **Chester**; containing about 220 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1000 acres, of which the surface is in general flat, and the soil stiff and marly; the arable and pasture are in about equal portions. The village is seated in a valley. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £50; patron, **Lord Stanley**; impropriator, the **Rev. Rowland E. Warburton**: there is a small glebe-house.

**SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **MANSFIELD**, N. division of the wapentake

of **BROXTOW** and of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. S. W.) from **Mansfield**; containing, with the hamlet of **Hucknall-under-Huthwaite**, 6557 inhabitants, of whom 5670 are in **Sutton township**. The village is situated on an eminence, and comprises several streets, covering a considerable extent of ground: limestone of excellent quality abounds in the vicinity. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the manufacture of cotton hose and lace. A few persons find employment in making a coarse kind of red pottery ware; and the **Mansfield and Pinxton railway**, which passes through the parish, affords facility for conveying the produce. A book society has been established for several years. There is a small customary market for provisions on Saturday. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, without surplice fees, £100; patron, the **Duke of Devonshire**; impropriator, the **Duke of Portland**: the tithes were commuted for land in 1794. The church, which stands on an eminence, has a handsome octagonal spire. There are places of worship for General and Particular Baptists, Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans; and a national school for boys is partly supported by about £10 per annum from benefactions. Near the village is **Mapple Wells**, the water of which has been successfully used in rheumatic cases. **Joseph Whitehead**, a frame-work knitter, remarkable for his attainments in astronomy and mechanics, and who constructed an orrery upon **Ferguson's principle**, and other complicated pieces of machinery, was born here in 1784.

**SUTTON-IN-THE-ELMS**, a township, in the parish of **BROUGHTON-ASTLEY**, union of **LUTTERWORTH**, hundred of **GUTHLAXTON**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.) from **Hinckley**; containing 136 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

**SUTTON-IN-THE-MARSH** (*St. Clement*), a parish, in the union of **SPILSBY**, **Marsh** division of the hundred of **CALCEWORTH**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from **Alford**; containing 274 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; patron, the **Prebendary of Sutton-in-Marisco** in the **Cathedral of Lincoln**. The great tithes have been commuted for £380; and the vicarial for £17. 18., with a glebe of 16 acres.

**SUTTON, ST. JAMES**, a chapelry, in the parish of **LONG SUTTON**, union of **HOLBEACH**, wapentake of **ELLOE**, parts of **HOLLAND**, county of **LINCOLN**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by S.) from **Holbeach**; containing 535 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 2870 acres: the **South Holland drain** passes on the west and north. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of **Long Sutton**, with a net income of £66: the great tithes have been commuted for £526, and the vicarial for £124. The present chapel consists of the chancel and steeple of the original edifice, composed of brick and stone. Near it is a remarkable stone called **Ivy Cross**. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. About £100 per annum, arising from 40 acres of land, the produce of various bequests, are distributed in coal and money to the poor.

**SUTTON, KING'S** (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **BRACKLEY**, hundred of **KING'S-SUTTON**, S. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 4 miles (S. E.) from **Banbury**; containing, with the hamlet of **Walton**,



and part of the hamlets of Astrop, Charlton, and Purs-ton, 1297 inhabitants. The parish is separated from the county of Oxford by the river Cherwell, parallel to which runs the Oxford canal. It comprises by ad-measurement 4416 acres, nearly two-thirds whereof are pasture, and between 200 and 300 acres rich meadow land adjacent to the river; the soil passes through several varieties, from a stiff clay to a light loam. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; net income, £83; patron and impro-priator, William Willes, Esq. The church is a fine edifice with a magnificent tower and spire; many parts are of Norman character, and the pulpit, which is extremely curious, is perhaps the oldest wooden pulpit in England. There are places of worship for dissenters.

SUTTON, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of EASTHAM, union, and Higher division of the hundred, of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. by W.) from Chester; containing 426 inhabit-ants. The manor was held by the monks of Chester so early as the reign of Edward the Confessor, and the record of Domesday proves that at its date it remained in their possession. The charter of Hugh Lupus to the monastery confirmed the manor to the conventual tenants; and here, subsequently, was one of four prin-cipal manor-houses which, by the charter of Earl Ran-dal, the monks were to provide for the holding of their courts, and which Richard II. gave the abbot a licence to fortify. After the Dissolution, Little Sutton was granted to the Dean and Chapter, and passed with their other estates to Sir Richard Cotton, as appears by a *post mort. inq.* of the 3rd and 4th of Philip and Mary, soon after which the manor was purchased by Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, and thus became the property of the Cholmondeleys of Vale Royal. In this family it con-tinued until sold, in 1798, to the father of the present owner, Joseph White, Esq. The township comprises 1108 acres, the soil of which is partly loam and partly clay. The road from Chester to Birkenhead runs through, and the Chester and Birkenhead railway has a station in the vicinity. The village is formed of a group of ordinary farmhouses: the principal part of its former little trade was derived from the stage-coaches which passed through it, before the establishment of the railway. The Independents have a place of worship.

SUTTON, LONG (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HOLBEACH, wapentake of ELLOE, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (E. by S.) from Holbeach; containing 5845 inhabitants, of whom 3736 are in the township. The parish comprises, exclusively of its three chapelries of Sutton St. Edmund, St. James, and St. Nicholas, 8738 acres of land, chiefly rich marsh and fen; 427 acres are common or waste. It had an-ciently a monastic cell, called Ketel; John of Gaunt is said to have had a seat here; and on the marsh is a farm named King's House, where King John halted after he had lost his carriages and baggage in crossing the Wash. There is a considerable market for corn and cattle; and fairs are held on May 13th and 14th, and the Friday after September 25th. The village has risen within the present century, and especially within the last fifteen years, to the rank of a handsome and flourishing town, an advance mainly owing to the erection of a bridge at the mouth of the river Nene, and the formation of a road between the town and the river. The bridge is a

massive structure of oak, having a platform, with a moveable cast-iron centre 52 feet in the span; the Wash embankment connected with it, which was completed in July 1831, is two miles in length, and an immense tract of fertile land has been recovered from the Wash by its construction. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £40, and in the patronage of Trustees: the great tithes have been commuted for £1973. 13. 6., and the vicarial for £432. 6. 6. The church is a fine structure, with an ancient stone steeple and a lofty spire, serving as a landmark to mariners in the Wash. St. Matthew's church, Sutton-Bridge, is in the early English style, and consists of a chancel, nave, north and south aisles, and a tower at the west end; the first stone was laid in July 1841, by the treasurer of Guy's Hospital, and the governors of that institution were the principal contributors to the erection: the patronage is vested in the Bishop of Lincoln. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians. A free school was endowed, under a bequest by Robert Phillips, in 1492, and is now con-ducted in a commodious building erected by subscrip-tion in 1835. There are almshouses for six widows, who receive £6 per annum each. In 1603 Thomas Allen bequeathed estates now producing about £220 per annum, for various purposes in the church, the apprenticing of children, and the relief of the poor; and other bequests have been made yielding about £40 per annum, for charitable uses.

SUTTON, LONG (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of LANGPORT, hundred of SOMERTON, W. division of SOMERSET,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. S. W.) from Somerton; con-taining, with the tything of Knowle, and the hamlets of Load and Upton, 979 inhabitants. The river Yeo, or Ivel, runs along the southern boundary of the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 18.; impro-priator, the Earl of Burlington: the great tithes have been commuted for £400, and the small for £230; the vicar has a glebe of 17 acres. Roman coins, pateræ, and other antiquities, have been found in the neighbourhood.

SUTTON, LONG (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CRONDALL, Odiham and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3 miles (S.) from Odiham; containing 321 inhabitants, and comprising 2244*a.* 3*r.* 2*p.* The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £40; patrons and impro-priators, the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of St. Cross.

SUTTON-MADDOCK (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of SHIFFNALL, Shiffnall division of the hundred of BRIMSTREE, S. division of SALOP, 6 miles (N.) from Bridgnorth; containing 352 inhabitants. The Severn bounds the parish on the west, and the Shropshire canal forms a junction with that river in the vicinity. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Kemberton, and valued in the king's books at £5: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £145. 11.; and the vicarial for £220, with a glebe of  $18\frac{3}{4}$  acres.

SUTTON-MALLET, a chapelry, in the parish of MOORLINCH, union of BRIDGWATER, hundred of WHIT-LEY, W. division of SOMERSET,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E.) from Bridgwater; containing 126 inhabitants. The chapel has been enlarged. A rent-charge of £95 is received as a commutation for the impropriate tithes, and one of £60 for the vicarial: there is a glebe of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres.



**SUTTON-MANDEVILLE** (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of TISBURY, hundred of CAWDEN and CADWORTH, Hindon and S. divisions of WILTS, 11 miles (W.) from Salisbury; containing 275 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Salisbury to Shaftesbury, and comprises about 1500 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the gift of W. Wyndham, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £240; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe consists of about 40 acres.

**SUTTON MONTIS** or **MONTAGUE** (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of WINCANTON, hundred of CATSASH, E. division of SOMERSET, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Sherborne; containing 191 inhabitants. It comprises 498 acres by computation; the soil is fertile, and the scenery of pleasing character. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 12. 1., and in the gift of the Rev. W. B. Leach, to whose family the advowson has belonged since the Reformation: the tithes have been commuted for £146. 17., and the glebe comprises 37 acres.

**SUTTON-NEAR-SEAFORD**, a parish, in the union of EASTBOURNE, hundred of FLEXBOROUGH, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, 11 miles (S. E. by S.) from Lewes. This parish and Seaford together comprise by admeasurement 2235 acres, of which 1298 are arable, 926 meadow and pasture, and 11 woodland and waste. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Seaford annexed; patrons, the Prebendaries of Sutton and Seaford in Chichester Cathedral. The tithes belonging to the impropriator have been commuted for £500, with a glebe of 8 acres, and those of the vicar for £240, with a glebe of one acre. The church is desecrated.

**SUTTON ST. NICHOLAS**, or **SUTTON-BOURNE**, a village and chapelry, in the parish of LONG SUTTON, union of HOLBEACH, wapentake of ELLOE, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (E. by N.) from Holbeach; containing 798 inhabitants. This village, sometimes called *Lutton*, which is supposed to be a corruption of *Lode town*, from the lodes or drains in the neighbourhood, was formerly the chief place in the parish. The chapelry comprises 3656 acres of land, mostly fertile marshes, stretching eastward to the Wash; 85 acres are common or waste. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Long Sutton: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £859. 11. 2., and the vicarial for £166. 2. 10. The chapel is a neat ancient edifice, with some fine Norman arches, and a tower surmounted by a conical spire 159 feet high. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. Dr. Busby, the distinguished master of Westminster school, was born here in 1606.

**SUTTON-ON-THE-FOREST** (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of EASINGWOLD, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK; containing, with Huby township, 1123 inhabitants, of whom 567 are in the township of Sutton, 8 miles (N. by W.) from York. This parish, which forms part of the ancient forest of Galtres, is skirted by the river Foss, and comprises by computation about 10,000 acres; the soil is generally sandy, with a gravel and a clay substratum. The surface is slightly elevated, and distinct views are obtained of York and its noble cathedral from Sutton Hall, the residence of William Charles Harland, Esq., who has directed trees to be cut away for some distance, as they obstructed the

prospect. The village is on the road from York to Helmsley. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17. 3. 4.; net income, £390, with an excellent house; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of York. It was endowed with a portion of the great tithes of Huby by Walter de Grey, archbishop in 1227. The church is a very handsome structure, with a square embattled tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and parochial schools at Sutton and Huby are supported by subscription. At St. John's well is a strong chalybeate water. The celebrated Laurence Sterne was vicar of the parish.

**SUTTON-ON-THE-HILL** (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, 8 miles (W. by S.) from Derby; containing, with the hamlet of Ash, and the township of Orlestone with Thurstaston, 594 inhabitants, of whom 138 are in Sutton township. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 16. 8.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. G. Buckston, A.B.; impropriator, Thomas Cox, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £167; and the vicarial for £280, with a glebe of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres, and a house. The church stands on an eminence, and has a tower and spire forming a conspicuous object in the surrounding country. Fourteen children are educated and apprenticed for an annuity of £20, bequeathed in 1722 by Anne Jackson; the school-house was erected by subscription in 1736. All the lands in the township, except one farm, were given by Humphrey Chetham to the Blue-coat hospital at Manchester.

**SUTTON-POINTZ**, a tything, in the parish of PRESTON, union of WEYMOUTH, liberty of SUTTON-POINTZ, Dorchester division of DORSET, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Melcombe-Regis. Here was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Giles, some remains of which are still visible.

**SUTTON-SCOTNEY**, a chapelry, in the parish of WONSTON, union of WINCHESTER, hundred of BUDLESGATE, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S.) from Whitchurch; containing 448 inhabitants.

**SUTTON - UNDER - BRAILES** (*ST. THOMAS à BECKET*), a parish, in the union of SHIPSTON, hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 5 miles (S. E.) from Shipston; containing 232 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 13. 4.; net income, £313; patron, the Bishop of London. The tithes were commuted for land and an annual money payment in 1804; there is a rectory-house, built in 1825, and the glebe altogether contains about 180 acres.

**SUTTON - UNDER - WHITESTONE - CLIFFE**, a township, in the parish of FELIX-KIRK, union of THIRSK, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by N.) from Thirsk; containing 365 inhabitants. The village is pleasantly situated on the road from Thirsk to Helmsley, and near a high cliff yielding excellent limestone and freestone: a lake here of about 17 acres abounds in pike and perch. The Archbishop of York is lord of the manor. There is a place of worship for Independents.

**SUTTON - UPON - DERWENT** (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of POCKLINGTON, Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, 8 miles (E. S. E.) from York; containing 407



inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 3407 acres, including the township of Woodhouse: the village is pleasantly situated on the Derwent, which is crossed by a substantial stone bridge. The surface is slightly undulated, and the scenery picturesque, presenting views of the river and the Wolds; the soil is a sandy loam, except in Woodhouse, where it is all sand. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 14. 7.; net income, £470, with a commodious house and good garden; patron, Major-Gen. Richard Goddard Hare, K.C.B.: the tithes of the township of Sutton were commuted for land and a money payment in 1776. The church is an ancient structure, with a square tower, and was repaired and improved in 1841. The springs are strongly impregnated with iron.

SUTTON-UPON-TRENT (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, N. division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E.) from Tuxford; containing 1142 inhabitants. The village is large and well built, and is pleasantly situated on the great north road, and on the western bank of the river Trent. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; net income, £200; patron, the Rev. R. Thompson; impropiator, J. E. Denison, Esq. The tithes, with certain exceptions, were commuted for land and a money payment in 1803. The church exhibits a mixture of various styles, and is a handsome structure, with a tower surmounted by a slender spire. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

SUTTON-VALENCE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HOLLINGBOURNE, hundred of EYHORNE, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 6 miles (S. E. by S.) from Maidstone, on the road to Tenterden; containing 1138 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2132 acres, of which 10 acres are in wood. The soil in the Weald portion, to a considerable extent, is heavy clay, but that on the hill is lighter, and more easily worked; hops and corn are produced, and fruit in large quantities for the London market. The village, called Town-Sutton, is situated below the ridge of hills bounding the Weald, and commands views of several towns and villages, and an extensive prospect towards the sea, in the direction of Ashford. A strong castle formerly stood here, and part of its keep still remains, a highly picturesque ruin overgrown with ivy, and having branches of trees sprouting from its walls. The living is a vicarage, with that of East Sutton annexed, valued in the king's books at £7. 9. 7.; net income, £318; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church was rebuilt in 1828, in a plain substantial style, and has a square tower. There is a place of worship for Independents. A free grammar school was founded pursuant to letters-patent of the 18th of Elizabeth, and was endowed with £35 per annum; also with £200, the gift of Francis Robins, in 1721, for two exhibitions, of £10 a year each, in St. John's College, Cambridge. Mr. Lambe has founded and endowed almshouses for six widows.

SUTTON-VENY (*ST. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WARMINSTER, Warminster and S. divisions of WILTS, 3 miles (S. E.) from Warminster; containing 855 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 3404 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21; net income, £800; patron, G. W. W. Heneage, Esq. The tithes were commuted for

land and annual money payments in 1799; there is a rectory-house, and the glebe altogether contains 814 acres. The church has been enlarged. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Independents; and a parochial school supported by subscription.

SUTTON-WALDRON (*ST. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of SHAFTESBURY, hundred of REDLANE, Shaston division of DORSET, 5 miles (S.) from Shaftesbury; containing 251 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road between Blandford and Shaftesbury, and comprises 1012 acres, of which 297 are common or waste land; the surface is considerably diversified, and is watered by a rivulet which falls into the Stour. A small quantity of copper-ore has been found. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 9.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £169; patron, H. C. Sturt, Esq. The glebe contains 20 acres. A new church with a tower and spire, erected at the cost of the incumbent, the Rev. A. Huxtable, was consecrated in Nov. 1847.

SUTTON-WICK, a township, in the parish of SUTTON-COURTNEY, union of ABINGDON, hundred of OCK, county of BERKS,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (S. by W.) from Abingdon; containing 282 inhabitants, and comprising 1230*a.* 1*r.* 17*p.* Certain tithes were commuted for land and annual money payments in 1801.

SWABY (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Marsh division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by S.) from Louth, on the road to Spilsby; containing, with the hamlet of White-Pit, 391 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1518 acres of land, chiefly arable; the soil is clayey, much mixed with flint and stone, with occasional veins of sand, and resting upon limestone. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 1. 10.; net income, £330; patrons, the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford. The church is a neat brick edifice, erected in 1828, and contains 150 sittings. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. At the inclosure in 1791, 13 acres of land, now producing £10 per annum, were allotted for church purposes.

SWADLINCOTE, an ecclesiastical district and a township, in the parish of CHURCH-GRESLEY, union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, S. division of the county of DERBY,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Burton; containing 858 inhabitants. The township comprises 606*a.* 2*r.* 13*p.*, of which about 13 acres are plantations, chiefly of fir, and the remainder arable and pasture. The soil is a strong clay, and the substratum abounds with coal, which is wrought to a considerable extent, and with various kinds of clay for pottery and earthenware, of which extensive works have been established; there is also an excellent clay for fire-bricks, great quantities of which are made. Tramroads have been formed from the coal-mines and potteries to the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal. The church was erected by subscription, at a cost of £1500, and was consecrated in Oct. 1846; it is dedicated to Emmanuel, and is of stone, with narrow lancet-windows. The building consists of a nave, north and south transepts, an apse at the east end, with a neat bell-turret at the western entrance, and contains 400 sittings, all free. The site, with ground for a churchyard, was presented by W. Eaton Mousley, Esq., of Derby. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lichfield. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.



SWAFFHAM (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a market-town, a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of SOUTH GREENHOE, W. division of NORFOLK, 28 miles (W. by N.) from Norwich, and 95 (N. N. E.) from London; containing 3358 inhabitants. This ancient town is situated on an eminence commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country, and is remarkable for the salubrity of its air, and the longevity of its inhabitants. It consists of four principal and several inferior streets, lighted with gas; the houses are in general well built, and are supplied with water from numerous wells. A book club is supported by the clergy and gentry in the town and neighbourhood, and a neat theatre has been erected; an elegant assembly-room, on the market-hill, has been repaired and modernised, at a considerable expense, and subscription assemblies are held occasionally. On the north-west side of the town is a fine heath, of some thousand acres, admirably adapted for the diversions of racing and coursing; a meeting for coursing, which is the parent society of others in the county, takes place on the Monday after the 3rd of November. A railway was completed in 1847 from Lynn, by Swaffham, to Dereham.

A charter for a market and two annual fairs was granted by King John to one of the earls of Richmond, who were anciently lords of the manor, and who had a prison in the town; the market is on Saturday, and fairs are held on May 12th, for sheep, and July 21st and November 3rd, for sheep and cattle. The market-place, a fine area surrounded by handsome buildings, contains a beautiful cross, erected in 1783 by Lord Orford, and consisting of a circular dome, supported on eight pillars, and crowned with a figure of Ceres. The county magistrates hold petty-sessions on the first and last Saturdays in the month; the general quarter-sessions take place here, by adjournment from Norwich, and manorial courts leet and baron occur in April or May. The powers of the county debt-court of Swaffham, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Swaffham. This is the most central town in the western division of the county, and the election of the members for the division is held here. A shire-hall has been recently erected; and there is a house of correction for the several adjoining hundreds, built in the reign of Elizabeth. The New Bridewell was erected in 1787, and is adapted for more than fifty prisoners; attached is a chapel, of which the chaplain, who is elected by the magistrates, has a stipend of £200 per annum. A treadmill was erected in 1822, and a residence for the governor in 1825. The parish comprises 7563*a.* 3*r.* 28*p.*, of which 4524 are arable, 2853 pasture, meadow, and heath, 55 woodland, and 131 in roads, buildings, &c.

The LIVING is a vicarage, with the rectory of Threxton annexed, valued in the king's books at £14. 5. 10.; patron, the Bishop of Norwich; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The great tithes of the parish have been commuted for £1125, and the vicarial for £533. 10.; the appropriate glebe contains 110 acres, and the vicarial 53. The church, which is approached by a fine avenue of lime-trees, is a splendid cruciform structure in the later English style, with a stately embattled tower crowned by turrets, and surmounted by a well-proportioned spire. The nave is separated from the aisles by lofty ranges of slender clustered columns sustaining the roof, which is richly ornamented with figures of angels,

carved in chesnut-wood; there are several neat monuments, and in the north transept is an altar-tomb, with the recumbent effigy of John Botewright, D.D. In a library attached to the church, and which was principally the gift of the Spelman family, is a curious missal. The north aisle is commonly reported to have been built by John Chapman, a tinker of the town, concerning whom a curious monkish legend prevails; and various devices in different parts of the church seem to be rebuses on the name of Chapman. Here was anciently a free chapel, dedicated to St. Mary; and about half a mile distant, in a hamlet once called Guthlac's Stow, now Goodluck's Close, stood another, dedicated to St. Guthlac. In the town are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; also a free school founded in 1724, by Nicholas Hamond, Esq., who bequeathed £500 for erecting a school-house, and £500 for the instruction of 20 boys. Aspal's manor, comprising 100 acres, with a right of common of 300 acres, was granted to the town by Edward VI., for the repair of the church, high roads, &c., and for the relief of the poor: the income is £160 per annum. Adjoining the churchyard is a large green croft, bequeathed by Dr. Botewright, as a place of exercise for the inhabitants, and on which were formerly butts for the practice of archery. The union of Swaffham comprises 33 parishes or places, and contains a population of 13,084. At a place called Priors Thornes, about a mile distant, was a cell or hermitage, for pilgrims on their way to the shrine of Walsingham. John de Swaffham, a man of great learning, raised to the see of Bangor by Pope Gregory II., was a native of the town.

SWAFFHAM-BULBECK (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of NEWMARKET, hundred of STAINE, county of CAMBRIDGE, 6 miles (W. by S.) from Newmarket; containing 806 inhabitants. The parish is partly bounded by the Cam, from which river is a cut called Swaffham Lode, navigable to the village. It is situated about two miles from the Cambridge and Newmarket road, and comprises 4000 acres; the soil is chiefly chalk and marl, and a quarry of chalk-marl is extensively worked for building purposes. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 10.; net income, £219; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Ely: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1798. The church, supposed to have been built in the reign of Edward III., contains 400 sittings. A charity school, established in 1721, is endowed with £20 per annum, and now conducted on the national plan. Here are the remains of a Benedictine nunnery founded before the reign of John, by one of the Bolebecs, and dedicated to St. Mary: at the Dissolution, its revenue was estimated at £46. 18. 10.

SWAFFHAM-PRIOR (*St. Cyriac*), a parish, in the union of NEWMARKET, hundred of STAINE, county of CAMBRIDGE, 5½ miles (W. by N.) from Newmarket; containing, with part of Reach hamlet, 1226 inhabitants. This parish, which includes a portion of Newmarket heath, is bounded on the north by the Cam; and several navigable drains, or lodes, communicating with that river, pass through it. A market and fair, anciently granted to the priory of Ely, have been long disused. The living consists of the consolidated vicarages of *St. Cyriac* and *St. Mary*, the former valued in the king's books at £16. 18. 11½., and the latter at £14. 12. 11.; net income, £301; patrons, alternately, the Bishop and



the Dean and Chapter of Ely, the latter of whom are the appropriators. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1805. There were formerly two churches in the same cemetery: that of St. Mary has fallen to ruin, except the tower, which, from the peculiarity of its situation, forms an interesting object; that of St. Cyriac has been lately rebuilt. In the parish are an endowed school and a national school.

SWAFIELD (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the TUNSTEAD and HAPPING incorporation, hundred of TUNSTEAD, E. division of NORFOLK,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N. by E.) from North Walsham; containing 167 inhabitants. It comprises 826*a.* 3*r.* 25*p.*, of which about 617 acres are arable, and 126 pasture. The river Ant, on which is a flour-mill, bounds the parish on the south; and the Dilham and North Walsham canal passes through it. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6, and in the patronage of the Duchy of Lancaster: the tithes have been commuted for £220. The church is in the later English style, and has a square embattled tower; the chancel was formerly separated from the nave by a screen, the lower part of which still remains, distinguished by compartments, containing beautifully painted representations of the Apostles.

SWAINBY, with ALLERTHORPE, a township, in the parish of PICKHILL, union of BEDALE, wapentake of HALLIKELD, N. riding of YORK, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Bedale; containing 31 inhabitants, and comprising 868*a.* 2*r.* 37*p.* The village is said to have been once considerable, and a Præmonstratensian abbey was founded here by Hellewise, daughter of Ranulph de Glanville, in the time of Henry II., but it was afterwards removed to Coverham. Some articles of cutlery are manufactured. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £22; and the impropriate for £153. 8., payable to Trinity College, Cambridge. There are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. Allertorpe Hall was for some time the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Montague.

SWAINBY, a village, in the township and parish of WHORLTON, union of STOKESLEY, W. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. W.) from the town of Stokesley. It is situated on the road between that town and Thirsk, and is moderately populous: some quarries are worked in the vicinity. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The tithes have been commuted for £226. 16. payable to the impropriators, and £14. 14. to the perpetual curate of Whorlton.

SWAINSCOE, with BLORE.—See BLORE.

SWAINSTHORPE, a parish, in the union of HENSTEAD, hundred of HUMBLEYARD, E. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Norwich; containing 293 inhabitants. It is on the road from London to Norwich, by way of Long Stratton; and comprises 819*a.* 9*p.*, of which about 656 acres are arable, 140 pasture, and 21 wood. The living consists of the united rectories of *St. Mary* and *St. Peter*, with that of Newton-Flotman, valued in the king's books at £12. 13. 4.; net income, £422; patrons, the Long family. The tithes of the parish have been commuted for £245. The church dedicated to St. Peter is a small ancient structure: that of St. Mary was taken down at the Reformation. The Henstead union workhouse is situated here.

SWAINSWICK (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BATH, hundred of BATH-FORUM, E. division of SOMER-

SET, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Bath; containing 572 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 17. 8., and in the gift of Oriel College, Oxford: certain impropriate tithes have been commuted for £56, and the incumbent's for £190; the glebe comprises 15 acres. The church contains the remains of William Prynne, the active statesman and public writer during the reign of Charles I., and who was born at this place in 1600:

SWALCLIFFE (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of BANBURY, hundreds of BANBURY, BLOXHAM, and DORCHESTER, county of OXFORD, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Banbury; containing, with the chapelries of Epwell and East Shutford, and the townships of West Shutford, Sibford-Ferris, and Sibford-Gower, 1924 inhabitants, of whom 338 are in Swalcliffe township. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 9. 4½.; net income, £209; patrons and impropriators, the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land and annual money payments in 1789. The church is a fine edifice, partly of the 14th century, with some portions of earlier date, and a tower of the 15th century; it has a good screen, presenting the remains of old painting and gilding. There are chapels of ease at Epwell and East Shutford; and a district church at Sibford-Gower, consecrated on the 17th of June 1840. One-third of £72. 15. per annum, arising from certain land bequeathed by an unknown individual, is paid in support of a school, and the residue for other charitable purposes.

SWALECLIFFE (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of BLEAN, hundred of BLEANGATE, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.) from Canterbury; containing 165 inhabitants. It consists of 962 acres, of which 28 are in wood. The village, delightfully situated on rising ground, was the occasional residence of William of Wykeham, and in the old parsonage-house is a mantel-piece said to have been designed by him. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 9. 4½., and in the gift of Earl Cowper: the tithes have been commuted for £315, and the glebe comprises  $9\frac{1}{2}$  acres, with a parsonage-house, erected by the late incumbent. The church contains some costly monuments to the families of Wykeham, Loggin, and Duncombe.

SWALLOW (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Caistor; containing 221 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 10.; net income, £408; patron, the Earl of Yarborough. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in the year 1805.

SWALLOWCLIFFE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of TISBURY, hundred of DUNWORTH, Hindon and S. divisions of WILTS, 8 miles (E. N. E.) from Shaftesbury; containing 282 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Salisbury to Shaftesbury, and comprises about 1250 acres. Quarries are in operation, producing an excellent stone which is applied to the purposes of building and of sculpture. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Bishop of Salisbury, and has a net income of £80: there is a glebe-house, recently built, with two or three acres of land. The church, which was very ancient, having become much dilapi-



dated, divine service was discontinued for a time ; but a new edifice has lately been erected, in the Norman style, chiefly at the expense of the Earl of Pembroke and his family. The poor have an allotment of about 20 acres, let for £20 per annum.

SWALLOWFIELD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WOKINGHAM, hundreds of CHARLTON and READING, county of BERKS, 5 miles (S. by E.) from Reading ; containing 1134 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2197*a.* 2*r.* 33*p.*, of which about 1564 acres are arable, 199 meadow and pasture, 200 wood, and 200 waste, &c. A fair is held on June 9th. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Shinfield : the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £293. 12., and the vicarial for £100. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The celebrated Lord Clarendon, after his retirement from public life, resided at the manor-house here, then the property of his son, where he wrote *The History of the Rebellion*.

SWALWELL, a township, in the parish of WHICKHAM, union of GATESHEAD, W. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. by S.) from Gateshead ; containing 1611 inhabitants. Here are the extensive iron-works of Messrs. Edward Robson and Co., and of Crowley Millington, Esq., and Partners, where anchors of the largest size, chain-cables, pumps, ship-windlasses, cabin-stoves, cylinders for steam-engines, cranes, and every other description of cast and wrought iron and steel articles are produced, affording employment to the greater number of the population. The latter factory was founded about the year 1690, by Sir Ambrose Crowley, who was originally a blacksmith. The village lies close to the Derwent, near its junction with the Tyne, and over the former stream is a bridge at this place, which forms a handsome object from the grounds of Axwell Park. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, and Scottish Seceders. William Shield, the musical composer, was a native of the township.

SWAMPTON, a tything, in the parish of BOURNE, union of WHITCHURCH, hundred of EVINGAR, Kingsclere and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON ; containing 225 inhabitants.

SWAN, OLD, LANCASHIRE.—See STANLEY.

SWANAGE, county of DORSET.—See SWANWICH.

SWANBOURNE (*ST. SWITHIN*), a parish, in the union of WINSLOW, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E.) from Winslow ; containing 679 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 9. 7., and has a net income of £158 ; it is in the patronage of the Crown, and Messrs. Graves and Lamb are the impropriators. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1762. There is a place of worship for Baptists. Nicholas Godwin, in 1712, bequeathed a rent-charge of £15, which is now carried to the account of a national school.

SWANLAND, a township, partly in the parish of NORTH FERRIBY, and partly in that of KIRK-ELLA, union of SCULCOATES, county of the town of HULL, locally in the E. riding of YORK, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. by S.) from Hull ; containing 456 inhabitants. It comprises by computation nearly 3000 acres, including several scattered farms on the eastern side of the Wolds. Brafford's Hall, a handsome mansion of white brick, seated at the head of a romantic dell ; and Swanland Hall, an elegant seat, commanding an extensive view

of the river Humber, are both in the parish. The village is pleasantly situated on a bold acclivity, and on the road from Hull to Welton, about a mile north-by-east of Ferriby. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £142. 12.

SWANLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of SUTTON-AT-HONE, union of DARTFORD, hundred of AXTON, DARTFORD, and WILMINGTON, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT ; containing 534 inhabitants.

SWANMORE, a tything, in the parish of DROXFORD, hundred of BISHOP'S-WALTHAM, Droxford and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON ; containing 405 inhabitants. Here is a church dedicated to St. Bartholomew, which is in the Rector's gift.

SWANNINGTON, a township, in the parish of WHITWICK, union of ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by S.) from Ashby ; containing 744 inhabitants. It comprises 1539 acres, and the soil varies from a gravelly loam to a stiff cold clay, the latter greatly predominating. Coal-mines have been worked in many parts of the township ; the pits are from 50 to 150 yards below the surface, and the strata average five feet four inches in thickness. The village is situated in a valley surrounded by hills, and is watered by several fine springs. The manufacture of stockings is carried on to a considerable extent. The terminus of the Leicester and Swannington railway is situated here ; the line is about 16 miles long, and is used for conveying the coal, limestone, granite, and other kinds of stone quarried in the neighbourhood. A church was erected by subscription in 1825, with accommodation for 450 persons : the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Vicar of Whitwick ; income, £120. There are places of worship for dissenters.

SWANNINGTON (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of ST. FAITH, hundred of EYNSFORD, E. division of NORFOLK, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E.) from Reepham ; containing 358 inhabitants. It comprises 1424*a.* 13*p.*, of which about 892 acres are arable, 253 pasture, 34 woodland, and 227 common. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Wood-Dalling annexed, valued in the king's books at £6. 11. 5., and in the gift of Trinity Hall, Cambridge : the tithes of the parish have been commuted for £403. 17., and the glebe comprises 14 acres, with a parsonage-house, considerably enlarged and improved in 1842. The church, which is partly in the decorated and partly in the later English style, has a low square tower.

SWANSCOMBE (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of DARTFORD, hundred of AXTON, DARTFORD, and WILMINGTON, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, 4 miles (E.) from Dartford ; containing, with the hamlet of Greenhithe, 1703 inhabitants. The name of this place, anciently *Succas-Camp*, is supposed to have been derived from Sweyn, King of Denmark, who, on arriving in England, landed his forces here. It is celebrated as the spot where the Kentish men, carrying boughs of trees in their hands, and prepared for battle, surrounded William the Conqueror, from whom they obtained a confirmation of their ancient privileges, particularly of the law of gavel-kind, the existence of which, then confined almost exclusively to this county, appears, in the opinion of Camden, to confirm the authority of the monkish historian who narrates



the event. The parish comprises 2188 acres, and is bounded on the north by the river Thames, from which the village, surrounded with woods, has an interesting and picturesque appearance: there are 270 acres of woodland. In the hamlet of Swanscombe-Cross are some extensive chalk-works, and a manufactory of Roman-cement; and large quantities of chalk and lime are sent away from Greenhithe, which is situated on the river. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £25. 13. 4.; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Sydney-Sussex College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £609, and the glebe consists of 40 acres. The church is principally in the early English style.

SWANTHORPE, a tything, in the parish and hundred of CRONDALL, union of HARTLEY-WINTNEY, Odiham and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3 miles (S. E.) from Odiham; with 72 inhabitants.

SWANTON-ABBOTT (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of AYLHAM, hundred of SOUTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 1 mile (N.) from Scottow; containing 501 inhabitants. It is on the road from Cromer to Norwich. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 10., and in the gift of the Rev. W. Jex Blake: the tithes have been commuted for £274. 11.; the glebe comprises 19½ acres. The church has a square embattled tower, and contains a brass with the effigy of Stephen Multon, rector in the 15th century, who was interred in the chancel. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A fund arising from bequests is distributed among the poor, to whom, also, 50 acres were allotted at the inclosure for fuel.

SWANTON-MORLEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of LAUNDITCH, W. division of NORFOLK, 3½ miles (N. E.) from East Dereham; containing 779 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the river Wensum, and comprises 2649a. 13p., of which about 2000 acres are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture. Near the church stood the manor-house of the Morley family, from whom the parish takes the affix to its name. On the banks of the Wensum is an extensive and long-established paper manufactory; and there are some lime and whiting works in the parish. The living is a rectory, with that of Worthing annexed, valued in the king's books at £15. 10. 2½.; net income, £920; patron, Edward Lombe, Esq. The glebe comprises 16½ acres, with a handsome parsonage, built by the Rev. Henry Tacey, the incumbent. The church, erected by Lord Morley in 1379, occupies an eminence in the centre of the village, and is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower crowned by pinnacles. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. William Small, in 1651, bequeathed a rent-charge of £11 for teaching and apprenticing children. The town lands yield a rental of £100, of which a moiety is appropriated to the repair of the church, and the remainder to the poor.

SWANTON-NOVERS (*St. EDMUND*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of HOLT, W. division of NORFOLK, 6¼ miles (S. W.) from Holt; containing 293 inhabitants. It comprises 1315a. 3r. 14p., of which about 848 acres are arable, 154 pasture and meadow, and 292 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of Wood-Norton, and valued in the king's books at £4. 15. 2½.: the tithes have been

commuted for £223. 10., and the glebe comprises 34a. 2r. 30p. The church consists of a nave, chancel, and tower; the chancel was rebuilt in 1821. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SWANWICH (*St. MARY THE VIRGIN*), a market-town and parish, in the union of WAREHAM and PURBECK, hundred of ROWBARROW, Wareham division of DORSET, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Corfe-Castle, and 122 (S. W. by W.) from London; containing 1990 inhabitants. In the Saxon Chronicle this place is called *Swanawic*; Asser Menevensis styles it *Swanavine* and *Gnavewic*, and in Domesday book it is written *Swanwic* and *Sonwic*. The earliest and principal historical circumstance on record connected with it is the destruction by a violent storm, in 877, of a Danish fleet of 120 sail, on Peveril Point, at the south-eastern entrance of the bay on which the town stands, when advancing to the relief of the Danish troops in the city of Exeter. A similar disaster is said to have befallen another of their fleets, after its defeat by Alfred, in the same place and year. The town consists principally of a street about a mile long, containing many neat houses built and roofed with stone; and the bay having of late years become a place of resort for bathing, some new houses have been erected, among which are a library containing more than 2000 volumes, and the Royal Victoria hotel, a spacious building sheltered in its different aspects from all winds, and containing hot and cold sea-water baths. The bay, though not large, is beautiful, and affords security for vessels of 300 tons' burthen, which can ride here steadily except when the wind blows from the east; the sands afford pleasant walks and drives. Considerable improvements have taken place in the neighbourhood; and the mildness and salubrity of the air, possessing all the advantages of a southern climate, render the town peculiarly desirable as a winter residence. The manufacture of straw-plat and shirt-buttons employs most of the young females, and the chief occupation of the men is in working the numerous quarries in the southern part of the parish, which produce great quantities of excellent freestone called Purbeck stone. The quarry-men are governed by local laws or regulations, by which none but their sons, who must serve an apprenticeship of seven years, are allowed to work. The market is on Tuesday and Friday.

The parish is situated in the Isle of Purbeck, and comprises 2923 acres, of which 26 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £27. 9. 9½., and in the gift of the Rev. J. L. Jackson: the tithes have been commuted for £400, and there is a glebe-house, with about 15 acres of land, nearly half of which is uninclosed. The church, originally a chapel to the vicarage of Worth-Matravers, was made parochial in 1500: the tower is lofty and of great strength, and is supposed to have been built as a watch tower when the Danes had possession of the Isle of Wight; the body of the church is of much more recent date. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. Fossils of different fish, particularly bream, are found in the quarries; and among the bones discovered in the Isle of Purbeck are large vertebræ and bones of the iguanodon, megalosaurus, and plesiosaurus, bones of large and small crocodiles, and of various reptiles. There are two or three mineral springs, but they have not been used for medicinal purposes.



SWANWICK, a hamlet, in the parish of ALFRETON, union of BELPER, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (S. by W.) from Alfreton; containing 1319 inhabitants. In the neighbourhood are extensive collieries. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. A free school was erected in 1740, and endowed by Mrs. Elizabeth Turner and others with £500, which were laid out in the purchase of a house and lands of the annual value of £60, for the instruction of twelve boys and eight girls of Swanwick and Greenhill, now increased to 40 children.

SWARBY (*St. MARY AND ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of ASHWARDHURN, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Sleaford; containing, with the hamlet of Crofton, 200 inhabitants. The parish comprises 700 acres, and the road from London to Lincoln runs through it about half a mile from the village. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6; net income, £60; patron and impropiator, Sir T. Whichcote, Bart. The tithes of the lordship of Swarby were commuted for land in 1795; the glebe contains 49 acres. The church is a handsome structure, principally in the later English style.

SWARDESTON (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of HENSTEAD, hundred of HUMBLEYARD, E. division of NORFOLK,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. W.) from Norwich; containing 359 inhabitants. The road from Norwich to New Buckenham runs through the village. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6; patron and incumbent, the Rev. J. H. Steward; impropiator, I. T. Kemp, Esq. There is a glebe of about 25 acres. The church is chiefly in the early and decorated styles, with a square embattled tower; the nave is separated from the chancel by the remains of a beautifully-carved screen. In the church and burial-ground are numerous memorials of the Kemp family, who have resided at Swardeston ever since the Reformation, and of whom is the present impropiator, who occupies the rectory-house, situated in tastefully laid-out grounds near the church. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SWARKESTONE (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of SHARDLOW, hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, S. division of the county of DERBY, 5 miles (S. by E.) from Derby; containing 321 inhabitants. It was distinguished during the civil war by the efforts of Colonel Hastings, in 1643, to secure the passage of the Trent for the royalists; for which purpose he threw up some works at Swarkestone bridge, and placed a garrison in the house of Sir John Harpur here, which he fortified; but Sir John Gell, marching hither with Sir George Gresley's troops, after an obstinate defence, succeeded in driving the garrison from their post, and obtained the pass of the river for the parliamentarians. In 1745, some of the troops belonging to the Pretender's army came as far as the foot of Swarkestone bridge, but they returned to the army at Derby, not daring to cross the bridge. The parish comprises about 850 acres, the soil of which is a gravelly loam. The village is pleasantly situated on the river; the bridge is 1304 yards in length, comprising additional arches beyond the span of the stream, to secure a passage over the low grounds, which are usually flooded in winter. The Trent and Mersey canal is here joined by the Derby canal. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5; net income,

£182; patron, Sir John Harpur Crewe, Bart. The tithes have been commuted for land, and there is a rectory-house. The church is a small Norman edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and pinnacled tower; the body was rebuilt in 1828-9: here are monuments to the Rolleston and Harpur families.

SWARLAND, a township, in the parish of FELTON, union of ALNWICK, E. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $8\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. by W.) from Alnwick; containing 194 inhabitants. It is on the road from Newcastle, by Berwick, to Edinburgh; and comprises about 1760 acres, of which 1370 are arable and pasture, and 390 wood: the surface is undulated, and the soil a strong clay. There is a flour-mill. Swarland Hall, the residence of Captain Coulson, commands extensive views, embracing all the low lands towards the sea, Warkworth Castle, Felton Park, &c. An obelisk of white freestone, erected by the late Alexander Davison, Esq., to the memory of Admiral Lord Nelson, stands in the park, close to the high road.

SWARRATON, a parish, in the union of ALRESFORD, hundred of BOUNTISBOROUGH, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Alresford; containing 108 inhabitants. The parish lies a little east of the road from Southampton to Basingstoke, and comprises 743 acres, of which 580 are arable, 100 pasture, and 60 woodland; the soil is a poor chalky earth. A stream forming one of the sources of the river Itchen runs through the valley here. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 5.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of Lord Ashburton: the tithes have been commuted for £110; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains  $15\frac{1}{4}$  acres. The church is a neat edifice, with a spire.

SWATON (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of ASWARDHURN, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. E.) from Falkingham; containing 304 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with the rectory of Spanby annexed, valued in the king's books at £12. 7. 1.; the net income is £514, and the patronage and impropriation belong to Mrs. Knapp. The tithes were commuted for land in 1805, under an inclosure act.

SWAVESEY (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of ST. IVES, hundred of PAPWORTH, county of CAMBRIDGE,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. S. E.) from St. Ives; containing 1273 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the north and north-west by the river Ouse, and on the south by the Huntingdon and Cambridge road. It comprises 3891a. 2r. 20p., including 1089 acres of common or waste land, now inclosed. A market and a fair were granted in 1243 to the family of Zouch, whose castle stood about half a mile south-west from the church. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 6. 8.; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Jesus College, Cambridge; appropriator, the Bishop of Ely. The great tithes have been commuted for £750, and the vicarial for £265; the appropriate glebe contains 72 acres. The church belonged to a priory of Black monks founded here, soon after the Conquest, as a cell to the abbey of St. Sergius and Bachus, and St. Briocus, at Angiers: the priory was given by Richard II. to the monks of St. Anne, Coventry. Some slight remains of the conventual buildings are still visible. There is a place of worship for Baptists.



SWAY, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of BOLDRE, union of LYMINGTON, hundred of CHRISTCHURCH, Lymington and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W.) from Lymington; containing 676 inhabitants. The church, which is dedicated to St. Luke, was consecrated in March, 1839, and is in the early English style; it contains 380 sittings, of which 300 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester; net income, £120. There is a place of worship for Baptists. Various tumuli are dispersed over Sway Common.

SWAYFIELD (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of BOURNE, wapentake of BELTISLOE, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 2 miles (S. by W.) from Corby; containing 265 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 2. 11., and in the gift of the Crown; net income, £391. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1797.

SWEETHOPE, a township, in the parish of THOCKINGTON, union of BELLINGHAM, N. E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $9\frac{3}{4}$  miles (E. by S.) from Bellingham; containing 9 inhabitants. This township forms the northern division of the parish; it is occupied in sheep-walks, and comprises a small lake, the chief source of the river Wansbeck.

SWEFFLING (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of PLOMESGATE, E. division of SUFFOLK,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. N. W.) from Saxmundham; containing 308 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 2. 8½., and in the gift of T. Williams, Esq.; the tithes have been commuted for £300, and the glebe comprises 10 acres, with a house built in 1831. The church has a Norman doorway on the south. There are town lands which let for about £12 per annum, and five small tenements for the poor.

SWELL (*ST. CATHERINE*), a parish, in the union of LANGPORT, hundred of ABDICK and BULSTONE, W. division of SOMERSET, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Langport; containing 109 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage endowed with the rectorial tithes, annexed to the living of Fivehead, and valued in the king's books at £5. 10. 5.: the tithes have been commuted for £168. 9., and the glebe comprises 28 acres.

SWELL, LOWER (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, Upper division of the hundred of SLAUGHTER, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 1 mile (W.) from Stow; containing 352 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the Stow and Cheltenham road, and comprises 2223 acres by admeasurement. Stone is quarried for building and for pavements. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 12. 3½.; net income, £100; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land and annual money payments in 1789; a glebe-house was erected by the incumbent in 1838, and the glebe contains 105 acres. The church is a small and very ancient structure, originally built in the early Norman style, but altered in the reign of Henry VII. Here is a chalybeate spring, occasionally used for medicinal purposes; a neat building was erected over it in 1807.

SWELL, UPPER, a parish, in the union of STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, Upper division of the hundred of KIFTS-GATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 1 mile (N. W.) from Stow; containing 80 inhabitants. The

parish is on the road between Stow and Tewkesbury, and comprises about 1294 acres, of which the surface is hilly, and the soil a thin earth resting upon oolitic limestone. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 14. 6.; net income, £85; patron, Charles Pole, Esq.: the tithes were commuted at the inclosure for a modus, and there is a parsonage-house, with a glebe of about 7 acres. The church was partly rebuilt in 1815. The Roman Fosse-way bounds the parish on the east.

SWEPSTONE (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. by E.) from Ashby; containing, with the hamlets of Newton-Burgoland and Newton-Nethercote, 614 inhabitants. It is on the road from Burton to Hinckley, and comprises about 2000 acres, one-third of which is arable; the soil is a mixed loam of good quality. The river Mease and the Ashby canal run through the parish. The living is a rectory, with that of Snareston annexed, valued in the king's books at £21. 18. 4., and in the patronage of Miss Leslie; net income, £894. The tithes of Swebstone have been commuted for £550; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains  $71\frac{1}{4}$  acres. The church is in the early English style, with a tower lately rebuilt. A national school, erected in 1844, is supported by subscription.

SWERFORD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CHIPPING-NORTON, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from Chipping-Norton; containing 430 inhabitants. It comprises 1063a. 3r. 34p., of which about three-fifths are arable, and the rest pasture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 7. 1.; net income, £496; patrons, the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1802. On a hill north of the church, called Castle Hill, are some remains indicating the former existence of military works.

SWETTENHAM, a parish, in the union of CONGLETON, hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER; containing, with the township of Kermincham, 420 inhabitants, of whom 229 are in Swettenham township, 5 miles (N. W.) from Congleton. In Swettenham township are 899 acres, of which the prevailing soil is sand. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 1. 3.; and in the gift of the Rev. J. Darcey: the tithes have been commuted for £273. 10., and the glebe comprises 16 acres. The church is of brick, with a tower forming a conspicuous object in the romantic scenery on the river Dane.

SWILLAND (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, E. division of SUFFOLK,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by E.) from Ipswich; containing 270 inhabitants, and comprising 951a. 1r. 9p. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £7. 8. 4½., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £240, and the glebe contains 42 acres. The church is an ancient edifice, with a richly-ornamented Norman arch leading into it from the porch.

SWILLINGTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the Lower division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of YORK,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. S. E.) from Leeds; containing 565 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the south



by the river Aire, comprises 2487*a.* 1*r.* 30*p.* of land, chiefly the property of Sir John H. Lowther, Bart. The soil is rich, and the substratum abounds with excellent coal, of which a mine is worked at Astley, a hamlet in the parish. Swillington Hall, the seat of Sir J. H. Lowther, an ancient mansion, has been greatly improved. The village is on the bank of the Aire, over which is a good bridge of three arches, erected in 1771. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 1. 8.; net income, £510; patron, Sir J. H. Lowther. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1795; the glebe altogether comprises 106 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, and contains several neat monuments to the Lowther family. A school was built in 1748, by Sir William Lowther, who, as lord of the manor, endowed it with 16 acres of common; and almshouses for four widows were built by the same benefactor, and endowed with £110, for which Sir John H. Lowther pays the sum of £12 per annum. Near the glebe-house is a strong chalybeate spring.

SWIMBRIDGE (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of BARNSTAPLE, hundred of SOUTH MOLTON, South Molton and N. divisions of DEVON, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from Barnstaple; containing 1746 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from London to Barnstaple, and comprises about 6000 acres: there are two quarries of stone which is burnt into lime, and a quarry of building-stone. The village is in a hollow surrounded by verdant hills of singular formation. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Landkey. The church is a fine specimen of the later English style; the nave and chancel are separated by a handsomely-carved wooden screen, and the pulpit, which is of stone, is ornamented with figures of saints. A room above the vestry contains some suits of ancient armour; and the church has several monuments to the Chichester family. There are places of worship for dissenters.

SWINBROOK (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WITNEY, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD, 2 miles (E.) from Burford; containing 218 inhabitants. It is situated on the little river Windrush, about a mile from the road between Oxford and Cheltenham, and comprises 1130*a.* 1*r.* 26*p.* The surface is agreeably diversified with undulations; the soil is in some parts clayey, and in others a light earth resting upon limestone. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £57; patron, the Chancellor of the Cathedral of Salisbury: there is a parsonage-house, recently built, and the glebe consists of about an acre. The tithes were commuted for land in 1813. The church is partly Norman, and partly of later date, with a remarkable tower open by an arch to the west; the chancel is separated from the nave by a finely-pointed arch resting upon columns with beautifully-ornamented capitals, and contains some costly monuments to the family of Fettiplace, who resided in a mansion here for more than four centuries. Mrs. Anne Pytts, in 1715, endowed a school with £40 per annum.

SWINBURN, with COLWELL, a township, in the parish of CHOLLERTON, union of HEXHAM, N. E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 7 miles (N.) from Hexham; containing 393 inhabitants. The family of Swinburn took their name

from this place, which they probably held previously to the year 1272: in the reign of Edward II. it was the seat and manor of Adam de Swinburn. It afterwards passed, by marriage, with the heiress of the Swinburns, to Sir John Widdrington, whose family possessed the estate for many generations, until it was purchased, in 1695, by the Riddells. The township is bounded on the west by a rivulet of the same name, tributary to the North Tyne. There is a Roman Catholic domestic chapel at Swinburn Castle, a handsome seat belonging to Mr. Riddell.

SWINBURN, LITTLE, with WHITESIDE-LAW, a township, in the parish of CHOLLERTON, union of HEXHAM, N. E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 9½ miles (N. by E.) from Hexham; containing 57 inhabitants. It is situated north-east of the Watling-street, which separates it from the preceding township; and is about a mile and a half from Swinburn Castle. The great tithes of Little Swinburn have been commuted for £58, and the small for £22.

SWINCOMB (*St. Botolph*), a parish, in the union of HENLEY, hundred of EWELME, county of OXFORD, 1¾ mile (N. N. W.) from Nettlebed; containing 399 inhabitants. It comprises 830 acres, of which about 200 are arable, 100 meadow and pasture, 330 down pasture, and 200 beechwood and plantation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 9. 4½., and in the gift of the Rev. C. E. Keene: the tithes have been commuted for £415, and there is a glebe-house. A school is partly supported by endowment.

SWINDALE, a chapelry, in the parish of SHAP, WEST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 12 miles (W. N. W.) from Orton; containing 73 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £56; patron, the Vicar of Shap. The chapel was built at the expense of the inhabitants, in 1749. Near it is a school, founded in 1703 by Mr. Baxter, and endowed with a rent-charge of £25.

SWINDEN, a township, in the parish of GISBURN, union of SETTLE, W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 7½ miles (S. E.) from Settle; containing 26 inhabitants. It comprises an area of 1320 acres, divided among various proprietors, of whom the Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor; the lands are wholly in pasture, and the substratum is chiefly limestone of good quality.

SWINDERBY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of NEWARK, Lower division of the wapentake of BOOTHBY-GRAFFO, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 8 miles (N. E.) from Newark; containing 490 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 2000 acres, and the Lincoln and Newark road runs through it. The surface is undulated; the soil contains several varieties of clayey and loamy earth, and limestone of the lias kind is found, but not quarried. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 19. 9½., and in the gift of the Rev. W. J. Clarke: the vicar receives a tithe rent-charge of £15 per annum; there is a vicarage-house, and the glebe, consisting of 176 acres, is valued at £1 per acre. The church is an ancient edifice in the Norman style, containing several memorials to the Disney family, former lords of the manor. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SWINDON (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CHELTENHAM, E. division of the county



of GLOUCESTER,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N. N. W.) from Cheltenham; containing 204 inhabitants. It comprises 722a. 20p., about 100 acres of which are arable, and the remainder pasture and orchard; the soil is partly clay, and partly sand. The Cheltenham and Tewkesbury road, and the Bristol and Birmingham railway, pass through the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 1. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of the Raymond family: the tithes have been commuted for £265; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 32 $\frac{1}{4}$  acres. The church is in the Norman style, with some portions of early English, and has an hexagonal tower; a gallery has been lately built.

SWINDON, a liberty, in the parish of WOMBOURN, union, and S. division of the hundred, of SEISDON, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Wombourn; containing 419 inhabitants. This liberty, commonly called Swin, comprises 1773a. 2r. 13p., and is situated on the river Smestall, near which are iron-works and several corn-mills. A large common was inclosed in 1796, and is now good turnip and barley land; the hilly parts of the liberty have been planted, and are very picturesque. The tithes have been commuted for land.

SWINDON (*HOLY ROAD*), a market-town and parish, in the union of HIGHWORTH and SWINDON, hundred of KINGSBRIDGE, Swindon and N. divisions of WILTS, 41 miles (N.) from Salisbury, and 81 (W.) from London; containing, with the tything of Eastcott, in 1841, 2459 inhabitants. This place, which is mentioned in Domesday book, is pleasantly situated on the summit of a considerable eminence, commanding beautiful views of parts of Berks and Gloucestershire. The principal street is wide, containing some good houses; the general aspect of the town is prepossessing, and there is an adequate supply of water of excellent quality. Extensive quarries are worked in the immediate vicinity, producing immense blocks of very superior stone, some of it of the species called Purbeck stone. The Wilts and Berks canal passes within half a mile of the town; and a reservoir covering about 70 acres, for its supply in dry seasons, is partly in the parish, adding greatly to the beauty of the scenery. The Great Western railway has a large station here, which combines the accommodations of a first-rate hotel, magnificently fitted up for passengers. Near the station are the locomotive works of the company, forming one of the most extraordinary establishments in the country, and employing between one and two thousand workmen. There are separate buildings for constructing and repairing engines, for the manufacture of carriages, for turning, and other innumerable departments; some of the buildings are from 400 to 500 feet long, and the works altogether are of a magnitude, and conducted with a system, which must be seen to be fully appreciated. The workmen have a mechanics' institute, with a library of 1000 volumes. A branch railway diverges from Swindon to Cheltenham.

The market is on Monday, and on every second Monday for cattle; the latter is termed the great market, and a corn-market has been established since the opening of the railway, at which considerable business is transacted. Fairs are held on the Monday before April 5th, the second Monday after May 12th, the second Monday after September 11th, and the second Monday in December, for cattle of all kinds, pedlery, &c. The

petty-sessions for the Swindon division of the hundred take place here. The powers of the county debt-court of Swindon, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Highworth and Swindon, and that of Cricklade and Wootton-Basset. The parish comprises 3135a. 1r. 31p., of which about 739 acres are arable, 2280 meadow and pasture, and 29 wood; the soil in the centre of the parish, on the hill on which the town stands, is sand, but all below and around is clay. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £302; impropiator, Col. Vilett. The church belonged to the priory of Southwick, Hants, by which establishment the living was endowed with the small tithes in 1359. St. Mark's church, near the railway station, was consecrated in April 1845: the living is in the patronage of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. A free school, established in 1764, is supported partly by an endowment of about £40 per annum; in 1837, a national school was erected, and the two establishments were united.

SWINDON, a hamlet, in the township and parish of KIRKBY-OVERBLOW, Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 6 miles (W. by S.) from Wetherby; containing 43 inhabitants. It comprises 887a. 2r. 22p. of land, the property of the Earl of Harewood, and is on the north side of the river Wharfe, and on the road from Harewood to Ripley, one mile west of Kirkby.

SWINE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of SKIRLAUGH, partly in the N., but chiefly in the Middle, division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK; containing, with the chapelries of Bilton and South Skirlaugh, and the townships of Benningholme with Grange, Coniston, Ellerby, Ganstead, Marton, North Skirlaugh, Thirtleby, Wyton, and part of Arnold, 1703 inhabitants, of whom 227 are in the township of Swine,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Hull. This place, which is of considerable antiquity, belonged at the time of the Domesday survey to the archbishops of York, under whom the manor was held successively by the Hiltons, Meltons, D'Arcys, and Micklethwaytes, from which last it passed to the family of the Earl of Shaftesbury, the present proprietor. In the reign of Stephen a convent for Cistercian nuns was founded here by Robert de Verli, and dedicated to St. Mary; the church and part of the conventual buildings were greatly damaged by fire in 1387, but the establishment continued till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £134. 6. 9. The parish comprises by admeasurement 13,530 acres, of which about one-third are arable, 200 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the surface is generally level, and the soil rich. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £102; patrons, the Wilberforce family; impropiator, the Earl of Shaftesbury. The church comprises the chancel of the ancient conventual church, to which aisles have been added; the tower was rebuilt in 1787: the east window, of seven cinquefoiled lights, enriched with bold tracery, is of lofty dimensions, and rises above the roof of the chancel, which has been lowered. There is a chapel of ease at North Skirlaugh; and at Bilton is a separate incumbency. In the village is a place of worship for Wes-



leyans. The shaft of an ancient cross is still remaining, apparently of the same date as the convent. On the north-west of the village is an inclosure of about 10 acres, supposed to have been a Roman camp; the ramparts and fosse are still discernible, and in a field near the site, a Roman urn has been discovered by the plough, containing numerous copper coins in good preservation.

SWINEFLEET, a chapelry, in the parish of WHITGIFT, union of GOOLE, Lower division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, W. riding of YORK,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. S. E.) from Goole; containing 1145 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the river Ouse, and contains by computation 1750 acres of fertile land, of level surface. The village, which is spacious and well built, consists of a long range of houses on the banks of the Ouse, and was formerly of some importance. Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, and lord of this place as part of the honour of Pontefract, obtained for the inhabitants the grant of a market on Thursday, and of a fair for three days commencing on the morrow after the Exaltation of the Cross; but both have been long discontinued. The chapel, built about 80 years since, is a very homely structure: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £127; patron, the Vicar of Whitgift; impropriator, A. R. Worsop, Esq. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

SWINESHEAD (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of ST. NEOT'S, hundred of LEIGHTONSTONE, county of HUNTINGDON, though locally in the hundred of STODDEN, county of BEDFORD,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from the town of Kimbolton; containing 294 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 13. 6½., and in the gift of the Duke of Manchester; the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1808.

SWINESHEAD (*St. Mary*), a decayed market-town and a parish, in the union of BOSTON, wapentake of KIRTON, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, 7 miles (W. by S.) from Boston; containing, with the chapelry of Chapel-Hill, 2079 inhabitants. An abbey for Cistercian monks was founded here by Robert de Greslie, in 1134, the revenue of which at the Dissolution was valued at £175. 19. 10. Many valuable coins and several skeletons have been dug up near the spot: in 1825, on sinking a well, a skeleton was discovered which measured six feet four inches. King John, in passing the Cross Keys Wash, near this place, lost his carriages and baggage, and escaped to the monastery only with his life. The ruins of the monastery have entirely disappeared, though its site is still pointed out; a mansion, recently modernised, was erected with a portion of its materials, about two centuries and a half since. The sea formerly flowed up to the town: near the market-place was a harbour; and about fifty years since, a bridge was taken down which crossed a river then navigable for small craft, but now choked up. The South Forty-foot and other drains run through the parish. An act was passed in 1840, for the more effectual drainage of certain lands. The market, now nearly disused, is on Thursday; and a fair is held on October 2nd. The parish comprises 6725 acres; the surface is flat, and the soil varies in different parts, containing portions of loam, sand, and clay. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 9.; net

income, £240; patrons and impropriators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1773; the glebe contains about 60 acres. The church is a handsome edifice, with a lofty spire. At Chapel-Hill is a separate incumbency. A free school was founded in 1720, by Thomas Cowley, Esq., who endowed it with land producing £35 per annum, together with a small surplus for clothing the poor, who also receive £200 a year from bequests. About a quarter of a mile north-westward of the town is a circular Danish encampment, called the Man-war-rings, about 60 yards in diameter, and surrounded by a double fosse.

SWINESIDE, a hamlet, in the chapelry of HORSEHOUSE, parish of COVERHAM, union of LEYBURN, wapentake of HANG-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 7 miles (S. W.) from Middleham. The tithes are attached to the church of Coverham, and a considerable portion of the lands to that of Spennithorne. In 1692, Thomas Foster left an estate here, one-fourth to the incumbent of the parish for his own use, and the other three-fourth parts to him and the churchwardens for distribution among the poor. An allotment of 3 acres was made to the property on the inclosure of the moor.

SWINETHORP, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Higher division of the wapentake of BOOTHBY-GRAFFO, parts of KESTIVEN, union and county of LINCOLN, 7 miles (W. by S.) from Lincoln; containing 67 inhabitants. It comprises 1050 acres, of which about 50 are woodland. The soil is in some parts a friable clay, but in general a sandy loam; coal of very considerable thickness has been found, but never worked. The Jungle, a mansion of curious exterior, and deeply embosomed in wood, is the seat of the lord of the manor.

SWINETHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of SNELAND, W. division of the wapentake of WRAGGOE, parts of LINDSEY, union and county of LINCOLN; containing 19 inhabitants.

SWINFEN, a hamlet, in the parish of WEEFORD, union of LICHFIELD, S. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. E. by S.) from Lichfield; containing 95 inhabitants. Swinfen Hall, a magnificent structure built by Mr. Wyatt, father of the celebrated architect, stands in a well-wooded park with a fine lawn and lake, and commands an extensive view of the country around Lichfield.

SWINFORD, a tything, in the parish of CUMNER, union of ABINGDON, hundred of HORMER, county of BERKS; containing 48 inhabitants.

SWINFORD (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of LUTTERWORTH, hundred of GUTHLAXTON, S. division of the county of LEICESTER,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by S.) from Lutterworth; containing 444 inhabitants. The river Avon separates the parish from Stanford, in the county of Northampton. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 7. 11., and has a net income of £216; the patronage and impropriation belong to the Baroness Braye. The church is an ancient structure with a tower.

SWINFORD, KING'S (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of STOURBRIDGE, N. division of the hundred of SEISDON, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Dudley; containing 22,221 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the roads from Dudley to Stourbridge, and from Wolverhampton



to Worcester, comprises by admeasurement 7315 acres, of which 3510 are arable, 1607 meadow and pasture, 454 woodland and plantations, and the remainder common and waste. The scenery is greatly diversified, and enlivened by numerous tastefully-embellished demesnes, some of which abound with stately and valuable timber. Prestwood is an elegant mansion beautifully situated in an extensive park separated from the parish of Kinfares by the river Stour. Fir-Tree House, Summer Hill, Ashwood House, and Wordsley House, are good residences; and Lawns-Wood is a handsome structure in the Italian style, erected at a cost of £20,000, on an eminence commanding some fine views, and in a demesne which has been much improved.

The situation of King's-Swinford in a country abounding with iron and coal, has given rise to the establishment of extensive manufactures, the principal being those of iron, tin, and glass. Facility of conveyance is afforded by the Dudley and Stourbridge and the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canals, which both pass through the parish, and to the latter of which a railway from the principal mines was constructed by the late Earl of Dudley. In 1845 an act was passed for a railway from Oxford to Wolverhampton, with a branch of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles to King's-Swinford. The Oak-Farm Company's iron and steel works were established in 1835, for the manufacture of all kinds of iron and steel goods, including those for which patents had been granted to James Boydell, Esq., the managing partner. The Corbyn's-Hall collieries and iron-works were established in 1818, and afford employment to about 800 persons. The Lays iron and coal mines, established in 1835, give occupation to 450 persons; and in the Brockmore iron and tin works, established in 1844, 300 persons are engaged. There are also some extensive works for blue brick and tiles, which are remarkable for their durability in subterraneous buildings; some potteries for stone ware and earthenware of every kind; a wire-mill, and manufactories for nails, chains, and scythes. A court leet and court baron are held annually for the manor, and the inhabitants claim exemption from tolls under charter of Queen Elizabeth, confirmed by Charles I. Petty-sessions are held every Monday and Thursday, and a copyhold court occasionally.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 13. 4., and in the gift of Lord Ward: the tithes have been commuted for £800, and the glebe comprises 165 acres. The church, erected in 1831, at a cost of £10,000, on a site at Wordsley given by the late Earl of Dudley, is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and, by a special act of parliament, has been made the mother church: the parsonage-house, erected in 1838, is also a handsome building. The former parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, and now a chapel, is an ancient edifice, with a massive tower, and contains monumental inscriptions to the families of Corbyn, Scott, Hodgetts, and Bendy: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £450; patron, Lord Ward. There are churches at Brierly-Hill, Brockmoor, Pensnett, and Quarry-Bank. The Baptists, Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans, have places of worship. Holbeche House, in the parish, was the residence of Sir Stephen Littleton, who, being concerned in the gunpowder plot, fled for concealment to Rowley Regis. It was then occupied

by Catesby and other conspirators, who defended it as their last retreat, against the sheriff of Worcester; but by the blowing up of their powder, Catesby and Piercy with two others were killed on the spot, several were dreadfully burnt, and those who made their escape were afterwards taken and publicly executed. On Ashwood Heath are some remains of a Roman encampment; and the spa called Ladywell is partly in the parish.

SWINFORD, OLD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of STOURBRIDGE, partly in the S. division of the hundred of SEISDON, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, but chiefly in the Lower division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Stourbridge and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER; containing, with the hamlet of Amblecoat, and the townships of Lye, Stourbridge, Wollaston, and Wollescote, 17,483 inhabitants, of whom 2220 are in Upper Swinford township, 1 mile (S. S. E.) from Stourbridge. The parish comprises by measurement 3212 acres, of which  $869\frac{1}{2}$  are in Upper Swinford. The inhabitants are partly employed in the making of nails, which is carried on to a considerable extent, and in various branches connected with the trade of Stourbridge. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 6. 8.; net income, £781; patron, Lord Ward: the tithes, with the exception of those for Amblecoat, were commuted for land in 1780. The body of the church was rebuilt in 1843, at a cost of £4900, raised by subscription and the profits of sermons published by the rector, aided by grants from the Incorporated and Worcester Diocesan Societies: the edifice is of stone, and in the style of the 13th century; it contains 1432 sittings, of which 756 are free. There are also churches at Stourbridge, the Lye, and Amblecoat. The Blue-coat hospital here, founded by Thomas Foley, Esq., ancestor of the noble family of that name, and endowed by him with estates now producing nearly £2300 per annum, is a commodious brick edifice, somewhat in the style of a college, pleasantly situated on the road to Bromsgrove; the number of boys is 70, and they are all boarded. A school near Red-Hill is supported with endowments made by John Wheeler and Henry Glover, Esqrs., the former of whom granted property for the instruction of twenty boys, and the latter bequeathed £400, since laid out in land, for six boys; two scholars have since been added by the governors of Stourbridge grammar school, who are the trustees, and the boys on the foundation of both these charities are taught by the same master. What is left of Glover's endowment, after all necessary charges for the school are paid, is distributed amongst the poor of that part of the parish which is in the county of Worcester.

SWINGFIELD (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of ELHAM, hundred of FOLKESTONE, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, 5 miles (N.) from Folkestone; containing 323 inhabitants. The parish is situated near the road from Folkestone to Canterbury, and comprises 2606 acres, of which 582 are common or waste now inclosed, and 466 in wood. Under the act of 1840 for the inclosure of the waste, 5 acres were allotted for recreation. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £52. 10.; patron and impropiator, Sir John W. E. Brydges, Bart. A preceptory of Knights Templars was founded here before 1190, to which Sir Waresius de Valoniis and others were considerable benefactors; it subsequently passed to the Knights of St. John of Jeru-



saalem, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £87. 3. 3. On Swingfield common, during the agitations of 1745, the neighbouring nobility, gentry, and yeomen, to the number of several thousands, supplied with arms and ammunition, assembled to oppose an expected invasion on the coast of Kent.

SWINHOE, a township, in the parish of BAMBROUGH, N. division of BAMBROUGH ward, union of BELFORD, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Belford; containing 118 inhabitants. It comprises 1476 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and the remainder good pasture land, with about 100 acres of plantation; the whole the property of Mr. Tewart, of Glanton, with the exception of 160 acres belonging to the Duke of Northumberland. The surface is undulated, and the soil a strong loam; coal and limestone are in abundance, and from the clay obtained here, draining-tiles are made. The sea bounds the township on the east. The tithes have been commuted for £50. 2. payable to the impropiators, and £12. 18. to the perpetual curate of Bambrough.

SWINHOPE (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 2 miles (N.) from Binbrooke; containing 117 inhabitants, and comprising 1306 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 17.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of G. Alington, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £226. 7. 7., and there are  $15\frac{1}{2}$  acres of glebe.

SWINNERTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of STONE, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. N. W.) from Stone; containing 961 inhabitants. The parish comprises 6400 acres, whereof 1300 are wood and unclosed common; of the arable land, the larger part is adapted for barley and turnips, and the rest for wheat, beans, &c. The surface is undulated, and the scenery and views are rich and varied. The river Sow runs along the boundary on the west, and the roads from Stone to Chester and from Newcastle to Eccleshall pass through the parish; the Trent and Mersey canal flows three miles eastward of the village, and the Liverpool and Birmingham railway is distant two miles. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 2. 6.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Christopher Dodsley: the glebe consists of 70 acres, with an excellent rectory-house. The church is an ancient fabric, built at different times: in the vestry, which is used as a parochial school, is a colossal figure of Our Saviour pointing to the wound in his side; this figure was discovered buried at a short distance from its present situation, and is supposed to have been secreted there during the Reformation. A Roman Catholic chapel is attached to Swinnerton Hall, the seat of Thomas Fitzherbert, Esq., the largest landowner in the parish.

SWINSTEAD (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BOURNE, wapentake of BELTISLOE, parts of KEST-EVEN, county of LINCOLN, 2 miles (S. E.) from Corby; containing 451 inhabitants. It comprises about 1710 acres, more than half of which is arable land, and the remainder pasture; the soil of a large part is wet and clayey, and the substratum solid rock. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 19. 7.; net income, £80; patron and impropiator, Lord Willoughby de Eresby. The tithes were

commuted for land and a money payment in 1777; the glebe contains about 100 acres. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SWINTON, a chapelry, in the township of WORSLEY, parish of ECCLES, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Manchester, on the road to Wigan. A large pile has been erected here of late years, by the guardians of the Manchester poor-law union, for training up orphans and other unprotected children. The building is in the Elizabethan style, of red brick with stone dressings, the main front being of imposing aspect, and 400 feet in length; it will accommodate a thousand children, and there are at present about half that number within the walls. The cost of erection was about £40,000. The chapel of Swinton, dedicated to St. Peter, is a cruciform structure, built by subscription in 1791, since which it has been twice enlarged. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Eccles; net income, £126. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, Unitarians; and a Church Sunday and infant school.

SWINTON, with WARTHERMASK, a township, in the parish of MASHAM, union of BEDALE, wapentake of HANG-EAST, N. riding of YORK, 1 mile (S. W.) from Masham; containing 214 inhabitants. The township comprises 1614*a.* 1*r.* 30*p.*, including the small hamlet of Roomer. Swinton Park is extensive, and has fine gardens and pleasure-grounds; the Hall is spacious and very handsome, in the Tudor style, with embattled towers and turrets. The village is seated on the west side of the river Ure. Large tracts of moor in the neighbourhood were brought into cultivation by the late Mr. Danby, who also planted many of the acclivities, and built a bridge over a deep glen. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £36; and the impropriate for £150, payable to Trinity College, Cambridge. Numerous relics of antiquity have been discovered in the neighbourhood, among which are the handle of a shield of gold, and a Roman battle-axe of brass.

SWINTON, a chapelry, in the parish of APPLETON-LE-STREET, union of MALTON, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Malton; containing 387 inhabitants. The township is situated south of the river Rye, and comprises by computation 810 acres of land: the village is distant about a mile eastward of Appleton. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

SWINTON, a chapelry, in the parish of WATH-UPON-DEARNE, union of ROTHERHAM, N. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Rotherham; containing 1660 inhabitants. It comprises 1603*a.* 1*r.* 10*p.*, of which 930 acres are arable, 521 meadow and pasture, 74 woodland, 64 in homesteads and orchards, and 11 canal. The manufacture of china and earthenware is carried on at the Don Pottery, which employs about 250 hands. A manufactory belonging to Earl Fitzwilliam, now closed, produced some years since a splendid dessert service for the royal table, and many articles of great taste and elegance for the nobility; the Rockingham porcelain, which obtained deserved celebrity, was manufactured here. Earthenware is also made at Kilnhurst, a small hamlet in the township, about a mile distant from the village, and where iron-works are likewise



carried on. The river Don, and the Dearne and Dove navigation, form a junction at Swinton; by the latter, coal is brought from the mines of Earl Fitzwilliam and others, in and near the celebrated Worsbro' Dale. The Midland railway, also, passes for a mile and a half through the chapelry, and has a station here, from which passengers for Doncaster and other places are conveyed by coach or passage-boats. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £160; patron, Earl Fitzwilliam. The chapel, dedicated to St. Margaret, was rebuilt in 1817, at a cost of £6300, of which £4500 were given, with the site, by Earl Fitzwilliam; it is in the later English style, has a square tower, with pinnacles, and contains 500 sittings. Two beautiful Norman arches were taken from the old building, one of which forms the entrance from the churchyard to the parsonage-house. The Wesleyans and Independents have each a place of worship. A national school, also used for divine service on alternate Sundays, was opened at Kilnhurst in January 1836. Charles Green, who accompanied Captain Cook as astronomer, was a native of Swinton.

SWITHLAND (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of BARROW-UPON-SOAR, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Mountsorrel; containing 306 inhabitants. It consists of about 1600 acres. The soil in some parts is clay, resting upon marl, and in others a light cold earth, underlaid with sand and stones. The surface is pleasingly undulated, and the scenery is beautiful, comprising rocky projections ornamented with wood, and the romantic outline of the Charnwood Forest hills, which, with neighbouring parks and plantations, embrace nearly two sides of the parish. Some of the inhabitants are employed in slate-quarries. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 4. 7., and in the gift of the Crown, with a net income of £300: there is a parsonage-house, with about 210 acres of land. The interior of the church was handsomely fitted up by Sir John Danvers, late lord of the manor.

SWYRE (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of BRIDPORT, hundred of UGGSCOMBE, Dorchester division of DORSET,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E.) from Bridport; containing 231 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the English Channel, and the village is situated about one mile from the coast. A fair was granted to the inhabitants in the 36th of Henry VIII. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 0. 5., and in the gift of the Duke of Bedford: the tithes have been commuted for £160, and the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church was consecrated in 1503; it has a lofty tower, and north and south porches. *Cornua Ammonis* and *Lapis Judaicus* are found, the latter exactly resembling half a peascod, and of a faint green hue. In different parts is dug a grey coarse marble full of shells, and which is of a black colour when polished.

SYDE, county of GLOUCESTER.—See SIDE.

SYDENHAM, a chapelry, in the parish and union of LEWISHAM, hundred of BLACKHEATH, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. E.) from London; containing 2915 inhabitants. This place, which previously consisted only of a few scattered dwellings, was brought into notice by the discovery, in 1640, of a saline chalybeate spring, whose waters, similar in their properties to those of Epsom, made it the occasional resort of invalids. The wells have fallen almost into

disuse, but the salubrity of the air, the pleasantness of its situation, and its proximity to the metropolis, have made Sydenham the permanent residence of numerous families of respectability, who have erected handsome seats and villas in its vicinity. The upper part of the common commands extensive and richly-varied prospects, and the surrounding scenery possesses much beauty; agreeable walks may be had, and the adjoining woods are frequented by parties from the metropolis on pleasure excursions. The London and Croydon railway intersects the chapelry, where a station has been established. A fair, chiefly for pleasure, is held on Trinity-Monday. The proprietary episcopal chapel here, of which the Rev. P. A. French appoints the minister, was originally a meeting-house, where Dr. John Williams, author of a Greek Concordance, officiated for many years. The district church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, was erected in 1831, at an expense of £9485, and is a handsome structure of Suffolk brick, ornamented with stone, in the later English style: it contains 1000 sittings, of which 500 are free; the nave is lighted by clerestory windows, and separated from the aisles by lofty piers and arches of graceful elevation. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £240; patron, the Vicar of Lewisham. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

SYDENHAM (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of THAME, hundred of LEWKNOR, county of OXFORD,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (E.) from Tetsworth; containing 438 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the gift of the Slater family; income, £100. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1823, under an inclosure act.

SYDENHAM-DAMAREL, or SOUTH SYDENHAM (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of TAVISTOCK, hundred of LIFTON, Lifton and Southern divisions of DEVON, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Tavistock; containing 369 inhabitants. The parish is separated from Cornwall by the river Tamar, and its northern extremity is crossed by the Tavistock and Launceston road. It comprises between 1000 and 1100 acres; the surface is hilly, and the soil in general a light earth. A mine of lead and copper was opened a few years since; slate is quarried, and also stone for building and for road-making. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 6. 8., and in the gift of John Carpenter, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £165, and there is a parsonage-house, with a glebe of about 80 acres. The church is a small handsome edifice.

SYDERSTONE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of DOCKING, hundred of GALLOW, W. division of NORFOLK, 7 miles (W. N. W.) from Fakenham; containing 504 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Fakenham to Docking, and comprises 2511 acres, of which 2246 are arable, 62 pasture, and 203 heath or common. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 13. 4.; net income, £534; patron, the Marquess of Cholmondeley: there is a parsonage-house, with a glebe of 45 acres. The church is chiefly in the decorated and later styles. Here are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

SYDLING (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish and liberty, in the union of CERNE, Cerne division of DORSET, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Cerne; containing 675 inhabitants. It comprises 4980a. 2r. 32p., of which about 1962 acres are arable, 2778 pasture, and 179 woodland. The living



is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 1. 0½.; net income, £169; patrons and impro-priators, the Warden and Fellows of Winchester College. The great tithes have been commuted for £513, and the appropriate glebe contains 6¾ acres. The church is a neat structure in the later English style, with a high embattled tower; the chancel was elegantly rebuilt by the late Sir William Smith. At Hilfield, in the parish, is a chapel of ease, erected about 1680. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a national school is supported by endowment.

SYDMONTON, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and hundred of KINGSCLERE, Kingsclere and N. divi-sions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 7 miles (N. by E.) from Whitchurch; containing 151 inhabitants. The manor was given by Henry VIII. to the Kingsmill family, whose spacious mansion here was entirely re-modelled in 1837. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, and situated in the park, has a fine Norman arch sepa-rating the chancel from the nave.

SYERSCOTE, a township, in the parish and union of TAMWORTH, N. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Tamworth; containing 46 inhabitants. It comprises 480 acres, of good strong wheat land, the property of Mr. Joseph Erpe.

SYERSTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, S. division of the wapentake of NEWARK and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 5¾ miles (S. W.) from Newark; containing 208 inhabitants. The living is annexed, with that of Coddington, to the vicarage of East Stoke: the tithes of Syerston were commuted for land and a money payment in 1792. The old Fosse-road passes through the parish, which is partly bounded by the river Trent.

SYKEHOUSE, a chapelry, in the parish of FISH-LAKE, union of THORNE, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Thorne, containing 628 inhabitants. The township is bounded by the Goole canal on the north; and, including the allotments awarded to it on the inclosure of Hatfield Chase, and Thorne Common, comprises an area of 4043*a.* 17*p.*, chiefly on the west side of the river Don. About one-fifth is in pasture; the soil is various, and the lands are mostly cultivated by their proprietors, by whom they have been much improved. The chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure of stone, to which a tower of brick was added in 1724: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patron, the Vicar of Fishlake. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. A school is partly supported by endowment; and £20 per annum are distributed among the poor.

SYLEHAM (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HoxNE, E. division of SUFFOLK, 3½ miles (S. W.) from Harleston; containing 399 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Wave-ney, which separates it from the county of Norfolk; it comprises 1600 acres, of which 30 are common or waste. Syleham Hall, an ancient building, formerly the pro-perty of the Barrys, is now the residence of the Rev. A. Cooper. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £70; patron and incumbent, the Rev. A. Cooper; im-propriators, Miss Doughty and others, whose tithes have been commuted for £245. The church is an ancient

edifice, partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style, with a circular tower. There was once a chapel at Esham, a hamlet in the parish.

SYMONDSBURY (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of BRIDPORT, hundred of WHITCHURCH-CANONICORUM, Bridport division of DORSET, 1¼ mile (W. N. W.) from Bridport; containing 1316 inhabitants. It is on the road from London to Exeter, and comprises about 4000 acres. The surface is marked by several conical hills; the soil in the low grounds is a strong clay, and in other parts loam and sand. The small river Simene runs through the lands. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £36. 3. 4., and in the gift of the family of Raymond: the tithes have been commuted for £770, and there is a parsonage-house, with a glebe of 160 acres. The church is a large cruciform structure, partly in the early and partly in the later English style, with a tower rising from the inter-section, and contains some monuments to the family of Syndercombe. In the neighbourhood are several springs slightly impregnated with iron.

SYMOND'S-HALL, with COMBE, a tything, in the parish of WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, union of DURSLEY, Upper division of the hundred of BERKELEY, W. divi-sion of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Wotton; containing 576 inhabitants.

SYNFIN, with ARLESTON, a liberty, in the parish of BARROW, union of SHARDLOW, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, 2½ miles (S. by W.) from Derby; containing 85 inhabitants.

SYRESHAM (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of BRACKLEY, hundred of KING'S-SUTTON, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 4 miles (N. E.) from Brackley; containing 889 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Brackley to Towcester, and comprises about 1770 acres. Stone is quarried for building and other purposes. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13: net income, £152; patron, C. C. Dormer, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1765: there is a parsonage-house, with 33½ acres of land. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The Rev. George Hammond, in 1755, be-queathed £400 for teaching fourteen boys; and in aug-mentation, Conquest Jones in 1773 left £100.

SYSONBY, a parish, in the union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of FRAMLAND, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 1 mile (W.) from Melton-Mow-bray; containing 68 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Melton-Mowbray; the vicarial tithes of Sysonby have been commuted for £130.

SYSTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of BARROW-UPON-SOAR, E. division of the hundred of GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 5¼ miles (N. N. E.) from Leicester; containing 1421 inha-bitants. It comprises by measurement 1768 acres; the soil is various, and in good cultivation: plaster of Paris of very fine quality is obtained. The manufacture of stockings affords employment to about 400 persons. The Leicester navigation and the Melton navigation both pass through the parish. The Midland Railway Com-pany have a station at Syston, for their Rugby and Derby line; and here commences their Syston and Peterborough line, for which an act was passed in 1845, and which is 47¾ miles in length. The living is a dis-charged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 2. 7.



net income, £115; patrons and impropriators, the University of Oxford: the glebe comprises  $7\frac{1}{2}$  acres, with a house. The church contains 700 sittings. There are places of worship for Particular Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans.

SYSTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of NEWARK, wapentake of LOVEDEN, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Grantham; containing 226 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by the Ermin-street, and comprises 1864*a.* 3*r.* The Hall, which stands on the summit of a hill, and commands very extensive prospects, is surrounded by a beautiful park and gardens, containing together more than 500 acres: the library is one of the finest collections in the country. The living is a vicarage; net income, £83; patron and impropriator, Sir J. C. Thorold, Bart. The church has portions in the Norman and early English styles; in the chancel are four mural monuments to members of the Thorold family. The church and burial-ground, with the distant woods of Jericho, are celebrated by Sir Walter Scott, under the name of Willingham, in his *Heart of Mid-Lothian*.

SYWELL (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGBOROUGH, hundred of HAMFORDSHOE, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 6 miles (N. E.) from Northampton, on the road to Stamford; containing 211 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 1950 acres, exclusively of 127*a.* 24*p.* occupied by Sywell woods: stone is quarried for the roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 1. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £492; patron, Earl Brownlow. There is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 70 acres. The church is an ancient structure with a tower; the eastern window is of stained glass, inserted at the expense of the Hon. and Rev. H. C. Cust, the rector: the interior of the edifice was entirely renovated in 1838.

## T

TABLEY INFERIOR, a township, in the parish of GREAT BUDWORTH, union of ALTRINCHAM, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 2 miles (S. W. by W.) from Knutsford; containing 134 inhabitants. The township comprises 2019 acres, one-fourth in tillage, and the rest pasture; the soil is clay. Tabley House, the seat of Lord de Tabley, is replete with natural and artificial embellishments. The ancient house, the former seat of the family, is, with good taste, preserved; it is a fine specimen of the old habitations of the aristocracy of the country, and is situated on an island. Near it is an ancient chapel, in which service is regularly performed. The first peer, who received the title in 1826, was distinguished for his munificent patronage of the fine arts, and his encouragement of native artists.

TABLEY SUPERIOR, a township, in the parish of ROSTHERN, union of ALTRINCHAM, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Knutsford; containing 510 inhabitants. It comprises 2428 acres, partly a clay and partly a sand soil; the surface is generally level, and the farms are principally pastured for the dairy. A Roman way called Holford-street passes through the township in its

course from Manchester to Northwich, and here are the ruins of an ancient chapel called, from its situation by the road side, "The chapel in the street."

TACHBROOK, BISHOP'S (*St. Chad*), a parish, in the union of WARWICK, partly in the Kenilworth division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, but chiefly in the Warwick division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by W.) from Leamington, on the road to Banbury; containing 723 inhabitants, of whom 648 are in the township. The parish comprises by computation 3200 acres. The surface is boldly undulated, and the soil in general a strong clayey earth, forming good corn land; three-fourths are arable. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 13. 4.; net income, £293; patron, the Bishop of Lichfield: there are about 4 acres of glebe, and a house. The church has a fine tower. A school, erected in 1771, is endowed with £39 per annum.

TACHBROOK-MALLORY, a hamlet, in the parish of BISHOP'S-TACHBROOK, union of WARWICK, Kenilworth division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, S. division of the county of WARWICK; containing 75 inhabitants, and comprising 942 acres.

TACKLEY (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of WOODSTOCK, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. E.) from Woodstock; containing 583 inhabitants. It comprises 2825 acres, of which 154 are common or waste. Earth of a peculiar quality, used for flooring barns, cottages, &c., abounds in the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 9. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of St. John's College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £750; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains  $56\frac{1}{4}$  acres. The church is an ancient cruciform structure, chiefly in the early English style. There are places of worship for Wesleyans. The Roman Akeman-street passes through the parish, and separates the two manors of the Duke of Marlborough, and Sir Henry Dashwood, Bart., in the latter of which two gateways of an ancient mansion built by the Harborne family still remain.

TACOLNESTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of DEPWAD, E. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Wymondham; containing 518 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from New Buckenham to Norwich. The Hall, a fine brick mansion, is a good specimen of the domestic style prevalent in the 17th century; it is said to have been built in 1670, by the Browne family, who then held the estate. Edward I. granted to John de Uvedale a market to be held on Wednesdays, and two yearly fairs, all of which have fallen into disuse. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the patronage of Mrs. Warren; net income, £498. The parsonage-house, a neat and commodious mansion, has been much improved by the Rev. W. Corbould; the glebe consists of about 33 acres. The church is partly in the early and partly in the later English style, and contains monuments to the Knipe and Gobbet families. At the inclosure, 10 acres of land were allotted to the poor. John Tasephans, prior of the Carmelite friary at Norwich, a learned and pious divine, and a powerful orator, was born here in 1404.

TADCASTER (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, chiefly in the Upper division of the wapentake of



**BARKSTONE-ASH**, but partly in the W. division of **AINSTY** wapentake, W. riding of **YORK**; containing, with the townships of **Catterton**, **Oxton**, and **Stutton** with **Hazlewood**, 3188 inhabitants, of whom 2693 are in the town, 867 being in East and 1826 in West **Tadcaster**, 10 miles (S. W.) from **York**, and  $189\frac{1}{2}$  (N. N. W.) from **London**. This place was the Roman station *Calcaria*, so named from the soil abounding with calx, or limestone; and was one of the out-ports, or gates, on the Consular way, to the Romans' chief military station, *Eboracum* (**York**). Under the name *Calca-cester* Bede relates that Heina, the first who assumed the habit of a nun in this country, retired hither, and built a residence. In all the great civil wars, **Tadcaster** was regarded as a post of considerable importance, and the possession of it was repeatedly contested. On the appointment of the Earl of Newcastle to the command of the royal army, in 1642, he advanced from **York** towards the town, with 4000 men and seven pieces of cannon, and commenced an attack on the enemy's works, which lasted without intermission from eleven in the morning to five in the afternoon. His ammunition being then exhausted, he desisted from the assault, in expectation of a fresh supply from **York**, before the following morning; but during the night, Sir Thomas Fairfax, who was posted here with 700 men, drew them off to **Cawood** and **Selby**, and left the royalists in possession.

The town is situated on the navigable river **Wharfe**, over which is a very handsome stone bridge, considered the finest in the county, erected in the beginning of the last century. As a public thoroughfare, it is much frequented; it contains numerous inns and hotels, and on the river are several flour-mills. The streets are arranged on each side of the stream; the houses are neat and modern. The walks near the **Wharfe** are highly interesting, and have been greatly improved. There is a station on the **York** and **North-Midland** railway at **Bolton-Percy**, within three miles: the **Harrogate** and **Kirk-Fenton** railway, opened in August 1847, runs by the town; and the direct **York** and **Leeds** line also passes in its vicinity. The market is on Wednesday: fairs are held on the last Wednesdays in the months of May and October, for cattle and sheep; and in November, for hiring servants. The parish comprises 7379*a.* 15*p.*; the soil is generally fertile, and the substratum abounds with freestone of admirable quality, of which one quarry, called the **Jackdaw Crag**, belonging to the **Vavasour** family, supplied stone for the erection of **York Minster**, and also materials for its repair after the conflagration in 1829. The scenery in many parts is beautiful. **Grimston Hall**, the seat of Lord **Howden**, is a splendid mansion, finely situated about two miles from the town, in a demesne commanding good views.

The **LIVING** is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 4. 9½.; net income, £240; patron, Col. **Wyndham**; impropriator, **Thomas Shann, Esq.** The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a fine tower. There are places of worship for Independents, Inghamites, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans. The grammar school, and an hospital for four men, were founded, and endowed with lands and the sum of £600, by Dr. **Oglethorpe**, Bishop of **Carlisle**, and the foundation was confirmed by licence in the 5th of Philip and Mary; the annual income is £120. A parochial school is supported; and forty girls are

instructed by four women, almshouse pensioners, on the foundation of Mrs. **Henrietta Dawson**, who bequeathed £15 per annum to ten widows, and £10 a year to ten spinsters, with an additional £5 per annum, and £3 for coal, to each of the four women for teaching the children. A Sunday school, in connexion with the Established Church, was built by subscription in 1788, on a plot of ground given by the Earl of **Egremont**; Miss **Hill** has endowed it with £15 per annum. Roman coins have been found at different times; and outside part of the town are some vestiges of a trench, which is supposed to have been thrown up in the reign of **Charles I.**

**TADDINGTON**, a chapelry, in the parish and union of **BAKEWELL**, hundred of **HIGH PEAK**, N. division of the county of **DERBY**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. W.) from **Tideswell**; containing, with the township of **Priestcliffe**, 499 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £87; patron, the Vicar of **Bakewell**; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of **Lichfield**. The chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, is fast going to decay: near it is the mutilated shaft of an ancient cross. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A school, erected in 1805, is supported by a rent-charge of £15, the bequest of **Michael White** in 1798.

**TADDINGTON**, a hamlet, in the parish of **STANWAY**, union of **WINCHCOMB**, Upper division of the hundred of **TEWKESBURY**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**; containing 65 inhabitants.

**TADLEY** (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **KINGSCLERE**, hundred of **OVERTON**, **Kingsclere** and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 7 miles (N. N. W.) from **Basingstoke**; containing 817 inhabitants. It is on the road from **Basingstoke** to **Aldermaston**, and comprises about 2000 acres, of which 700 are common. A large number of brooms are made here. The living is annexed to the vicarage of **Overton**: the tithes have been commuted for £264, and the glebe contains about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acre. There is a place of worship for Independents.

**TADLOW** (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of **CAXTON** and **ARRINGTON**, hundred of **ARMINGFORD**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. S. E.) from **Potton**; containing 173 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 17., and in the gift of the Master and Fellows of **Downing College**, **Cambridge**, who are the impropriators. The great tithes have been commuted for £5. 10., and those of the vicar for £125. 8.; there are 9 acres of glebe.

**TADMARTON** (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of **BANBURY**, hundred of **BLOXHAM**, county of **OXFORD**, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from **Banbury**; containing 404 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 2004*a.* 3*r.* 18*p.*, of which 1308 acres are arable, 591 pasture, and 80 wood, furze, &c. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 11. 0½.; net income, £307; patrons, the Provost and Fellows of **Worcester College**, **Oxford**. The church has a tower of three stages: the two lower are of the period of transition from the early English to the decorated; the upper stage is of the 15th century. The open sittings of the nave present some fine specimens of wood-carving, and the font is of good design. The work called **Tadmarton Castle**, and an adjacent one in **Hook-Norton** parish, called **Hook-Norton Barrow**, of both which there are vestiges, are supposed by some to have been raised by the Danes.



when, in 914, they plundered this part of the county, and advanced with great havoc to Hook-Norton, where they killed many of the Saxons.

TAKELEY (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of DUNMOW, hundred of UTTLESFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 4 miles (W.) from Dunmow; containing 899 inhabitants. This parish, which had formerly a very extensive forest, comprises 3155*a.* 4*p.*, whereof about 2408 acres are arable, 486 meadow, and 106 wood. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of London. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £654. 10., and the vicarial for £220; £105. 10. are paid to certain impropiators: a glebe belonging to the appropriator and impropiators contains 22*a.* 38*p.*, and the vicar has 1*a.* 1*r.* 22*p.* The church is an ancient edifice of stone, with a south aisle, in which is a sepulchral chapel belonging to the Bassingbourne estate. A small priory was founded at Takeley in the reign of Henry I., as a cell to the abbey of St. Valery, in Picardy. Dr. Robert Fowler, Archbishop of Dublin, was buried here October 19th, 1801.

TALATON (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of HONITON, hundred of HAYRIDGE, Collumpton and N. divisions of DEVON, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Ottery St. Mary; containing 462 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2100 acres, of which 87 are common: the London and Exeter road runs through it. Escott House, here, which was destroyed by fire in 1808, was erected in the reign of James II.; and several of the men employed in the work were tried by Judge Jefferies, and sentenced to be hanged in the parish, for having joined in Monmouth's rebellion. George III., and three of the princesses, were entertained in the mansion by Sir George Young, Bart., on the 14th of August, 1780. Escott is now the seat of the Kennaway family. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £32. 3. 1½., and in the gift of the Rev. R. P. Welland: the tithes have been commuted for £333; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 62 acres. The church is in the later English style, with a very handsome tower, and contains several canopied niches having figures of saints, and a beautiful wooden screen, with a flight of stone steps leading to a rood-loft. A church was erected at Escott, by Sir J. Kennaway, at an expense of more than £2000, and consecrated on the 8th of May, 1840; the east and west windows, of large dimensions, are embellished with painted glass. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Founder. Dr. Thomas Sprat, Bishop of Rochester, was born here in 1636, his father being rector. Southcote, in the parish, was the occasional residence of Sir William Pole, the antiquary.

TALK-O'-TH'-HILL, a chapelry, in the parish of AUDLEY, union of NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Newcastle; containing 1611 inhabitants. The tradition with respect to the name of this place is, that Charles I. held a "talk" or council of war here in the civil commotions of his reign. The township comprises 1740 acres, of which about a third is arable land; the surface generally is elevated, affording beautiful views of the Wrekin, the Welsh hills, the Peckforton range, and Beeston Castle, and including nine counties. Coal-mines are wrought, producing about 35,000 tons annually; and stone, of

very good quality, is quarried. The old road from London to Liverpool passed through the village; the altered road, avoiding the hill, passes half a mile to the east. The Trent and Mersey Canal Company have a wharf about a mile distant. In the centre of the village is a stone cross, where a market used to be held. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patron, the Vicar of Audley; impropiator, G. Tollet, Esq. The chapel is a small brick building, lately improved and repaired. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. A free school, built in 1760, is endowed with land producing £15 per annum; and there is a national school, founded by the late Rev. Thomas Garratt; also a dissenters' school. In the grounds of J. J. Caldwell, Esq., at Linley Wood, are evident remains of an encampment, supposed to be Roman, where many relics have been dug up. About a mile from the village is a spring, the water of which is of a blueish milky colour, strongly impregnated with sulphur, and much in request for cutaneous diseases; and near Bignall Hill is another spring, of nearly the same quality.

TALKIN, a township, in the parish of HAYTON, union of BRAMPTON, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 3 miles (S. E. by S.) from Brampton; containing 344 inhabitants. The township comprises 2357 acres, of which 1400 are common or waste land; it is bounded on the west by the river Gelt, and contains quarries of freestone and limestone, and some collieries. The tithes have been commuted for £33. 15. payable to an impropiator, £45. 10. to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, and £50 to the vicar of Brampton. Three valuable gold clasps were discovered in 1790, on Netherton farm, where a battle was anciently fought.

TALLAND (*ST. TALLAN*), a parish, in the union of LISKEARD, hundred of WEST, E. division of CORNWALL; containing, with the town of West Looe, and part of the village of Polperro, 1450 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1860*a.* 2*r.* 17*p.*, and is bounded on the south by the English Channel, and on the east by a small estuary called the Looe river, which is nearly dry at low water. Stone is quarried for the roads. A canal was constructed about the year 1830, from Moor's water, near Liskeard, to within two miles of West Looe, forming a communication with the river; and a new road has been made from the town towards Pelynt Church Town, from some parts of which the views are much admired. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; patron, N. Kendall, Esq.; impropiator, J. Graves, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £314. 14., and the vicarial for £136. A Roman Catholic chapel was lately erected by aid of a bequest from Sir Harry Trelawney.

TALLENTIRE, a township, in the parish of BRIDEKIRK, union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 3¼ miles (N. by W.) from Cockermouth; containing 246 inhabitants. Limestone is quarried and burned in the vicinity. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £104, and the vicarial for £23.

TALLINGTON (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of STAMFORD, wapentake of NESS, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Market-Deeping; containing 246 inhabitants. The river Welland, and a canal from Stamford to Boston, run through the southern part of the parish. The living is



a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 9. 8.; net income, £200; patron and impropiator, the Earl of Lindsey. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1801; the glebe contains about 120 acres. On the outside of the church, above the chancel is a rood bell, formerly rung at the elevation of the host. Edward Heron, in 1582, bequeathed some tenements and land to the parish, now producing, with an augmentation, £45 per annum.

TALWORTH, a hamlet, in the parish of LONG DITTON, union, and Second division of the hundred, of KINGSTON, E. division of SURREY,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. S. E.) from Kingston; containing 317 inhabitants. It is on the road from Kingston to Ewell, and is divided from other parts of the parish, by an intervening portion of the parish of Kingston. The place is of considerable antiquity, and mention of it occurs in Domesday book, in which the name is *Taleorde*; but the mansion-house of Talworth Court, situated here, has long dwindled into a mere farmhouse.

TAMERTON-FOLLIOTT (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of PLYMPTON *St. Mary*, hundred of ROBOROUGH, Midland-Roborough and S. divisions of DEVON, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Plymouth; containing 1214 inhabitants. This place, which is supposed by Camden to be the ancient *Tamara*, is delightfully situated on a creek of the river Tamar, and is inhabited by several respectable families. Warlegh House, a venerable mansion with a fine hall, has been the residence of the lords of the manor, from the reign of King Stephen; and the heronry, still existing as an appendage to the establishment, is among the indications of its former splendour. Maristow, the property of Sir Ralph Lopes, Bart., whose uncle, in 1789, had the honour of entertaining here George III. and three of the princesses, is a noble mansion with a chapel attached, in which divine service is regularly performed; the domain is extensive, and enriched with pleasingly diversified scenery. The parish comprises 4090 acres, of which 287 are common or waste. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 7. 8½., and in the patronage of the Crown; impropiators, G. Leach, Esq., and others. The great tithes have been commuted for £134, and the vicarial for £338. 10.; there is a vicarage-house, and the glebe contains 5 acres. The church has a remarkably fine tower, and among several handsome memorials of the Copleston, Bampfylde, and Radcliffe families, contains an ancient altar-tomb with the figures of an armed knight and his lady, supposed to represent Sir Ralph de Gorges and Ellen Folliott his wife. A free school was founded, and liberally endowed with land and money by Mary Deane, in 1734; the income is about £120 a year.

TAMERTON, NORTH (*St. Denis*), a parish, in the union of HOLSWORTHY, hundred of STRATTON. E. division of CORNWALL, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Holsworthy; containing 589 inhabitants. It comprises 4775 acres, of which 450 are common or waste. The surface is in general hilly; the soil, though various, is for the most part a poor clayey earth. The river Tamar and the Bude canal run through the parish, parallel with each other, from north to south. The living is a donative curacy; net income, £230; patrons, R. P. Coffin, Esq., and the Cowlard family: the glebe contains about 20 acres. There is a dilapidated chapel at Hornacot.

TAMHORN, an extra-parochial place adjacent to the parish of WHITTINGTON, in the union of LICHFIELD, N. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Tamworth; containing 5 inhabitants. The Birmingham and Fazeley canal passes in the vicinity, and on the east flows the river Tame. The estate comprises a wood of 108 acres, and a farm of 505 acres; and is the property of Sir Robert Peel, who in the year 1827 purchased it from Lord George Cavendish.

TAMWORTH (*St.*

*Edith*), a borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, partly in the N., and partly in the S., division of the hundred of OFFLOW, S. division of the county of STAFFORD; and partly in the Tamworth division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK; containing 7746 inhabitants, of



Corporation Seal.

whom 3789 are in the old borough, 24 miles (S. E. by E.) from Stafford, 28 (N. by W.) from Warwick, and 108 (N. W. by N.) from London. This town, which is considered the most ancient in the county of Stafford, derives its name from the river Tame, and from *Waert* or *Worthidge*, a water farm. It was the site of a Mercian fortification and royal residence, and was the seat of government under Offa, Cenwulf, Beornwulf, and others, at which period it had also a mint. Having been nearly destroyed by the Danes, it was rebuilt early in the 10th century, by Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great, who also erected a castle for its defence, which was for ages the seat of the lords of Tamworth, and was recently repaired as a private residence, though it is now uninhabited: the ancient fosse that surrounded the town, called the King's Dyke, is still visible.

The town is about equally divided between the counties of Stafford and Warwick, though commonly considered a Staffordshire place: it consists of good streets, and is situated near the confluence of the rivers Tame and Anker, which are crossed by bridges about a mile distant from the Coventry canal. The manufacture of paper and tape affords employment to several persons; and many others are engaged in raising fruit and vegetables: veins of coal are worked in the vicinity, and bricks and tiles of great durability are made from a clay which abounds in the district. Here is a station on the Birmingham and Derby railway: the highest embankment on the line, elevated 30 feet above the level of the surrounding country, is situated to the south of the town; and between Tamworth and Kingsbury the railway crosses the river Anker, by a beautiful viaduct of 18 arches of 30 feet span, and one oblique arch of 60 feet, the whole erected at a cost of £18,000. The first sod of the Trent-Valley railway was raised by Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M. P. for the borough, in November 1845, about half a mile from the town; the line was privately opened June 26th, 1847, when a grand banquet was given at Tamworth. In the town is a permanent library, under the direction of a committee; and a reading-room, with a collection of books, was established under the auspices of Sir Robert Peel, in 1841. The market is on



Saturday; fairs are held by charter on May 4th, July 26th, and October 24th, for cattle and merchandise, and there are five new fairs for the sale of cattle only. Till the passing of the Municipal act, the town was governed under a charter granted by Charles II. upon the surrender of one which had been conferred by Elizabeth. The government is now vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, and the total number of magistrates is four, but the county justices have concurrent jurisdiction. The borough returns two members to parliament. The elective franchise was extended in 1832, to the £10 householders of the entire parish, which was made to constitute the new borough, comprising an area of 11,000 acres, of which 4649 are in Warwickshire; the old boundaries included only 83 acres: the mayor is returning officer. The corporation hold courts leet and baron; and petty-sessions for the borough take place every alternate Wednesday. The powers of the county debt-court of Tamworth, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Tamworth. The town-hall is a handsome building in the market place.

The parish comprises the townships of Syerscote and Fazeley, and the chapelry of Wigginton, in the county of Stafford; and the townships of Amington with Stony-Delph, and Bolehall with Glascote, the liberty of the Castle, and the hamlet of Wilnecote with Dosthill, in the county of Warwick. The LIVING is a vicarage; net income, £170; patron, Admiral A'Court Repington. The church, situated in the county of Stafford, is spacious and handsome, with a fine tower, in which are two remarkable spiral staircases communicating with separate floors, their entrances being within and without the church, respectively. Beneath the edifice is a crypt, 33 yards long, filled with human bones. The building combines the decorated and later English styles, and has two Norman arches; the roof is of very fine carved oak. The church was formerly collegiate, and occupies the site of an ancient monastery: the foundation of the college, which consisted of a dean and six prebendaries, is uncertain, but is attributed, with the greatest probability, to the Marmions, who were owners of the castle. Queen Elizabeth broke up the deanery, and sold the land. Some tessellated pavement, now placed in front of the communion-table, was discovered a few years since, when the church was undergoing repair. At Fazeley, Wigginton, and Wilnecote, are separate incumbencies. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans; and a Roman Catholic chapel.

The free grammar school was refounded in the reign of Edward VI., and a stipend of £10. 13. 2½. was confirmed to the master from the revenues of the crown: in the reign of Elizabeth the town bailiffs were incorporated governors, and in 1677 the schoolroom was rebuilt. The revenue has been increased by various benefactors, and now amounts to £33. 11. Boys from the school are eligible to a scholarship at Catherine Hall, Cambridge, established by Mr. Frankland; and a native of the town to a fellowship in St. John's College, Cambridge, on the foundation of Mr. Bailey. A school was endowed with the interest of £6000 by the late Sir Robert Peel; and a new school-house, in the Elizabethan style, has been built by the present baronet: about 80

boys are clothed and educated. A free school for twelve boys and ten girls has an income of £20 per annum, partially arising from a bequest. In 1686, the Rev. John Rawlett bequeathed land and houses for teaching and apprenticing children; and there is an almshouse for fourteen men and women, endowed in 1678 by Thomas Guy, founder of Guy's Hospital, London, who represented the borough in seven parliaments, and in 1701 rebuilt the town-hall. The town is rich in charities of all kinds, an account of which has been published in a separate volume by the Commissioners of Charities. The poor-law union of Tamworth comprises 24 parishes or places, 11 of which are in Stafford, 10 in Warwick, and 3 in Derby; and contains a population of 12,897. Lord Thurlow was a representative of the borough until his elevation to the peerage, and continued recorder until his death. Tamworth confers the inferior title of Viscount on Earl Ferrers.

TANDRIDGE (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of GODSTONE, First division of the hundred of TANDRIDGE, E. division of SURREY, 2 miles (E. by S.) from Godstone; containing 674 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Guildford, by Godstone, to Maidstone; and the South-Eastern railway passes through it, south of Tilbusta Hill. Towards the north and south, the soil is clayey; in the middle, sandy. There are some good residences. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patron, C. H. Turner, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for £97. The church is an ancient edifice, with a tower surmounted by a spire of wood. A priory of Augustine canons, in honour of St. James, to which Odo de Damartin was a great benefactor, was founded in the time of Richard I., and at the Dissolution had possessions valued at £86. 7. 6. per annum. In the grounds of the priory are the lids of two stone coffins dug up here. In 1828 some silver and copper coins of Julius Cæsar and other Roman emperors were found.

TANFIELD, a chapelry, in the parish of CHESTER-LE-STREET, union of LANCHESTER, Middle division of CHESTER ward, N. division of DURHAM, 7 miles (S. W.) from Gateshead; containing 3000 inhabitants. This chapelry, which includes the lordship of Beamish and the constabulary of Lintz-Green, is bounded on the north by the river Derwent, and comprises 6863 acres, of which 700, chiefly arable land, are the property of the Marquess of Bute. The common, consisting of 1040 acres, was divided under an act of parliament, in 1800. The surface is irregularly broken into hills, and the soil generally poor and unproductive. The substratum is chiefly coal; and at Tanfield-Leigh, the marquess and his partners have a colliery of excellent steam-coal, which was opened in 1829, at a depth of 60 fathoms: it is extensively wrought, and the produce sent to Gateshead and South Shields, where it is shipped. The South Tanfield colliery is the property of Messrs. James Reid and Company, of Newcastle; the coal is good, and is shipped from the North dock at Sunderland. Tanfield arch, a stately structure of stone, was erected by certain of the coal-owners, at an expense of £12,000, to replace an arch of wood constructed for facilitating the transit of the coal wagons across a ravine; it is 130 feet in span, and rises from abutments 9 feet high to a height of 60 feet, forming a continuation of the level road. The village consists of houses irregularly built on the decli-



vity of a hill sloping to the north, and near the river Houghwell, which discharges itself into the Tyne a little above Gateshead. The manufacture of paper is carried on in two mills. Tanfield constituted a prebend in the collegiate church of Chester-le-Street, the dean of which was bound to maintain a chaplain here; and at the Dissolution, some provision was made out of the small tithes for the support of a perpetual curate. The chapel, dedicated to St. Margaret, was rebuilt by subscription, in 1749, with the exception of part of the chancel, in which is an ancient piscina: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Lord Ravensworth; net income, £140, with a glebe of two acres. The tithes, which are held by his lordship and others, have been commuted for £466.

TANFIELD, EAST, a township, in the parish of KIRKLINGTON, wapentake of HALLIKELD, N. riding of YORK,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Ripon; containing 38 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1160 acres, and is chiefly the property of the Marquess of Ailesbury. The tithes have been commuted for £228.

TANFIELD, WEST (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the wapentake of HALLIKELD, N. riding of YORK,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Ripon; containing 696 inhabitants. The village is pleasant, and well built. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 0. 5., and in the gift of the Marquess of Ailesbury: the tithes have been commuted for £415. 10.; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 63 acres. The church is an ancient structure, containing many curious monuments: attached to it was the chantry of Maud Marmion, founded in the time of Henry III., for a master, warden, and two brothers, to pray for the souls of Lord and Lady Marmion. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. On the bank of the river Ure, which is crossed by a bridge at this place, are the remains of a castle.

TANGLEY (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of ANDOVER, hundred of PASTROW, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Andover; containing 281 inhabitants. A fair for sheep is held on April 15th. The living is annexed to the rectory of Faccombe: the tithes have been commuted for £329. 12., and the glebe comprises  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acre. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

TANGMERE (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of WEST HAMPNETT, hundred of ALDWICK, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, 3 miles (E. by N.) from Chichester; containing 225 inhabitants. It comprises 728*a.* 1*r.*, of which about two thirds are arable, and the remainder meadow. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 5., and in the gift of the Duke of Richmond: the tithes have been commuted for £274; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 17 acres. The church is in the early English style, with a spire, and contains a Norman font: in the churchyard is a venerable yew-tree, 20 feet in girth at the height of a yard from the ground.

TANKERSLEY (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of WORTLEY, wapentake of STAINCROSS, W. riding of YORK; containing, with the chapelry of Wortley, 1802 inhabitants, of whom 812 are in Tankersley township,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S.) from Barnsley. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Don, and comprises about 8500 acres, of which 2500 are in the township of Tankersley,

and chiefly the property of Earl Fitzwilliam, who is lord of the manor. The soil is generally fertile, and in good cultivation. The surface is beautifully diversified with hill and dale, and the scenery abounds with pleasing features, of which the most interesting is the ruined Hall, consisting of a portion of one of the wings, situated in a spacious park well stocked with deer, and containing some of the most ancient and stately oak-timber in the county. On an eminence in the grounds, which are still preserved as an appendage to Wentworth, the principal seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, is a building in the Grecian style, commanding extensive prospects; and near it is the source of a rivulet which flows through the demesne. Ironstone and coal are abundant in the parish and vicinity, and a considerable number of the population are employed in mines. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 0.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .; patron, the Earl: the tithes have been commuted for £500, and the glebe consists of 90 acres. The church is a handsome structure, with a square embattled tower, and contains some work in the early English style. At Wortley is a separate incumbency. The poor have an estate producing £29 per annum.

TANNINGTON (*St. ETHELBERT*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HOXNE, E. division of SUFFOLK,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. W.) from Framlingham; containing 252 inhabitants. It comprises 1602 acres, of which 88 are common or waste. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Brundish annexed, valued in the king's books at £12. 10.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £196; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Rochester. The vicarial tithes of Tannington have been commuted for £83. 10., and the appropriate for £320.; the bishop has a glebe of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The rent of the town lands, £60 per annum, is applied to the repair of the church, and to general purposes.

TANSHELF, a township, in the parish of PONTEFRAC, Upper division of the wapentake of OSGOLD-CROSS, W. riding of YORK,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile (W. by S.) from Pontefract; containing 502 inhabitants. This township comprises 275 acres, and consists chiefly of neat houses and villas, occupied by families connected with Pontefract, to which it forms a pleasing appendage.

TANSLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of CRICH, union of BAKEWELL, hundred of WIRKSWORTH, S. division of the county of DERBY,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (E.) from Matlock; containing 549 inhabitants. A district church has been erected, the living of which is a perpetual curacy in the gift of the Vicar, with a net income of £100. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

TANSOR (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of OUNDLE, hundred of WILLYBROOK, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Oundle; containing 303 inhabitants. This parish, which lies on the right bank of the river Nene, comprises 1414*a.* 1*r.* 27*p.*; the soil is generally light and gravelly, and the lands are chiefly arable, with a portion of meadow and pasture. The village is pleasantly situated, and the surrounding scenery is enlivened with the graceful windings of the Nene, which in some parts is beautifully picturesque. From the higher grounds is obtained an interesting view of Oundle, Cotterstock, and the adjacent country, with the spire of Nassington and the massive tower of Wood-Newton in the distance. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at



£13. 12. 11.; net income, £283; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln: the tithes were commuted for land in 1777, and the glebe altogether comprises 233 acres. The church is an ancient structure, partly in the Norman and partly in the early and later English styles, with a low tower; it has twelve stalls of rich tabernacle work, removed from the collegiate church of Fotheringhay, and some fine specimens of screen-work. Among the several monuments are, a brass tablet with the effigies of John Colt, rector of the parish, of the date 1440; and a tablet of black marble to John Johnson, master of the free school of Fotheringhay, and rector of Tansor, who died in 1620. The principal charities are, the Town-land charity, consisting of 16 acres of land, the rent of which, payable half yearly, is distributed in coal and shoes by the rector and churchwardens; and three acres of land bequeathed by Mr. John Cave, the rent of which is distributed in food and clothing. Some lands in the parish of Cotterstock, producing a rental of £20, were bequeathed by Mr. Bellamy in 1819 for apprenticing poor boys of the parishes of Oundle, Tansor, Cotterstock, and Glapthorn.

TANTOBY, a hamlet, in the chapelry of TANFIELD, parish of CHESTER-LE-STREET, union of LANCHESTER, Middle division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 9 miles (S. W.) from Gateshead. The village is situated in an extensive coal district, and on the southern acclivity of a hill whence a fine prospect is obtained of the surrounding country.

TANWORTH (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of SOLIHULL, Henley division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (N. W. by N.) from Henley-in-Arden; containing 1925 inhabitants. This parish, which is near the road and the canal from Birmingham to Stratford, comprises, with the liberty of Monks-Ridings, 9400 acres of land, divided among several freeholders, of whom Edward Bolton King, Esq., is lord of the manor. There are 4668 acres of arable, and 3890 of pasture; the remainder of the area is composed of wood and waste grounds. The soil on one side of the parish is chiefly clay, and the lands are under good cultivation. Umberslade Hall, here, the seat of Mr. King, and formerly the residence of the Lords Archer, is a handsome mansion built in 1720 with stone from the quarry in the parish. The village is pleasantly situated; the manufacture of wick-yarn was once carried on in it to a considerable extent. A fair for cattle and sheep is held on the 23rd of April, and one at the end of September for hiring servants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of Viscount Holmesdale, who, with Mr. King, is impropiator: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £500, and the impropriate for £1223. An excellent vicarage-house has been built by the incumbent, the Rev. Dr. Saunders, master of the Charter-House school, London: the glebe comprises 40 acres. The church was originally a handsome structure in the decorated English style, but has been greatly impaired by injudicious alterations made within the last fifty years. A church has been erected at Salters-Street, *which see*; and two schools for boys, and two for girls, are supported out of bequests producing £150 per annum, the remainder of which is distributed to the poor. There is a place of worship for Independents.

TAPLOW (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of ETON, hundred of BURNHAM, county of BUCKINGHAM, 1 mile (E. N. E.) from Maidenhead; containing 744 inhabitants. The parish is separated from the county of Berks by the river Thames, on which is a large paper-mill; and the Great Western railway passes within half a mile of the church. Cleifden, here, was the residence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, during the infancy of their son, afterwards George III. The mansion at one time belonged to a member of the Hamilton family, who fought under the Duke of Marlborough, and who, on his return from the continent, indulged the fancy of figuring the battle of Blenheim, by plantations of trees, now in full vigour. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 18. 9., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £329. The church is a neat structure of brick, lately erected at some distance from the site of the old edifice, which was taken down, with the exception of part of the chancel and part of the west end of the nave, now forming a picturesque and interesting ruin.

TAPTON, a township, in the parish and union of CHESTERFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY, 1½ mile (N. E. by E.) from Chesterfield; containing 178 inhabitants.

TARBOCK, a township, in the parish of HUYTON, union of PRESCOT, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 3½ miles (S. S. E.) from Huyton, and 8 (E. by S.) from Liverpool; containing 740 inhabitants. Henry de Tarbock or Torbock, who was early the lord of Tarbock, Roby, Huyton, Knowsley, and other manors, had two sons. The elder of these, Robert, was sometimes distinguished by the Norman patronymic Fitz-Henry, which the English rendered Harrison, and sometimes was denominated from his principal residence, de Lathom; while Richard, the other son, inheriting Tarbock, designated himself from that estate. Henry Tarbock, in the 20th of Henry VII., held the manor as parcel of the manor of Knowsley. Sir Edward Tarbock was knighted at Whitehall by James I. in 1606. Henry Tarbock died 16th Charles I., holding lands in Sutton, but without property in Tarbock: the family is said to have lost the inheritance by gaming, and the lordship is now vested in the Earl of Sefton. The township comprises about 2245 acres, whereof 2200 are arable and pasture, and 25 woodland; the surface is flat, and the soil a strong clay, with some parts sandy. There is a red-sandstone quarry; coal is abundant, and many of the inhabitants are employed in the collieries. A brewery, established about eighty years ago, is conducted by Mr. George Fleetwood. The Huyton and Runcorn branch of the great North-Western railway passes through the township.

TARDEBIGG (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of BROMSGROVE, Upper division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Droitwich and Bromsgrove, and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Bromsgrove; containing, with the chapelry of Redditch, the hamlet of Bordesley, and the townships of Tutnall with Cobley, Bentley-Pauncefoot, and Webheath, 4877 inhabitants. This parish, the name of which signifies "the big tower," or "the tower on the hill," is situated on the road from Bromsgrove to Alcester, and comprises 10,832 acres of a very fertile but heavy clayey soil. About 3000 acres are woodland,



and the remainder arable and meadow in about equal portions. Hewell, the seat of the Hon. Robert Henry Clive, is situated here in a demesne highly embellished, in which is a lake of 30 acres; and Foxlydiate House, the property and residence of William Hemming, Esq., has neat pleasure-grounds and gardens attached. The Birmingham and Worcester canal and the Birmingham and Gloucester railway run through the parish. Fairs are held on the first Monday in August and the third Monday in September, for cattle. The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of Mr. and Lady Harriet Clive, to whom the impropriation also belongs: the great tithes have been commuted for £1254; and the vicarial tithes for £600, with a glebe of  $41\frac{1}{2}$  acres, and a house. The church, rebuilt in 1776, is an elegant structure in the Grecian style, with a very beautiful spire: it contains a monument to Sir Thomas Cookes, Bart., a former proprietor, and founder of Worcester College, Oxford; and another by Chantry to the late Earl of Plymouth, whose remains are interred in the family vault beneath. This edifice, and the chapel at Redditch, were built of excellent stone raised here. In the churchyard, from which a panoramic prospect is obtained, are some schools, prettily situated, rebuilt in 1843 at the expense of Lady Harriet Clive, and partly supported by her ladyship.

TARLETON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of ORMSKIRK, hundred of LEYLAND, N. division of the county of LANCASTER,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by E.) from Ormskirk; containing 1877 inhabitants. This place either gave its name to, or received its name from, an ancient family who had possessions here in the reign of Richard II.; they were succeeded by the Banastres, and the Hesketh family have been for centuries part lords of Tarleton, their present coparcener being George Anthony Legh Keck, Esq. The parish was formerly a chapelry in the parish of Croston. It comprises 5377 acres, whereof 2673 are arable, 2074 pasture, and 630 common or waste; the land is flat, and tolerably fertile, except to the west, where is a large quantity of bog, under which is found oak, elder, and various other kinds of trees. The river Douglas, which passes on the east, was rendered navigable here in 1727. The joint lords hold a court leet annually in October; and a fair for pedlery, under a charter granted by William III., is held on the 23rd and 24th of April: two other fairs granted by the same monarch have fallen into disuse. The living is a rectory, in the gift of the Rev. R. M. Master: the tithes have been commuted for £760, and there is a glebe of 38 acres, with a house. The church, consecrated in 1719, is a plain brick building cased with plaster; the interior is neat, and on the south and west sides is a gallery. A free school, built in 1650, is endowed with £30 per annum; and a national school, accommodating 200 children, is supported. A day school for both sexes has just been erected at the Holmes, by subscription of the landowners, aided by grants from the National Society and the Committee of Council on Education, on ground given by Mr. Keck; it accommodates 170 children, and it is intended to have it licensed for divine service. Some years ago, a labourer, in digging a copse, turned up a small leaden box without a lid, in which were contained about a hundred silver coins, all struck by the same die, and which probably had been secreted at the period of the Scottish rebellion.

TARNICAR.—See RAWCLIFFE, UPPER.

TARPORLEY (*St. Helen*), a market-town and parish, in the union of NANTWICH, First division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER; containing, with the townships of Eaton, Rushton, and Utkinton, 2546 inhabitants, of whom 1114 are in Tarporley township,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. S. E.) from Chester, and 172 (N. W.) from London. This place, which is situated on the road from Chester to London, has a neat appearance, and consists of one long well-paved street, terminated at the southern extremity by the ancient manor-house. The Chester and Crewe railway passes near the town. At the close of the 13th century, a grant of a market and fair was obtained by Hugh de Thorpley, proprietor of the manor; the market is on Thursday, and fairs are held on May 1st, the first Monday after August 24th, and on December 11th. The town was governed by a mayor from 1297 to 1348; two constables are now appointed. The township of Tarporley comprises 1109 acres, of which the prevailing soil is clay. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 3. 4., and in the joint patronage of Lord Alvanley, the Dean and Chapter of Chester, and Sir P. G. Egerton, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £700, and the glebe comprises 12 acres, with a house. The church is an ancient structure, of red stone, containing some good monuments to benefactors of the parish. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A school, situated in the churchyard, was endowed with £20 per annum by Dame Jane Done, who also left a small bequest for apprenticing children: the school is now united with the Diocesan Board of Education.

TARRABY, a township, in the parish of STANWIX, union of CARLISLE, ESKDALE ward, E. division of the county of CUMBERLAND,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (N. N. E.) from Carlisle; containing 135 inhabitants.

TARRANT, CRAWFORD.—See CRAWFORD.

TARRANT-GUNVILLE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BLANDFORD, hundred of CRANBORNE, Blandford division of DORSET, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Blandford; containing 518 inhabitants. It is situated about a mile from the great western road, and comprises by computation 3360*a.* 1*r.* 30*p.*, of which 1232 acres are arable, 372 meadow and pasture, 911 down and common, 722 coppice wood, and 70 in shrubberies and plantations. The soil is in general light, resting for the most part on chalk. Many of the females are employed in making shirt-buttons. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 7. 11.: net income, £448; patrons, the Master and Fellows of University College, Oxford. The church, rebuilt, and consecrated in Oct. 1845, is a beautiful structure; the windows of the chancel are of stained glass. Henry VIII. successively assigned the parish, with the advowson, as part of the dowry to his queens, Catherine Howard and Catharine Parr.

TARRANT-HINTON.—See HINTON, TARRANT.

TARRANT-KEYNSTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of BLANDFORD, hundred of PIMPERNE, Blandford division of the county of DORSET,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Blandford; containing 334 inhabitants. It comprises 1962 acres, of which 331 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 17. 8½., and in the gift of the Rev. John



Austen : the tithes have been commuted for £383, and the glebe comprises 37 acres. The church stands on the western bank of the small river Tarrant, which falls into the Stour on the southern side of the parish.

TARRANT-LAUNCESTON, a parish, in the union of BLANDFORD, hundred of PIMPERNE, Blandford division of DORSET,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from the town of Blandford ; containing 123 inhabitants. The parish comprises, with Tarrant-Monckton, 3818 acres, of which 119 are common or waste land. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Tarrant-Monckton.

TARRANT-MONCKTON.—See MONCKTON.

TARRANT-RAWSTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BLANDFORD, hundred of PIMPERNE, Blandford division of DORSET, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Blandford ; containing 64 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Tarrant, and comprises by admeasurement an area of 696 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 9. 2., and in the gift of Sir J. W. Smith, Bart. : the tithes have been commuted for £90, and the glebe comprises 33 acres.

TARRANT-RUSHTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BLANDFORD, hundred of CRANBORNE, Wimborne division of DORSET,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (E.) from Blandford ; containing 184 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1221 acres, of which 30 are common or waste ; the soil is chalky. The village is situated in a valley, on the Tarrant rivulet. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 19. 2. ; net income, £219 ; patron, Sir J. W. Smith. Here was an hospital or chantry, dedicated to St. Leonard, and granted to the prior of Christchurch-Twynham in the 7th of Edward III.

TARRETBURN, a township, in the parish and union of BELLINGHAM, N. W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3 miles (N. W.) from Bellingham ; containing 247 inhabitants. It includes the hamlets of Greenhaugh and Gatehouse. The houses are built chiefly in the deep and narrow glens formed by the lofty hills of this mountainous district.

TARRING-NEVILLE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of NEWHAVEN, hundred of DANEHILL-HORSTED, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.) from Newhaven ; containing 81 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Ouse, and comprises 896 acres, of which 373 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, united to that of Heighton, in 1660, and valued in the king's books at £7 : the tithes have been commuted for 223 ; the glebe contains 32 acres. The church is a neat structure in the early English style, with a remarkably large chancel.

TARRING, WEST, (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the hundred of TARRING, rape of BRAMBER, W. division of SUSSEX,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N. W.) from Worthing ; containing, with the hamlet of Salvington, 567 inhabitants. This was anciently a place of much importance, and in the time of Offa, King of Mercia, appears to have had a church or monastery, in honour of St. Andrew, some remains of which might be traced in a free chapel that continued here till the reign of Edward III. Henry VI. granted the inhabitants a market, long since discontinued. The living consists of a sinecure rectory valued in the king's books at £22. 13. 4., and a vicarage consolidated with the rectory of Patching, valued at £8. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for £445, and

the vicarial for £110. 15. ; the rectorial glebe consists of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  acre, and the vicarial of nearly an acre. The church is in the early English style, with later additions, and consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a lofty tower surmounted by a handsome octagonal spire. The ancient parsonage-house was formerly of much greater size, and is thought to have been a manor-house or palace occasionally inhabited by Thomas à Becket, who is said to have brought from Italy the fig-tree from which the whole parish has been abundantly stocked.

TARRINGTON (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of LEDBURY, hundred of RADLOW, county of HEREFORD, 7 miles (W. N. W.) from Ledbury ; containing 546 inhabitants, and comprising 2144 acres. The parish comprises some elevated ground, and is intersected by the road from Ledbury to Hereford. The living is a vicarage, in the gift of E. T. Foley, Esq., valued in the king's books at £5. 0.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ . : the great tithes have been commuted for £40, and the vicarial for £430 ; the glebe contains  $38\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The church has been enlarged.

TARSET, WEST, a township, in the parish of THORNEYBURN, union of BELLINGHAM, N. W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Bellingham ; containing 173 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the rivulet of the same name, which shortly after joins the river Tyne. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £145, and there is a glebe of above 22 acres.

TARVIN (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of GREAT BOUGHTON, partly in the Lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, but chiefly in the Second division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER ; containing 3585 inhabitants, of whom 1107 are in the township of Tarvin, 5 miles (E. by N.) from Chester. During the great civil war, Tarvin was a considerable military post, often taken and retaken by each party, till September 1644, when it fell into the power of the parliament. The parish comprises by admeasurement 10,060 acres, and includes the townships of Ashton, Bruen-Stapleford Burton, Clotton-Hoofield, Duddon Foulk-Stapleford, Hockenhull-Stapleford, Horton with Peele, Kelsall, and Mouldsworth. The district is agricultural, and is distinguished for its dairies ; the population consists chiefly of farmers and labourers. In Tarvin township are 1927 acres, of partly a sand and partly a clay soil. The road from Chester divides at the village into two branches, one leading to Manchester, the other to Nantwich ; and the canal from Chester to Nantwich, and the railway from Chester to Crewe, run just within the southern boundary of the parish. There are several quarries of white and red sandstone, for building and other purposes. About the middle of the 16th century, Sir John Savage, lord of the manor, procured a charter for a market and fair, which have been long disused ; a cattle-fair, however, is held in spring, and another in autumn.

The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £19. 11.  $0\frac{1}{2}$ . ; patron, the Bishop of Lichfield ; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter. The incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £600, and there is a good vicarage-house, with an acre and a quarter of glebe. The church, built about 1550, is in the later English style, with a fine tower considerably enriched with sculpture. Though now much mutilated, and most of the windows and ceilings injudiciously modernized, it



would, if restored, afford an elegant specimen of ecclesiastical architecture. In addition to the church are three chapels; and the parish contains various places of worship for dissenters, chiefly Wesleyans or their separatists. Tarvin Hall, which stands at the principal entrance into the village, is now occupied by Mr. John Brindley, the successful antagonist of Chartists and Socialists. He has greatly enlarged the buildings, and converted the whole into a scholastic establishment, at present containing upwards of a hundred boys, drawn from all parts of the kingdom, whom he instructs as principal, aided by other masters. A grammar school was founded in 1600 by John Pickering, who endowed it with £200, which were laid out in land now producing an income of £16. The celebrated calligrapher, John Thomason, who died in 1740, was master of this school.

TASBURGH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of DEPWAD, E. division of NORFOLK, 2 miles (N.) from Long Stratton; containing 527 inhabitants. It is situated on the London and Norwich road by way of Bury and Ipswich, and comprises by admeasurement 881 acres, of which 637 are arable, and the remainder meadow and gardens. The surface is in some parts boldly undulated, and views are obtained from the churchyard and its vicinity of an extensive range of beautifully-varied scenery. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the gift of J. Jermy, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £287, and the glebe contains about 3 acres, with a parsonage-house, a handsome residence erected in 1840 by the Rev. Henry E. Preston. The church, which was recently damaged by lightning, is a very ancient edifice, with a circular tower. It stands on a lofty eminence, in the area of a square intrenchment of 24 acres, an advantageous position for the defence of the river Taes, running hence to Caistor. Coins, fibulæ, and other relics of antiquity, have been found; and Gale considers this to be the Roman station *Ad Taum*.

TASLEY, a parish, in the union of BRIDGNORTH, hundred of STOTTESDEN, S. division of SALOP,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (N. W. by W.) from Bridgnorth; containing 83 inhabitants. This parish, anciently *Tasselye*, is situated on the road from Bridgnorth to Shrewsbury by way of Wenlock and comprises 1027a. 2r. 34p., of which about 684 acres are arable, 333 pasture, and 10 acres woodland. The soil is in general a white loamy earth, and a sulphureous species of coal is obtained at the northern extremity of the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and in the gift of E. F. Acton, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £210, and the glebe comprises  $8\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The church was rebuilt in 1841, in the early English style of architecture.

TAStON, a hamlet, in the parish of SPELSBURY, union of CHIPPING-NORTON, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD; containing 185 inhabitants.

TATCHBURY, a tything, in the parish of ELING, union of NEW-Forest, hundred of REDBRIDGE, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 50 inhabitants. Tatchbury Mount is supposed to have been a British military station; and the tything is said by tradition to have subsequently contained a royal hunting seat.

TATENHILL (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, N. division of the hundred of

OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. S. W.) from Burton-upon-Trent, containing, with the chapelries of Barton-under-Needwood and Wichnor, and the township of Dunstall, 2229 inhabitants, of whom 435 are in Tatenhill township. The parish comprises 9435 acres, and is crossed by the Grand Trunk canal. Tatenhill is an ancient village, seated in a deep romantic glen, between two high hills which gradually descend from the eastern border of Needwood Forest. The hamlet of Callingwood is beautifully situated near the confines of the forest, and contains a wood called Knightley Park, and the site of an old moated house that belonged to a family of that name. The manor of Callingwood is the property of Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., by purchase from the late Abraham Hoskins, Esq., of Burton. The living is a rectory, annexed, with the prebend of Adbaston, to the deanery of Lichfield, and valued in the king's books at £26. 1. 8.: the tithes have been commuted for £1337, and the glebe comprises  $123\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The church is in the early English style, with a tower: the interior was renovated and new pewed in 1838. At Barton and Wichnor are separate incumbencies. A national, an infants', and a Sunday school, are supported by subscription. In 1786 a Roman urn was ploughed up at Knightley Park, which contained a number of gold coins of the twelve first emperors.

TATHAM (*St. James*), a parish, in the hundred of LONSDALE south of the Sands, N. division of LANCA-SHIRE; containing, with the chapelry of Tatham-Fell, 677 inhabitants, of whom 324 are in Tatham township, 11 miles (N. E. by E.) from Lancaster. Whitaker explains *Tatham* to signify "the habitation of Tata." Before the reign of Richard I., a family of the local name possessed lands in Tatham, but the estate passed, before the 34th of Edward III., into the Dacre family. Elizabeth, co-heiress of Thomas Dacre, married Sir Thomas Harrington, of Hornby; and Tatham has since invariably passed with the honour of Hornby, not as an integral portion, but as an independent and distinct manor held by the lords of that place. The parish comprises 6343a. 2r. 16p., the soil of which is chiefly clay: the face of the country is in some parts extremely rugged; the scenery is frequently grand, and sometimes highly beautiful. The river Wenning flows through the north of the parish, which it partly bounds; and the Hindburn, a mountain torrent issuing from the moorland ravines south of Lowgill, mingles with the Wenning between the parishes of Tatham and Melling. A few mines of coal are in operation; and there is a good freestone-quarry: a bobbin-mill employs about 20 hands. The North-Western railway, from Lancaster into Yorkshire, intersects Tatham. A fair for cattle is held on March 12th, in the village of Lowgill. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 5.; net income, £195, with a house; patron, Pudsey Dawson, Esq., of Hornby Castle. The church is a small neat edifice of ancient date, with a tower built in 1722. At Tatham-Fell is a chapel, which was restored in 1840: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector of Tatham; net income, £125. A school is endowed with £26 per annum. A Roman road passes through the parish.

TATHWELL (*St. Vedast*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Wold division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. by



W.) from Louth; containing 365 inhabitants, and comprising about 4350 acres. Tathwell Hall, erected by the Hanby family, from whom the estate passed in the latter part of the seventeenth century to the Chaplins, was rebuilt in 1841, by Charles Chaplin, Esq., the present lord of the manor and impropiator. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln, with a net income of £345. The church contains monuments to the Hanby and Chaplin families. On Bully Hill, in the parish, are six barrows, in a line from east to west; and on another eminence, situated at the distance of about half a mile from the barrows, are the remains of two encampments.

TATSFIELD, or TATTESFIELD, a parish, in the union of GODSTONE, Second division of the hundred of TANDRIDGE, E. division of SURREY, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from Westerham; containing 172 inhabitants, and comprising 1280a. 12p. The manor belonged to Odo, half-brother of William the Conqueror, and is mentioned in Domesday book under the appellation of *Tatelefelle*; among later proprietors may be named the Uvedales, Greshams, and Gowers. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 0. 5.; net income, £150; patron, William L. Gower, Esq. The church is principally in the early English style; the body was almost entirely rebuilt in 1838, by subscription, and the tower and south porch, which are elegant specimens of that style, at the expense of the Rev. Thomas Streatfeild, the curate.

TATTENHALL (*St. ALBAN*), a parish, in the union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER; containing, with the townships of Golborn-Bellow and Newton, 1119 inhabitants, of whom 904 are in Tattenhall township,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Tarporley. The township is intersected by the Chester and Crewe railway, and comprises 2759 acres, the soil of which is chiefly clay. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 17. 6.; patron, the Bishop of Chester: the tithes have been commuted for £282, and the glebe consists of 23 acres. Besides the church, are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. Dr. Paploe, rector, who died in 1781, gave a sum of money, which was afterwards vested in the purchase of £334 three per cents., for education.

TATTENHOE, a parish, in the union of WINSLOW, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W.) from Fenny-Stratford; containing 15 inhabitants. The living is a donative curacy, held by institution as a rectory; net income, £50; patron and impropiator, W. S. Lowndes, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1540; but the parish containing only a few inhabitants, it fell into disuse, until the rector of Shenley claimed the tithes, in 1636, when it was consecrated anew.

TATTERFORD (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of GALLOW, W. division of NORFOLK, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Fakenham; containing 59 inhabitants. It comprises 959a. 2r. 37p., of which 817 acres are arable, 131 pasture, and 11 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated with that of Tattersett, and valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 8.: the tithes of the parish have been commuted for £204, and the glebe contains nearly 53 acres.

The church is a small ancient structure, with a belfry rising from the western gable.

TATTERSETT (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of GALLOW, W. division of NORFOLK, 6 miles (W.) from Fakenham; containing 160 inhabitants. It comprises 1759a. 3r. 22p., of which 1474 acres are arable, 164 meadow and pasture, 40 woodland, and 81 common. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Tatterford consolidated, valued in the king's books at £11. 1. 8., and in the gift of Sir Charles Chad, Bart. The tithes of the parish have been commuted for £474. 11. The church is an ancient structure in the early and later English styles, with a square embattled tower: near it are some vestiges of an old church dedicated to All Saints.

TATTERSHALL (*Holy TRINITY*), a market-town and parish, in the union of HORNCastle, S. division of the wapentake of GARTREE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 9 miles (S. S. W.) from Horncastle, and 125 (N.) from London; containing, with the township of Thorpe, 907 inhabitants. This place was a Roman military post, as two encampments at Tattershall Park in its immediate neighbourhood indicate; and was granted at the Conquest to Eudo, one of William's followers, whose descendants erected a castle about 1440, south-westward from the town. The fortress stood on a moor, and was surrounded by two fosses, which received the waters of the Bain; the principal part was demolished during the parliamentary war. The north-west tower, still remaining, a rectangular brick structure 100 feet high, flanked by four embattled octangular turrets, was built by Sir Ralph Cromwell, treasurer of the exchequer in the reign of Henry VI. He likewise erected a lofty tower with a spiral staircase leading to its summit, about four miles northward, as an appendage to the larger structure: this is now in a very dilapidated state. The town is situated on the river Bain, near its junction with the Witham; it is much decayed, and the trade is inconsiderable. A canal from the Witham to Horncastle passes through it. The market, originally granted by King John to Robert Fitz-Eudo, is on Thursday; there is a market for pigs on Friday, and fairs are held on May 15th and September 25th. The parish comprises by admeasurement 1600 acres.

The living is a donative; net income, £110; patron and impropiator, Earl Fortescue: the tithes of Thorpe were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1796. The church is on the eastern side and in the outer moat of the castle. It was made collegiate in the time of Henry VI., for seven chaplains (one of whom was master), six clerks, and six choristers: at the Dissolution the revenue was estimated at £348. 5. 11. The collegiate buildings have been taken down, and the church alone remains, a venerable cruciform structure, consisting of a nave, transepts, and choir; the choir was of beautiful design, but since the removal of its fine painted windows to the chapel of Burleigh, the seat of the Marquess of Exeter, this part of the edifice has been allowed to fall into decay. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A national school, held in the south transept of the church, is partly supported by £20 per annum from the Gibson charity; and an almshouse, partitioned into ten separate apartments, originally established by the licence which raised the church into a college, has a small endowment



from the same fund. Ammonites and other fossils are found in a stratum of blue clay.

**TATTINGSTONE** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of **SAMFORD**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, 6 miles (S. W. by S.) from Ipswich; containing 628 inhabitants, and consisting of 1637*a.* 39*p.* The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the gift of C. Elliott, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £402; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 38 acres. The Wesleyans have a place of worship; and a national school has been established. This is the head of a union comprising twenty-eight parishes, and containing a population of 11,818. On the estate called the Place, in the parish, is a very thick deposit of marine shells.

**TATTON**, a township, in the parish of **ROSTHERN**, union of **ALTRINCHAM**, hundred of **BUCKLOW**, N. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 2 miles (N.) from Knutsford; containing 69 inhabitants. The seat of the Egertons of Tatton is here. Tatton Park is one of the largest parks in England, and contains from six to seven hundred head of deer. The township comprises 1777 acres, of which 200 acres are in wood; the soil is stiff, and the surface level. The Egerton family are owners of the entire township.

**TATWORTH**, a tything, in the parish and union of **CHARD**, E. division of the hundred of **KINGSBURY**, W. division of **SOMERSET**,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (S.) from Chard; containing 383 inhabitants. A church has been erected; it is dedicated to All Saints, and the living is in the gift of the Vicar of Chard.

**TAUNTON**, a borough and market-town, and the head of a union, in the hundred of **TAUNTON** and **TAUNTON-DEAN**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, 11 miles (S. by W.) from Bridgwater, and 144 (W. by S.) from London; containing 12,066 inhabitants. This place was called by the Saxons *Tantun*, and subsequently *Tawnton* and *Thoneton*, from its situation on the river Thone or Tone. It is of great antiquity; and the discovery of several urns containing Roman coins, in the neighbourhood, has led to the conjecture that it existed in the time of that people. The earliest authentic accounts refer to the period of the heptarchy, when a castle was built here for a royal residence, by Ina, King of the West Saxons, who held his first great council in it, about the year 700. This castle was demolished by his queen Ethelburga, after expelling Eadbricht, King of the South Saxons, who had seized it. The manor is supposed to have been granted to the church of Winchester in the following reign; and another castle is said to have been built on the site of the former, in the time of William I., by the bishops of Winchester, who principally resided in the town for some years. At this period Taunton had a mint, some of the coins, bearing the Conqueror's effigy, being still in existence. In the reign of Henry VII., in 1497, Perkin Warbeck seized the town with its castle, which, however, he quickly abandoned on the approach of the king's troops. In 1645, it again participated in civil war, and became celebrated for the long siege it sustained, and the defence it made under Colonel (afterwards the renowned Admiral) Blake, who held it for the parliament against 10,000 royalist troops under Lord Goring, until relieved by Fairfax; on which memorable occasion a public thanksgiving was appointed by the commons, who voted £500 to the colonel, and £1000 to

the men under his command. The inhabitants thus incurred the displeasure of the king, and at the Restoration, their charter was suspended, and the walls of the town ordered to be razed to the ground. James, Duke of Monmouth, was proclaimed king on the Cornhill of Taunton, June 21st, 1685; and many of his followers, including some inhabitants of this place, after his defeat at Sedgemoor, were put to death on the same spot, by the brutal Kirke, without form of trial, besides those who were condemned by Judge Jeffreys at the "bloody assize" which he held here the following September.

The town is situated in a central part of the singularly beautiful and luxuriant vale of Taunton-Dean, and is upwards of a mile in length. The principal streets, which terminate in the market-place, are spacious, well paved, and lighted with gas by a company established in 1821; the houses, mostly built of brick, are generally commodious and handsome, and supplied with excellent water. The respectability of the town, combined with the beauty of the surrounding country, renders it very attractive as a place of residence; and many improvements have been lately effected, amongst which are the erection of a neat crescent and terrace, and the removal of some old houses at East Gate. In 1833, an act was obtained for regulating the market, cleansing the streets, and preventing nuisances; and in 1840 another was passed for the improvement of the place, and for amending the provisions of the several acts for holding markets. In 1845, an act was passed for better lighting the town. The Parade, in the centre of Taunton, is a fine open triangular space, inclosed with iron posts and chains; on the east side of it is a wide street, built by the late Sir Benjamin Hammet, which forms a handsome approach to St. Mary's church. A substantial stone bridge of two arches crosses the Tone, connecting the town with the village of North-town, or Nurton; and several villas, commanding beautiful views, have been erected in the suburbs of Wilton, Staplegrove, West Monckton, and adjoining parishes. The Taunton and Somerset Institution, established in 1823, has a small but valuable library, and a museum, with a spacious public reading and news room. The theatre, in Silver-street, is usually open two months in the year; and balls and concerts occasionally take place.

Taunton, formerly noted for its woollen manufacture, was one of the first towns into which that branch of trade was introduced. The manufacture eventually gave way to the silk-trade, which was begun here in the year 1778; the chief articles made are crapes, persians, sarsnets, and mixed goods, and the business furnishes employment to a great number of persons, principally females. Two patent-lace factories have also been established. The river Tone is navigable, but its course to Bridgwater being circuitous, and the navigation frequently interrupted, the Taunton and Bridgwater canal was constructed, which has given increased activity to trade, considerable quantities of Welsh coal being brought to the town, and, in return, the produce of the Vale of Taunton being exported to Bristol and other parts of England. The Grand Western canal, forming a communication with the river Exe, terminates here; and the Bristol and Exeter railway passes by the town. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday, the latter day being the principal, and are well supplied with fish from both Channels, with every other kind of provisions, and



with fruit in abundance. The old market-house, at the south end of the Parade, a lofty brick building supported on each side by an arcade, contains the guildhall, and a handsome assembly-room, in which is a full length portrait of George III. in his robes, presented by Sir B. Hammet. On the west side of the Parade is a building of freestone, erected in 1821, in the lower part and rear of which, and on the northern side, are the markets for meat, fish, pork, poultry, and dairy-produce; the upper being used as the library and reading-room of the institution before mentioned. It is of the Ionic order, the entablature supported by four columns, and forms a great ornament to this part of the town. Upon the last Saturday in every month is what is called the great market, including the sale of live-stock; there is a fair on June 17th, and in the suburb of North-town one on July 7th, for horses and cattle.

The town was for several centuries under the jurisdiction of portreeves and bailiffs, chosen at the courts of the bishops of Winchester, as lords of the manor, which was formerly very extensive and valuable; the rental at the time of the Conquest appearing, from a document found amongst the court rolls, to have amounted to nearly £700 per annum. It was, however, divided by William, and portions of it distributed among his favourites. The manor of Taunton, thus diminished in extent, continued in the possession of the see until the year 1822, when it was sold by Bishop Tomline to Thomas Southwood, Esq. It is now the property of Robert Mattock, Esq., at whose annual courts, held in the castle, two portreeves, who collect the lord's rents, two bailiffs, two constables, and six tythingmen, are chosen. A charter was granted to the inhabitants in 1627 by Charles I., which continued in force until the year 1792, when, in consequence of the corporation having suffered a majority of the members to die without filling up vacancies, it became forfeited. The town is now under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold a petty-session on Wednesdays and Saturdays at the guildhall. The bailiffs usually convene and preside at public meetings, and the constables have the distribution of most of the public charities. The borough is by prescription, and first sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I., in 1295; the boundaries comprise an area of 742 acres, and the bailiffs are returning officers. The Lent assizes for the county are held in the castle, as are also the Michaelmas general quarter-sessions. The powers of the county debt-court of Taunton, established in 1847, extend over nearly the whole of the registration-district of Taunton.

The castle, supposed to be part of a stately edifice erected by William Giffard, Bishop of Winchester, in the reign of Henry I., was thoroughly repaired by Bishop Langton, towards the end of the 15th century; and in addition to other improvements, the present assize hall was built by Bishop Horne, in 1577, since which period various sums have been expended upon it. The building has a south front, with a gateway in the centre, over which are two escutcheons, one bearing the arms of Henry VII., with the motto *Vive le Roi Henri*; the other the inscription *Laus tibi Xte.*, and *T. Langto Winto*, 1495: at the east end is a circular tower. The inner courtyard is an irregular quadrangle, the east side being the shortest, and on the north side are the county courts, grand jury-rooms, &c.; the access to it is through an

open court, called Castle Green, formerly inclosed with two gates, one of which still remains, surmounted with what was the porter's lodge, now occupied as a dwelling-house. The moat was filled up, and the drawbridge removed, in 1785. Closely adjoining the town, at Wilton, is the house of correction: it was erected in 1754, and enlarged in 1815; and having again been improved, it was recently determined to make it the county gaol instead of that at Ilchester.

Taunton comprises the parishes of *St. James* and *St. Mary Magdalene*, the former containing 4047, and the latter 8019, inhabitants; but many houses extend into the adjoining parishes of Wilton and Bishop's-Hull. The living of *St. James's* is a perpetual curacy; net income, £254; patron, the Rev. Dr. Cottle; impropiator, Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bart., whose tithes have been commuted for £420. The church, which was the church of the priory, was lately considerably enlarged and improved, at a cost of more than £2000, through the exertions of Dr. Cottle, formerly incumbent, and now vicar of *St. Mary's*; and is an elegant and commodious structure, containing 1400 sittings, upwards of 600 of which are free. The living of *St. Mary Magdalene's* is a vicarage, also in the gift of Dr. Cottle: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £380. There is an afternoon lecture on Thursday, endowed by Thomas Poyntington, who bequeathed property in 1732, now producing about £50 per annum, which sum is paid to the vicar agreeably with the will of the donor. The church, standing near the centre of the town, was originally a chapel to *St. James*, but was made parochial in 1308, under Walter Huselshaw, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and is a magnificent edifice in the decorated and later English styles, consisting of a chancel, nave, and four aisles. At the west end is a quadrangular tower, an elegant structure in four compartments, containing thirteen windows, which, by the variety of their ornaments, add much to its lightness and beauty; it is 121 feet in height, exclusively of its pinnacles of 32 feet, which are richly adorned with carved work. The restoration of this church was completed at the close of 1845, at a cost of £7000, chiefly defrayed by the vicar. Another church has been erected in the early English style, dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, and containing 1100 sittings; the stone is a beautiful white lias, and the structure has a neat tower. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, with a net income of £150. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Unitarians, and Wesleyans; and the Roman Catholics have a handsome chapel with a portico of two Ionic pillars, and also a convent of Franciscan nuns. The nuns emigrated from Brussels during the French revolution in the last century, and settled at Winchester, until they became possessed of their present residence, a noble building at the east end of the town, near the entrance from London, originally intended for a public hospital.

The free grammar school was established in 1522 by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, and was endowed in 1554 by William Walbee, clerk, with about 96 acres of land in eight different portions, now producing about £100 per annum. The premises include a large and ancient schoolroom, situated within the castle-gate; and under the same roof is a dwelling-house for the master, who keeps the building in repair and pays the taxes,



and who is allowed to take private pupils. The Wesleyan Collegiate Institution, about a mile from the town, in the parish of Trull, is a handsome structure whose principal front, 250 feet in extent, presents a regular elevation in the Tudor style: in the centre is a tower 80 feet in height. Some almshouses at East Gate, for ten women and seven men, were founded in 1635, by Robert Gray, a native of the town, and endowed by him with £2000, since augmented with other benefactions. The almshouses on the north side of Hammet-street were founded and endowed by Richard Huish, for thirteen men, one of whom is president, and reads prayers daily in a chapel attached to the building; the income is £350. Of the remaining charities, the principal is that arising from the Town Lands, consisting of some property to which no claimant appeared after a plague had raged in Taunton, and which, with land and houses purchased under bequests by John Meredith and Margery Acland, produces about £360 per annum. The income from the Town lands is distributed among the poor of the parish of St. Mary Magdalene; that from Meredith's bequest, in clothing; and that from Acland's to widows. The Taunton and Somerset hospital was founded in 1809, in commemoration of George III. entering upon the fiftieth year of his reign, and was opened on the 25th of March, 1812. An eye infirmary, established in 1816, is supported by voluntary contributions; and there is a society for the relief of lying-in women. The poor-law union comprises 38 parishes or places, all in the county of Somerset, except one which is in Devon; the whole containing a population of 33,422. Taunton is the birth-place of Samuel Daniel, the poet, born in 1562; and of the Rev. Henry Grove, born in 1683, an eminent dissenting minister, who, in addition to other works, contributed some excellent papers to the *Spectator*. Amongst the bishops of Winchester who made it their occasional residence, were Cardinals Beaufort and Wolsey.

**TAVERHAM** (*St. EDMUND*), a parish, in the union of *St. FAITH*, hundred of *TAVERHAM*, E. division of *NORFOLK*,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. W.) from Norwich; containing 211 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Norwich to Fakenham, comprises 2021*a.* 2*r.* 17*p.*; the scenery is exceedingly picturesque, and enlivened by the course of the river Wensum. N. Micklethwait, Esq., who is lord of the manor, and proprietor of almost the whole parish, resides in a beautiful mansion surrounded by 500 acres of fine woodland. Part of the parish is included within the episcopal manor of Drayton. In the village is a large paper-mill. The living is a rectory, formerly in mediæties, now united, each valued in the king's books at £4. 2. 8½.; net income, £300; patrons, alternately, the Bishop of Norwich and Mr. Micklethwait. The tithes were commuted in 1844 for a yearly rent-charge of £310: the glebe contains 42 acres, and there is a small parsonage-house. The church is chiefly in the decorated style, and consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, with a tower circular in the lower part and octagonal above; the nave is separated from the chancel by the remains of a carved screen: in the windows are considerable portions of ancient stained glass, and the font is curiously sculptured. A previous church, or part of the present building, was destroyed by lightning in 1458. In a plantation called Friars' Wood, are some slight remains of a friary.

**TAVISTOCK** (*St. EUSTACHIUS*), a borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of *TAVISTOCK*, Tavistock and S. divisions of the county of *DEVON*, 33 miles (W. by S.) from Exeter, and 204 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 6272 inhabitants. This place, which takes its name from its situation on the river Tavy,



Arms.

was the abode of Orgar, Earl of Devonshire, whose daughter Elfrida, surreptitiously obtained in marriage by Athelwold, favourite of King Edgar (for whom he had been sent to negotiate), became, on the subsequent discovery of the treachery, the wife of that monarch. The town appears to have derived its origin from the erection of an abbey of Black monks, begun in 961, by Orgar, who, according to tradition, had been admonished in a dream to found a monastery here. The abbey was completed in 981, by his son Ordulf, by whom it was endowed with ample possessions, and dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin and St. Rumon. After having been destroyed by the Danes, it was restored by the contributions of the neighbouring families, of whom the De Eggecombes were munificent benefactors. Henry I. granted to the abbots the entire jurisdiction of the hundred of Tavistock, and gave them a weekly market and annual fairs, with other privileges; in 1513 Henry VIII. conferred the right of a seat among the peers upon Abbot Banham, who also procured from Pope Leo X. an exemption from all episcopal and metropolitan jurisdiction. Soon after the introduction of printing into England, a press was established in the monastery, from which issued a code of the Stannary laws, and a translation of Boëthius by Walton, the latter printed by Dan Thomas Rychard, one of the monks; perfect copies of both these are preserved in the library of Exeter College, Oxford. The monastery flourished till the year 1539, when it was surrendered to the king by the last abbot, John Peryn, on whom was settled a pension of £100 per annum for life: the revenue was £902. 5. 7.; and the site, with the borough and town, was assigned to John Russell, ancestor of the Duke of Bedford. A school for the study of Saxon literature was established here at a very early period, under the patronage of the abbots, and continued till the time of the Reformation. While the plague raged at Exeter, in 1591, the summer assizes were held in this town, and thirteen criminals were executed on the Abbey green. At a subsequent period, a market and a fair were held, in time of plague, above Merivale bridge, about three miles distant from the town, where three long rows of stones may still be seen, pointing out the spot. After the defeat of the parliamentarians on Bradock Down, in 1643, the royalists were quartered here; and Charles I. visited the town on his route to Cornwall, subsequently to his unsuccessful attempt on Plymouth.

The town is pleasantly situated in a valley, through which the river Tavy rushes with tumultuous impetuosity over an uneven and rocky bed, and which combines some of the most beautiful and picturesque scenery in this justly admired county. It is irregularly built, partly



in the vale, and partly on the acclivities by which the vale is inclosed : the streets were first lighted with gas in the year 1832. The approaches are easy and commodious ; those from the east of Cornwall, and from the roads over Dartmoor, underwent considerable improvement, under the auspices of the late Duke of Bedford, in 1839. On the right of the fine entrance into the town from Plymouth, and opposite to the church, are various embattled and turreted buildings originally belonging to the abbey ; a part has been converted into the Bedford hotel, which has an extensive façade in the ancient English style. In a building over the grand archway of the old abbey is a public library, and adjoining it an edifice in which the members of a literary and scientific institution have lectures once a fortnight during the winter months : the library was fitted up, and the building for the institution was erected, by the late Duke of Bedford, in lieu of a structure in the Grecian style, which, not harmonizing with the venerable remains of the abbey, his grace was anxious to remove. Over the Tavy are two ancient bridges within the town, and a third of modern date about a quarter of a mile on the Plymouth road, near which is a bridge over the Tavistock canal. Races are held on Whitchurch Down.

The manufacture of serge and coarse woollen-cloths, which formed the principal employment of the inhabitants, has long been on the decline ; and the mining-trade, once carried on to a large extent, has also materially diminished. An extensive iron-foundry is conducted in the town ; and at a place called Crowndale, at the distance of a mile from it, is a tin-smelting establishment. The neighbourhood abounds with mineral productions, and in the section of a mining field between the rivers Tavy and Tamar, considerable quantities of porphyritic rock in alternate layers, called Elvan, are found. From the mines near the town, grey and ruby copper are produced ; in the mine called Wheal Friendship, native rich yellow, red, and crystallized pyrites are to be obtained in profusion. Lead abounds in the district, and there are also silver, tin, manganese, iron, and the loadstone. The Tavistock canal, forming a junction with the Tamar at Morwell-Ham quay, was completed in June 1817, at an expense of £68,000, and flows in a tunnel at Morwell Down one mile and three quarters in length ; the boats employed are chiefly of iron, and the principal articles conveyed are ore, coal, and lime. The market, which is noted for its ample supply of corn, is on Friday. Fairs are held on the second Wednesday in Jan., May, Sept., Oct., and December ; and there are great cattle-markets on the second Wednesday in March, July, August, and November.



*Seal of the Lordship.*

freeholders, in number about 30, was, under the act

passed in 1832, extended to the £10 householders of the parish (except the detached manor of Cudliptown), which was constituted the new elective borough, comprising an area of 11,112 acres : the portreeve is returning officer. Among its representatives have been John Pym, the great opposer of Charles I. ; and William, Lord Russell, who was beheaded in the reign of Charles II. The powers of the county debt-court of Tavistock, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Tavistock.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 17. 6. ; net income, £298 ; patron and impropriator, the Duke of Bedford, whose tithes have been commuted for £364. The church is a neat, spacious, and ancient structure, with a lofty tower supported on arches, affording a thoroughfare underneath it for carriages ; and contains some good monuments, including those to Sir John Fitz and Sir John Glanville, the latter of whom was judge of the common pleas, and died in 1600. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians. The grammar school is of very ancient though uncertain foundation, and under the auspices of the abbots was for many years pre-eminently distinguished. In 1552, John, Earl of Bedford, granted for 200 years the amount of dues claimed by him within the borough, for its support ; and in 1649, Sir John Glanville, Knt., speaker of the house of commons, gave an estate at South Brent-Tor, producing £25 per annum, for the better maintenance of a scholar at either of the universities. Since the expiration of the earl's gift, his successors have allowed the master a residence, school-house, and garden, rent-free, and a stipend of £20. A new and handsome building was erected by the late duke, in 1838 ; and the school, which had fallen almost into disuse, has again begun to flourish. In 1674, Nicholas Watts bequeathed land and houses, the rent of which is £65. 18., for the benefit of poor persons, a part to be appropriated to the assistance of a scholar of Tavistock at the university. Several benefactions called the Ford-street charity, producing £120 per annum, were by act of parliament vested in the Russell family for various purposes, in fulfilment of which an almshouse has been erected for fifteen persons, who receive each £3 per annum in quarterly payments ; the balance is chiefly distributed among the indigent. The poor-law union of Tavistock comprises 24 parishes or places, containing a population of 23,995.

The principal remains of the monastery are the gateway, the refectory (now used as a place of worship for Unitarians), some traces of the boundary walls, and an entire gateway near the canal bridge, probably forming a private entrance to the gardens and orchard of the abbey. They are chiefly in the later English style, and being in many parts mantled with ivy, have an interesting and picturesque appearance. Within the parish are the remains of Old Morwell House, the hunting-seat of the abbots ; and in the woods attached to the mansion is a precipitous cliff, from whose summit is a fine view of the river Tamar winding through a valley of great beauty. Within a mile of the town, in the parish of Whitchurch, is Holwell House, the ancient seat of the Glanville family, of which the last male representative of the elder branch, by whose father the property had been alienated, died in 1830 : the appearance of the mansion,



which is in good preservation, bears testimony to its original magnificence. Among the eminent natives of Tavistock, have been, Sir Francis Drake; Judge Glanville; his son, Sir John Glanville; and William Browne, author of *Britannia's Pastorals*, the *Shepherd's Pipe*, and other works. The town gives the inferior title of Marquess to the Duke of Bedford.

TAVY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of TAVISTOCK, hundred of LIFTON, Tavistock and S. divisions of DEVON, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Tavistock; containing 1552 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Plymouth to Barnstaple, through Tavistock and Oakhampton; and comprises about 1143 acres, exclusively of the glebe and of waste land. A lead and a copper mine are in operation, employing together 627 hands. The river Tavy runs through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 5. 7½., and in the gift of John Buller, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £207. 10., and there are about 30 acres of glebe land, independently of a field of 8 acres which has been rendered waste by mining operations. The church is partly in the later English style, and contains the staircase to the ancient rood-loft. Here are two places of worship for Wesleyans. Tungstate of lime has been found among other geological curiosities.

TAVY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of TAVISTOCK, partly in the hundred of LIFTON, but chiefly in that of ROBOROUGH, Tavistock and S. divisions of DEVON, 3½ miles (N. E.) from Tavistock; containing, with the hamlet of Willsworthy, 587 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 1. 8., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter: the tithes have been commuted for £235, and the glebe contains 64 acres. The church contains a monument to the Rev. Mr. Pocock, a former rector; and, with the burial-ground, forms a strikingly picturesque feature in the scenery. At Willsworthy was a chantry chapel, which has been converted into a barn.

TAWNEY-STAPLEFORD.—See STAPLEFORD.

TAWSTOCK (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of BARNSTAPLE, hundred of FREMINGTON, Braunton and N. divisions of DEVON, 2 miles (S.) from Barnstaple; containing 1429 inhabitants. It comprises 5000 acres, including 400 common or waste land. The manor-house, which was garrisoned by Sir T. Fairfax in Feb. 1646, was almost consumed by fire in 1787, and was rebuilt by the late Sir B. Wrey, Bart., except the ancient gateway, which still remains, bearing date 1574. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £69. 12. 1., and in the patronage of Sir B. Wrey: the tithes have been commuted for £930, and there are 93 acres of glebe. The Independents and Roman Catholics have places of worship.

TAWSTOCK, county SUFFOLK.—See TOSTOCK.

TAWTON, BISHOP'S (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of BARNSTAPLE, hundred of SOUTH MOLTON, Braunton and N. divisions of DEVON, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Barnstaple; containing 1827 inhabitants. On the division of the West Saxon see of Sherborne, this was made the seat of the Devonshire diocese by Werstan, its first bishop, soon after his consecration in 905. He was succeeded by Putta, and then by Eadulphus, who was installed at Crediton, to which place he removed the see, and who died in 931. Some remains of the episcopal palace are still discernible, and in the

churchyard are the ruins of the deanery. The parish comprises about 4000 acres, of which 400 are common or waste. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £21; net income, £440; patron, the Dean of Exeter. The church is a neat ancient structure, with a handsome stone spire, and contains some monuments to the Chichester family.—See NEWPORT.

TAWTON, NORTH (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of OAKHAMPTON, hundred of NORTH TAWTON, South Molton and N. divisions of DEVON, 12 miles (W. by N.) from Crediton; containing 1728 inhabitants. This place was anciently called Cheping-Tawton, "a market-town on the river Taw." Its market-charter was confirmed in the year 1270, and the market was held until about 1720; at the former period Tawton was a borough-town, and it is still governed by a portreeve, elected annually at the manorial court. The parish contains 3551 acres of fertile land, and 1088 of common or waste: the soil is a red gravelly earth; the surface is undulated, and comprises several well-watered meadows. Ashbridge, one of the most ancient demesnes in the county, has nearly 100 acres of woodland, containing a vast quantity of fine oak-trees. A quarry of good freestone is worked: here was formerly an extensive woollen manufacture, and a mill still employs 200 persons in spinning yarn. Cattle-fairs are held on the third Tuesday in April, October 3rd, and December 18th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £32. 4. 7.; net income, £751; patron and incumbent, the Rev. George Hole: there is a parsonage, with a glebe of 98 acres of good land. The Independents have a meeting-house. Chapels formerly existed at Crook-Burnell, Nichols-Nymet, and Bath-Barton, in the parish; the last hamlet is the birthplace of Henry de Bathe, who was in 1238 made a justice of the common pleas, and in 1240 one of the justices itinerant. Henry Tozer, expelled from Exeter College for his loyalty, in 1648, and who was author of *Directions for a Devotional Life*, which passed through ten editions, was also a native of the parish. In the neighbourhood, a small brook sometimes issues out of a large pit ten feet deep, called Bathe Pool, and continues running for several days together.

TAWTON, SOUTH (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of OAKHAMPTON, hundred of WONFORD, Crockernwell and S. divisions of DEVON, 3¼ miles (E. by S.) from Oakhampton; containing 1871 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £150; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

TAXALL (*St. James*), a parish, in the union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER; containing, with the township of Yeardsley with Whaley, 853 inhabitants, of whom 190 are in Taxall township, 4 miles (W.) from Chapel-en-le-Frith. The parish comprises 4933 acres, whereof 3667 are in Taxall township: the soil is various, clay, stony land, and common; and a large portion is plantation. There are several stone-quarries and coal-mines; some of these are not in operation, but the coal in Whaley is regularly worked, as well as the stone there: the quarries produce slate and good building and flag stone. The village occupies a pleasing situation on the bank of the river Goyt, which separates it from Derbyshire, and near which, in a parallel direction, runs the Buxton and Manchester road; the Peak-Forest canal passes through



the parish to Manchester, and is met at Whaley by a tramroad to Cromford, near Derby. A small bleaching-mill in Taxall, and a wire-mill in Whaley, each employ about fifty persons. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 2. 6.; net income, £250; patron, the Rev. J. Swain: there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains about 20 acres, Cheshire measure. The church, with the exception of the tower, was taken down and rebuilt on a larger scale, in 1825: against the north wall is a monument to Michael Heathcote, Esq., gentleman of the pantry to George II.; and in the chancel are several memorials to the Shallcross family. This family were patrons of the living in the early part of the last century, and resided at Shallcross Hall, in Derbyshire, which is on the east bank of the river, immediately opposite the church. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

TAYNTON (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of NEWENT, hundred of BOTLOE, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. E.) from Newent; containing 634 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 6. 8.; net income, £321; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The church was rebuilt in 1647.

TAYNTON (*St. JOHN*), a parish, in the union of WITNEY, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (N. W.) from Burford; containing 381 inhabitants. It comprises about 2150 acres, a small portion of which stands detached in the forest of Wychwood; the soil is partly light, and partly a strong clay, and the river Windrush runs through the parish. There are considerable quarries of excellent freestone. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 9.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £56; patron and impropiator, Lord Dynevor: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1821. The church is an elegant edifice in the later English style, and contains an ancient font highly enriched.

TEALBY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, S. division of the wapentake of WALSHCROFT, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Market-Rasen; containing 996 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Market-Rasen to Binbrook, and comprises 2946 acres, of which about half are arable, and the remainder nearly equally divided between pasture and wood. The scenery is singularly beautiful, and the surface furnishes a striking contrast, both in appearance and in its geological contents, to other parts of the county. On the inclosure of the lands in 1792, the moor allotments contained 990 acres, and the wold, and old inclosures, 1956. The soil on the moors is light and sandy, in other places a rich sandy loam and a stiff clay; the surface abounds in rocky eminences of sandstone, and there are numerous quarries of grey stone and chalk. At Tealby is situated the noble mansion, just completed, of the Rt. Hon. C. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, M.P., who is lord of the manor. The river Rase, which rises in the adjacent hills, runs through the village. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 16. 8.; net income, £120; patron, Mr. D'Eyncourt: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1792; the glebe consists of about 12 acres. The church contains portions in the early and decorated English styles. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

TEAN, UPPER, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of CHECKLEY, union of CHEADLE, S. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, N. division of the county of STAFFORD,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.) from Cheadle; containing about 1300 inhabitants. This is one of three divisions of the parish; it lies on the road from Uttoxeter to Newcastle-under-Lyme, and comprises 1518 acres of land, all dairy-farms. In the neighbourhood are several mansions and elegant villas. The river Tean flows here, and shortly falls into the Dove at Uttoxeter. A manufactory for tape, supposed to be the most extensive in Europe, was established here in 1748, at which, and in the adjoining bleach-grounds, several hundred persons find employment. Fairs are held on Easter-Tuesday and Nov. 10th. The church, dedicated to Christ, and erected on a site given by the late Thomas Hutchinson, Esq., was consecrated on the 10th July, 1843; it is a neat building, with a campanile tower, and contains 490 sittings, all free. The cost, £1576, was defrayed by subscription, aided by a gift of £200 from the Incorporated Society. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £50 per annum out of the tithes; patron, the Rector of Checkley: there is a parsonage-house. The Independents and Wesleyans have places of worship. Attached to the church is a school, and a daily school is supported by the proprietors of the works here.

TEATH, ST., a parish, in the union of CAMELFORD, hundred of TRIGG, E. division of CORNWALL, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Camelford; containing 1719 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the Bristol Channel, and intersected by the great road running to the north; it comprises by computation 4842 acres, whereof 220 are common or waste. In the parish are two large slate-quarries, of which that of Delabole is of great value. Here is also a lead-mine, which was formerly much more worked than it is at present, and in which an unusual proportion of silver has been found. A fair is held on the first Tuesday in July. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12; patron, the Bishop of Exeter; impropiator, E. P. Lyon, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for £396, and the vicarial for £240; the glebe contains 30 acres of land, of indifferent quality. The church was once collegiate for two prebendaries, or portionists. There are places of worship for Bryanites and Wesleyans. Remains of ancient British encampments are to be seen.

TEBAY, a township, in the parish of ORTON, EAST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.) from Orton; containing 368 inhabitants. The township comprises 6832 acres, of which 4100 are common or waste. It is a mountainous district, divided into High End and Low End; and contains an ancient village, situated at the junction of the Birbeck and Lune rivulets, on the road from Kendal to Kirkby-Stephen. The Lune is crossed by the Lancaster and Carlisle railway twice near Lune Bridge, where the station has been placed for Tebay, Orton, and Kirkby-Stephen; the Birbeck stream is next crossed by a viaduct similar to that at Borrow Bridge, and here the ascent commences to Shap Fells, the highest point on the line. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £91. 12. 3; the rectorial tithes belong to the landowners. A free grammar school was endowed in 1672, by Robert Adamson, with land now producing about £40 per annum. Two large mounds in the vicinity, called Castle



How, which command the pass by the river Lune, are Roman fortifications.

TEBWORTH, a hamlet, in the parish of CHALGRAVE, union of WOBURN, hundred of MANSHEAD, county of BEDFORD; containing 408 inhabitants.

TEDBURN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of ST. THOMAS, hundred of WEST WONFORD, Crockernwell and S. divisions of DEVON,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by S.) from Crediton; containing 867 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Exeter to Oakhampton, and comprises 3612 acres, of which 351 are common or waste. A cattle-fair is held on the Monday before Michaelmas-day. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 6. 3., and in the gift of the Rev. Charles Burne: the tithes have been commuted for £400, and the glebe comprises  $38\frac{1}{2}$  acres. At Hackworthy, in the parish, was formerly a chapel of ease.

TEDDINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of KINGSTON, hundred of SPELTHORNE, county of MIDDLESEX, 11 miles (S. W. by W.) from London; containing 1199 inhabitants, and comprising 1052 acres by admeasurement. The village stands on the western bank of the Thames, on the road from London, through Isleworth, to Hampton Court. Bushy Park, the usual country residence of His late Majesty William IV. and his queen Adelaide, before their accession to the throne, is partly in the parish. Here are the wax-bleaching grounds and candle-manufactory of Messrs. Barclay, the largest and most complete establishment of the kind in the kingdom, where during the summer months, nearly four acres of ground are covered with wax, of which about 200,000lb. are annually bleached, and in winter formed into candles by hand. Connected with this factory is a very extensive one of spermaceti, chiefly carried on in Leicester-square. The living is a donative curacy; net income £91; patron and impropiator, the Earl of Bradford: the tithes were commuted for land in 1799. The church, which has been repewed, is principally in the later English style, and contains the remains of Sir Orlando Bridgeman, who died in 1674, and of Dr. Stephen Hall, clerk of the closet to the Princess of Wales (mother of George III.), and 51 years minister of the parish, to which he was a liberal benefactor. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager lately presented £100 towards the erection of a parsonage-house. Twelve girls are instructed for £20 a year, the rent of cottages and lands purchased with £40 left by Dorothy Bridgeman in 1694, and with a smaller sum from the parish funds. There is also a national school.

TEDDINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of OVERBURY, union of TEWKESBURY, Middle division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 5 miles (E. by N.) from Tewkesbury; containing 115 inhabitants, and comprising 738 acres. The chapel is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and contains a fine arch under the tower.

TEDSTONE-DELAMERE (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of BROMYARD, hundred of BROXASH, county of HEREFORD,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Bromyard; containing 207 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1669 acres; the surface is hilly, and the soil clay. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; net income, £238; patrons, the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford. Here is a petrifying spring which has excited great curiosity.

TEDSTONE-WAFER, a parish, in the union of BROMYARD, hundred of BROXASH, county of HEREFORD,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. E. by N.) from Bromyard; containing 92 inhabitants. It comprises 800 acres: limestone abounds in the neighbourhood. The living is a rectory, united to that of Edvin-Loach, and valued in the king's books at £1. 10.: the tithes have been commuted for £80. and the glebe comprises 2 acres.

TEETON, a hamlet, in the parish of RAVENSTHORPE, union of BRIKWORTH, hundred of NEWBOTTLE-GROVE, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Northampton; containing 95 inhabitants, and consisting of 680 acres.

TEFFONT-EVIAS, a parish, in the union of TISBURY, hundred of DUNWORTH, Hindon and S. divisions of WILTS,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W.) from Wilton; containing 149 inhabitants. It comprises about 700 acres. The soil in some parts is a strong clay, and in others a rich loam suited to every kind of grain. The surface is hilly, and the scenery derives effect from the river Nadder, and from another stream, beautifully clear, which rises in the chalk hills near the adjoining village of Teffont Magna, and forms a lake of two acres in the grounds of the lord of the manor. Here is a fine freestone quarry with some very extensive excavations, from which the stone used in building Salisbury cathedral was taken. The manor-house, a handsome structure in the later English style, greatly enlarged and improved in the present century, was the birthplace of Henry, Earl of Marlborough, lord high treasurer and chancellor of England in the time of James II. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8; present net income, £148 per annum; patron, Mrs. Mayne: there is a parsonage-house, with a glebe of about 28 acres. The church has been rebuilt.

TEFFONT MAGNA, a parish, in the union of TISBURY, hundred of WARMINSTER, locally in the hundred of DUNWORTH, Hindon and S. divisions of WILTS,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  (E.) from Hindon; containing 264 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Dinton.

TEIGH (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of OAKHAM, hundred of ALSTOE, county of RUTLAND, 5 miles (N.) from Oakham; containing 235 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1400 acres, and produces a material resembling ironstone, which is quarried for the roads: the Melton and Oakham canal passes through it. Here is a strong petrifying spring; and fossil fish have been found in the blue rock. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 2. 11.; net income, £349; patron, the Earl of Harborough: there is a parsonage-house, with a glebe of about 60 acres. The church is a small neat edifice.

TEIGNGRACE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of NEWTON-ABBOTT, hundred of TEIGNBRIDGE, Teignbridge and S. divisions of DEVON,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. by W.) from Newton-Bushell; containing 180 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Exeter to Plymouth, and on the banks of the river Teign. The Stover canal and tramway, constructed here by the Templer family, facilitate the exportation of the potters'-clay found in the neighbourhood, and of the granite from the extensive quarries near Haytor, which belong to the Duke of Somerset. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 9.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of the Duke: the tithes have been commuted for £170, and the



glebe comprises 40 acres. The church is a handsome edifice, surmounted by a spire, and furnished with an excellent organ. It was built in 1787, by J. and G. Templer, Esqrs., and the Rev. John Templer, brothers; and among other monuments of that family, contains one to the memory of Charles Templer, who perished in the wreck of the *Halsewell*, East Indiaman, on the Dorsetshire coast, in 1786. About £20 per annum, derived from land, are applied partly to the support of the inmates of 5 almshouses lately built, and partly to the support of a parochial school.

TEIGNHOLT, a hamlet, in the parish of DREWS-TEIGNTON, union of OAKHAMPTON, hundred of WONFORD, Crockernwell and S. divisions of the county of DEVON; containing 181 inhabitants.

TEIGNMOUTH, a sea-port and market-town, comprising two parishes, called *East* and *West*, in the union of NEWTON-ABBOTT, hundred of EXMINSTER, Teignbridge and S. divisions of DEVON, 15 miles (S. by E.) from Exeter, and  $187\frac{3}{4}$  (W. S. W.) from London; containing 4459 inhabitants, of whom 2883 are in West Teignmouth. This is stated to have been the first landing-place of the Danes, who, having slain the governor, were encouraged by this omen of success to pursue their warlike purposes throughout the island. The town has been twice destroyed by fire, first by a French pirate, in 1340, and subsequently, on July 26th, 1690, when the French, having effected a landing, proceeded to ransack the churches, and burnt 116 houses, with a number of ships and small craft lying in the harbour. In commemoration of this calamitous event, one of the streets still retains the appellation of French-street; and the original brief granted for the relief of the sufferers is now in the possession of the Jordan family. Alarmed at the threat of a similar attack, in 1744, the inhabitants obtained permission to erect a small fort on the beach of East Teignmouth, and petitioned the admiralty for the requisite supply of ordnance. In Camden's time the eastern town was called Teignmouth-Regis, and the other Teignmouth-Episcopi, the manor of the latter having belonged to the see of Exeter until alienated by Bishop Vesey.

The town is situated, as its name implies, on the navigable river Teign at its influx into the sea, and occupies a gentle declivity at the foot of a chain of hills, by which it is sheltered on the north and west. The two parts are separated by a small rivulet called the Tame. East Teignmouth, which is the more modern, is almost entirely appropriated as a watering-place, in which respect it is considered equal, if not superior, in fashionable repute to any on the Devonshire coast. Its situation is beautiful, and in the vicinity are prospects, particularly from Little Haldon, of great and deserved celebrity; the cliffs are of a reddish colour, and of considerable height, and at the southern side of the river's mouth is a singular elevation called the Ness. On the strand fronting the sea are carriage-drives, promenades, and an extensive lawn. The public rooms, built by subscription, form the centre of a crescent, and comprise spacious assembly-rooms, with apartments for refreshments, cards, and billiards; the façade of the building is decorated with an Ionic portico over a Doric colonnade. There are also a public library, and some bathing establishments. A regatta takes place about the month of August.

West Teignmouth is the port and principal seat of business. It had risen to some importance at an early period, having sent members to a great council in the reign of Edward I., and contributed seven ships, with 120 men, towards the expedition against Calais, in 1347. The town, with its quay and dockyard, situated on the curve formed by the sudden expansion of the river, is irregularly built; the principal streets are neatly paved, and lighted with gas. A post-road through it from Exeter to Torquay is continued by a modern bridge over the Teign, said to be the longest in England, and which is constructed of wood and iron, with a drawbridge at one end for the passage of vessels. A quay was formed in 1820, by G. Templer, Esq.; and in a small dockyard here, sloops of war and vessels of upwards of 200 tons' burthen have been built. The harbour is safe and commodious, though somewhat difficult to enter, on account of a moveable bar or sand bank, which shifts with the wind. In the middle of the last century, a large number of vessels, of from 50 to 200 tons' burthen each, were employed in the trade with Newfoundland, and some business of this description is still carried on; coal and culm are imported in large quantities, and the home fishery at present occupies a considerable number of the inhabitants. By means of a tramroad and a canal, which latter joins the Teign at Newton-Abbott, and is navigable thence to the sea at Teignmouth, a communication has been effected with the granite-quarries at Haytor and the clay-pits of Bovey, which greatly facilitates the export of granite and pipe and potters' clay. The Teignmouth and Exeter portion of the South Devon railway was opened in May 1846.

A grant of a market and a fair was obtained in the reign of Henry III., by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, for East Teignmouth, where is a commodious market-house, which belongs to the Earl of Devon, lord of the manor. The market is on Saturday, principally for provisions; and fairs are held on the third Tuesday in January, the last Tuesday in February, and the last Tuesday in September. The government of West Teignmouth is vested in a portreeve, who is annually elected by a jury of twelve, at a court leet and baron held by Lord Clifford, lord of the manor; at which court also a town-clerk, four constables, two bailiffs, and other officers are appointed. In East Teignmouth, a reeve and two constables are elected by the court there, and two constables by the parish. East Teignmouth comprises 530*a.* 3*r.* 1*p.*: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £127; patron, the Vicar of Dawlish; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter: the great tithes have been commuted for £50, and those of the perpetual curate for £90. The church, which is dedicated to *St. Michael*, was almost rebuilt in 1821. The living of West Teignmouth is a vicarage, in the gift of the Incumbent of Bishop's-Teignton: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £13, and the vicarial for £157. The church, which is dedicated to *St. James*, is a spacious modern octagonal structure, with a tower at the west side, and surmounted in the centre by a lantern. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic Methodists. Teignmouth confers the title of Baron on the family of Shore.

TEIGNTON, BISHOP'S (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of NEWTON-ABBOTT, hundred of EXMINSTER, Teignbridge and S. divisions of DEVON,



$1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (W. by N.) from West Teignmouth; containing 992 inhabitants. This place appears to have taken its name from a sanctuary or asylum built here by Grandison, Bishop of Exeter, and which was invested with great privileges and immunities, and considered as inviolable. The bishop also erected a house with a chapel, "presaging what might in future time ensue to the great estate of the clergy, that his successors might have a place to lean and lay their heads unto if haply their temporalities should be seized:" the remains are still to be seen. The parish is bounded by the river Teign, and comprises 4724 acres, the whole being corn and pasture land with the exception of 381 acres which are common or waste: the surface is hilly; the grounds are well cultivated. Here are some extensive quarries affording compact blocks of various-coloured marble. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £25. 8. 10.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. John Comyns. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £496; and the vicarial for £215. 7., with a glebe of 8 acres. The church, which has been lately renovated and repewed, is principally in the Norman style, with an enriched western doorway in excellent preservation; near it are the remains of an ancient chapel, and there was formerly a chapel at Venn, in the parish.

TEIGNTON, DREWS (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of OAKHAMPTON, hundred of WONFORD, Crockernwell and S. divisions of DEVON, 11 miles (E. S. E.) from Oakhampton; containing, with the hamlet of Teighholt, 1315 inhabitants. The name is supposed to signify "the Druids' Town on the Teign." That river pursues its rapid course on the south, through scenery of the wildest description, and is crossed by Fingle bridge, in a romantic valley. The parish comprises 6937*a.* 3*r.* 25*p.*, whereof 1349 acres are common or waste; it contains two quarries, the produce of which is chiefly applied to agricultural purposes. A fair is held at Candlemas, and another in Trinity-week. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £40. 13. 4.; net income, £776; patrons, the Ponsford family. Certain impropriate tithes have been commuted for £614. 17.; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 440 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The church is an ancient and interesting structure, with a beautiful window of stained glass at the east end, and a fine Norman font. On the Shilston estate is a cromlech consisting of three supporting stones, each about six feet and a half high, with a covering stone twelve feet long and nine feet across the widest part. Upon the bank of the Teign is one of the celebrated logan, or rocking, stones; and at Preston-Bury are the remains of an encampment.

TEIGNTON, KING'S (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of NEWTON-ABBOTT, hundred of TEIGNBRIDGE, Teignbridge and S. divisions of DEVON, 2 miles (N. E. by N.) from Newton-Bushell; containing 1498 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the navigable river Teign, and comprises 3278 acres, of which 538 are common or waste. In the neighbourhood are large beds of pipe and potters' clay, of very superior quality; and limestone is quarried. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Highweek annexed, valued in the king's books at £28. 13. 9.; patron, the Bishop of Exeter. The great tithes have been commuted for £252. 10., with a glebe of 3 acres; and the vicarial for £311, with 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The church, which was enlarged

in 1824, contains a monument with a singular epitaph on Richard Adlam, vicar in 1669. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; and two schools partly supported by the vicar. Theophilus Gale, a learned nonconformist divine, was born here in 1628.

TELLISFORD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of FROME, hundred of WELLOW, E. division of SOMERSET, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Frome; containing 150 inhabitants. It is separated from Wiltshire by the river Frome, and comprises 717*a.* 2*r.*, of which 278 acres are arable, 356 meadow and pasture, 45 park land, and 38 wood. About a third part of the village was destroyed by fire in 1785. The river is crossed by a bridge here. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 1. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of the Rev. C. W. Baker: the tithes have been commuted for £150, and there is a parsonage-house, with a glebe of 59 acres.

TELSCOMBE (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of NEWHAVEN, hundred of HOLMSTROW, rape of LEWES, E. division of SUSSEX, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Lewes; containing 167 inhabitants. The road from Brighton to Newhaven passes through the parish, and the English Channel bounds it on the south. The village is in a secluded valley, and on the Downs are the remains of an ancient encampment, supposed to be Roman. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 13. 4.; net income, £231; patron and incumbent, the Rev. J. Hutchins. The church is a small structure, principally in the Norman style; the north aisle is separated from the nave by three circular arches.

TEMPLE, a parish, in the union of BODMIN, hundred of TRIGG, E. division of CORNWALL, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Bodmin; containing 37 inhabitants. It comprises 843 acres, of which 204 are common or waste. The extensive moors between Bodmin and Launceston take their name from this parish, in which they are partly situated. The living is a donative, in the patronage of Sir B. Wrey, Bart.; net income, £21. The church is quite dilapidated.

TEMPLE-BREWER, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of FLAXWELL, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Sleaford; containing 94 inhabitants. A preceptory of Knights Templars was founded here before 1185, which afterwards belonged to the Hospitallers, and at the Dissolution was valued at £184. 6. 8.

TEMPLE-GRAFTON.—See GRAFTON, TEMPLE.—*And other places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

TEMPLE-HALL.—See WELLESBOROUGH.

TEMPLE-NEWSOM, a township, in the parish of WHITKIRK, Lower division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Leeds; containing 1428 inhabitants. This place derives the prefix to its name from the Knights Templars, who had a preceptory here, which, at the suppression of their order in 1311, was granted to Sir John D'Arcy, whose descendant, Thomas, Lord D'Arcy, was beheaded in the reign of Henry VIII. for joining the "Pilgrims of Grace." The forfeited manor was bestowed on the Earl of Lenox, father of Lord Darnley, the husband of Mary, Queen of Scots; and, upon the earl's death,



came to his grandson James I., by whom it was given to the Duke of Richmond, who sold it to Sir Arthur Ingram. Sir Arthur erected the present mansion, the seat of H. C. Meynell Ingram, Esq., which is surrounded by a magnificent park.

TEMPLETON (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of TIVERTON, hundred of WITHERIDGE, Collumpton and N. divisions of DEVON, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Tiverton; containing 275 inhabitants. This parish belonged to the Knights Templars, and afterwards to the Hospitallers of St. John. It is intersected by the old road from Tiverton to Witheridge, and comprises 1588 acres, of which 129 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 15.; net income, £162 per annum; patron, Sir W. T. Pole, Bart. There is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains about 70 acres.

TEMPSFORD (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BIGGLESWADE, county of BEDFORD, 5 miles (S. by W.) from St. Neot's; containing 561 inhabitants. This place was occupied by the Danes before 921, when they were expelled by the Saxons; they returned in 1010, and reduced it to ashes. The parish comprises 1984 acres. The village is situated on the river Ivel, which falls into the Ouse as it passes along the western boundary of the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24, and has a net income of £227; it is in the patronage of the Crown. The tithes have been commuted for land under an inclosure act. The church was given to the convent of St. Neot's, by Robert de Carun, in 1129, upon his grandson Anselm taking the monastic habit there. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

TENBURY (*St. MARY THE VIRGIN*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the Upper division of the hundred of DODDINGTREE, Tenbury and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER; containing, with the hamlets of Berrington, Sutton, and Tenbury-Foreign with Kyrewood, 1849 inhabitants, of whom 1177 are in the town, 22 miles (N. W. by W.) from Worcester, and 134 (N. W. by W.) from London. This place, originally called *Temebury*, derives its name from the Teme, which is here a considerable river, separating Worcestershire from Salop, and crossed by a bridge of six arches. The town consists of two streets, intersecting nearly at right angles, and partially paved; the houses in general are indifferently built, but some improvements have been effected, and a gas company has been established since 1841. Races are held in June, on a good course about a mile to the south. A mineral spring was discovered in July, 1839, by some workmen sinking a well on the premises of S. H. Godson, Esq., and it appears likely to raise Tenbury to a high rank among British watering-places. The water, which sprang up suddenly from a bed of limestone lying under a stratum of old red sandstone, was found about 32 feet below the surface, and exhibited a bright sparkling appearance. Several analyses of its contents have been made, differing in some respects from each other, but all exhibiting chloride of sodium and chloride of calcium (muriate of lime), as the principal ingredients. The proprietor built a pump-room over the spring, which was opened on the 1st of June, 1840; and baths on the most improved principles have been erected, which are visited by numerous families of respectability and distinction: a band

attends on the promenade, and every attention is paid to the accommodation of visitors. Another well for mineral water has lately been sunk to the depth of 62 feet.

The surrounding country is rich and beautiful, and very productive of hops and apples; great quantities of cider and perry are made, forming a principal source of trade, and returning large profits to the farmers. There are also a considerable malting-trade and a tannery. A canal, commenced in 1794, and originally intended to extend from Leominster to the Severn near Stourport, but not carried through the whole distance, passes within half a mile of the town. The market, granted by Henry III. in 1249, is on Tuesday; the building for the corn-market is an ancient structure, but the butter-cross is more recent. Fairs are held on the Tuesday before the 25th of March, on April 22nd, May 1st, Sept. 26th, and Dec. 3rd; petty-sessions take place once in two months, and a court leet and court baron are held. The powers of the county debt-court of Tenbury, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Tenbury. The parish comprises 5179*a.* 2*r.* 9*p.* The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £21, and endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes; net income, £900; patrons, the Misses Wilkinson; impropiators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, R. Bagnall, Esq., and others. The church, erected in the 11th century, was rebuilt in 1777, the old structure having been swept away by a flood in November 1770; it is a spacious and neat edifice. A chantry anciently attached to it was valued at the suppression at £5. 0. 6. per annum. The church belonged to the monastery of Lyra, in Normandy, till the year 1414, when Henry V. transferred its rights and revenues to the monastery of Sheen, in Surrey, with which it was connected till the Dissolution. There is a place of worship for Baptists. The poor-law union of Tenbury comprises 19 parishes or places, 10 of which are in Worcestershire, 5 in Salop, and 4 in Hereford, the whole containing a population of 7066: the workhouse, situated in the town, was built in 1837, at a cost of £2000.

TENBURY-FOREIGN, a hamlet, in the parish of TENBURY, Upper division of the hundred of DODDINGTREE, Tenbury and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER; containing, with Kyrewood, 279 inhabitants. It comprises 1522 acres, of which 69 are common or waste land.

TENDRING (*St. EDMUND*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of TENDRING, N. division of ESSEX, 10 miles (E. by S.) from Colchester; containing 925 inhabitants. The parish is in the centre of the hundred, and comprises 2767*a.* 2*r.* 33*p.*, of which about 2619 acres are arable, 50 pasture, 78 in woods and groves, and 20 waste. The surface is elevated, and the soil generally a rich loam resting upon gravel. A fair is held on the 14th of September. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16, and in the gift of Balliol College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £840, and the glebe contains 108 acres. The church is an ancient edifice, with a belfry-turret of wood, and has some interesting monuments. The union of Tendring comprises 32 parishes or places, containing a population of 26,251: the work-house, situated on the heath in the parish, was erected in 1838, at an expense of £6500, including the purchase of the site.



Corporation Seal of Tenterden.



Obverse.

Reverse.

**TENTERDEN** (*ST. MILDRED*), a market-town and parish, within the cinque-port liberties, having separate jurisdiction, and forming the head of a union, locally in the hundred of **TENTERDEN**, Lower division of the lathe of **SCRAY**, W. division of **KENT**, 18 miles (S. E. by S.) from Maidstone, and 53 (S. E. by E.) from London; containing 3620 inhabitants. This town, the name of which appears to be a corruption of *Theinwarden*, or the ward of Thanet, that is, "the guard in the valley," was one of the places where the woollen manufacture was established in the reign of Edward III. It became a scene of opposition to the Church of Rome, at a period prior to the Reformation, in the time of Archbishop Warham, when 48 inhabitants of the town and its vicinity were publicly accused of heresy, and five of them condemned to be burned. The town stands upon a pleasant eminence, surrounded by some fine plantations of hops; the houses are well built, and of respectable appearance. The streets are paved, and lighted with gas, under the provisions of a general act by which the place has been much improved; and the trade, consisting chiefly in supplying the grazing district of which it is the centre, has greatly increased. The present town-hall was built in 1792, the former having been destroyed by fire. The market, principally for corn, is held on Friday. There is a fair for horses, cattle, and pedlery, on the first Monday in May; and a stock-market, established on the 28th of June, 1839, takes place on the Fridays before the first and third Tuesdays in each month. The inhabitants were incorporated as "The Bayliffe and Commonaltie of the Town and Hundred of Tenterden," and the place annexed as a member to the port of Rye, by Henry VI. The corporation now consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, under the act 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, and the total number of magistrates is six. The powers of the county debt-court of Tenterden, established in 1847, extend over the registration-districts of Tenterden and Cranbrook. The recorder holds a court of quarter-sessions, with power to try for all offences not capital. The parish comprises 8300 acres, of which 1740 are in wood.

The **LIVING** is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £33. 12. 11.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury: the great tithes have been commuted for £822, and the small for £450. The church is spacious and handsome, with a lofty tower at the west end, to which a beacon was formerly attached. At Smallhythe, in the parish, is a chapel, erected about 1509, and licensed by faculty from Archbishop Warham;

it is maintained out of lands in this parish and that of Wittersham. It appears that, at the time of its erection, the sea came up to Smallhythe, power being then given to inter in the chapelyard the bodies of shipwrecked persons cast on shore. There are places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Unitarians. A free grammar school, founded at an early period by an ancestor of the late Sir Peter Hayman, was endowed in 1521, by William Marshall, with a rent-charge of £10, and in 1702, by John Mantel, with the sum of £200, which was laid out in land; the income is £52, and is now appropriated to a national school. Dr. Edward Curteis, in 1797, left property now producing £101 per annum, for the clothing and instruction of 10 girls, for the distribution of bread to the poor, and other charitable uses. The union of Tenterden comprises 11 parishes or places, and contains a population of 10,999. Hoole, the translator of Tasso, resided here. The place confers the title of Baron on the family of Abbot; Sir Charles, lord chief justice of the court of king's bench, having been raised to the peerage by that title, on the 30th of April, 1827.

**TENTERGATE**, with **SCRIVEN**.—See **SCRIVEN**.

**TÈRLING** (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **WITHAM**, N. division of **ESSEX**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W.) from Witham; containing 921 inhabitants. The parish is situated at no great distance from the Roman stations of Colchester, Maldon, and Pleshey: on making a new road here, in 1824, about 300 gold and silver coins were dug up; and a jar was afterwards discovered, containing two large rings and 30 small pieces of gold, with some silver coins of the twelve Roman emperors, in regular succession, from Constantius to Honorius. In the 13th century, the Bishop of Norwich had a palace here, which eventually became the residence of Henry VIII.; the chapel attached to it possessed the privilege of sanctuary, and afforded shelter to the celebrated Hubert de Burgh, when under the indignation of Henry III. The parish comprises by admeasurement 3206 acres. A fair, chiefly for pleasure, is held on Whit-Monday. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of Lord Rayleigh, of Terling Hall. The great tithes have been commuted for £101. 17. 8., and those of the vicar for £277. 17. 9. The church, a spacious edifice, with a tower of brick, replacing one of stone which fell down, has been elegantly restored. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

**TERRINGTON** (*ST. CLEMENT*), a parish, in the union of **WISBECH**, hundred of **FREEBRIDGE-MARSHLAND**, W. division of **NORFOLK**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by N.) from Lynn; containing 1675 inhabitants. Though not noticed in Domesday book, this was an extensive place, and had considerable salt-works, in the time of the Saxons, as appears from a grant made by Godric, brother to Ednoth, abbot of Ramsey, about 970. The parish is bounded on the north by the sea, and comprises 9395a. 19p., of which 5459 acres are arable, 1970 meadow and pasture, 15 woodland, 830 common, and 800 salt-marsh. The village is spacious and well built, and in the immediate vicinity are several handsome villas: Orange Lodge, near the village, was purchased in 1816 from Baron Feagle, a German refugee, who entertained the Prince of Orange here during the invasion of Holland by the French. Petty-sessions are held on the first and third Monday in every month. The living is a



vicarage, with the vicarage of Terrington St. John annexed, valued jointly in the king's books at £23. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown: the rectory, with that of St. John, is annexed to the Margaret professorship at Cambridge. The whole rectorial tithes have been commuted for £2402; the vicarial produce £660, and the glebe comprises 8 acres. The church is a handsome cruciform structure in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower at the north-west angle; the font is elaborately sculptured, and there are several interesting monuments. A chapel here dedicated to St. James was washed away by the sea. The Wesleyans have a place of worship; and a national school is supported by subscription, and a small endowment. A dispensary and lying-in charity are maintained, and about 50 acres of land are let in small portions to the poor, at a nominal rent. The learned Walter Terrington, LL.D., and Dr. John Colton, Archbishop of Armagh, were natives of the place. Edward Gonville, who, with Dr. Caius, founded Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge; Dr. John Pearson, Bishop of Chester; and the late Dr. Marsh, Bishop of Peterborough, were rectors of the parish.

TERRINGTON (*ST. JOHN*), a parish, in the union of WISBECH, hundred of FREEBRIDGE-MARSHLAND, W. division of NORFOLK, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Lynn; containing 682 inhabitants. It comprises 2396*a.* 2*r.*, of which 1581 acres are arable, 728 meadow and pasture, and the remainder homesteads, roads, and waste land. The living is a perpetual curacy, created in 1843: the old vicarage is united to that of Terrington St. Clement. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower at the west end of the south aisle; in the churchyard is an ancient cross. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. £80 per annum, the produce of land, are appropriated to the repair of the church; and 16 acres, worth £40 a year, belong to the poor.

TERRINGTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MALTON, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the township of Ganthorpe, 732 inhabitants, of whom 614 are in the township of Terrington with Wiginton, 8 miles (W. by S.) from Malton. The parish comprises about 3630 acres of land, chiefly the property of the Earl of Carlisle, who is lord of the manor: the village is pleasantly situated about a mile and a half westward of Castle Howard demesne. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £23. 18. 6½.; net income, £571; patron and incumbent, the Rev. C. Hall; the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1772. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

TERWICK, a parish, in the union of MIDHURST, hundred of DUMPFORD, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, 5 miles (E.) from Petersfield; containing 108 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Midhurst to Petersfield, and bounded on the south by the river Rother; and comprises 715*a.* 1*r.* 13*p.*, of which about 454 acres are arable, 106 meadow and pasture, 50 wood, and 105 common. Sandstone is everywhere abundant. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 0. 5., and in the gift of T. A. Richards, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for a yearly rent-charge of £173, and the glebe comprises about 10 acres.

TESTERTON (*ST. REMIGIUS*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of GALLOW, W. division of NORFOLK, 2¾ miles (S. E. by S.) from Fakenham; containing 23 inhabitants. The parish comprises 674*a.* 2*r.* 39*p.* of land, for more than two centuries the property of the Case family, whose mansion of Testerton House, a handsome modern residence, is beautifully situated on the estate. About 511 acres are arable, and 163 meadow and pasture, with some woodland and ornamental plantations. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5; net income, £13; patron, T. Wythe, Esq. The church is in ruins, with the exception of the tower, which forms a picturesque feature in the grounds of Testerton House.

TESTON (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of MAIDSTONE, hundred of TWYFORD, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Maidstone; containing 268 inhabitants. It comprises 491 acres, of which 52 are in wood. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 10.; net income, £233; patron and impropriator, the Earl of Gainsborough. The tithes were commuted for land in 1805. The church, which was a remarkably small structure, has been repaired, considerably enlarged, and beautified, by subscription: it stands on the bank of the Medway, over which is a fine bridge here of seven arches.

TESTWOOD, a tything, in the parish of ELING, union of NEW-FOREST, hundred of REDBRIDGE, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 188 inhabitants.

TETBURY (*ST. MARY*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of LONGTREE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 20 miles (S. by E.) from Gloucester, and 99 (W. by N.) from London; containing 2982 inhabitants. The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence at the southern verge of the county, bordering on Wiltshire, and near the source of the river Avon, over which is a long bridge or causeway, leading into the main road to Malmesbury. It consists principally of a long street, crossed at right angles by two shorter ones, with a spacious market-house near one of the intersections. An act was obtained in 1817, for paving and lighting the town, the expense of which was defrayed out of funds in the hands of trustees appointed in 1814 under an act for inclosing waste grounds; £1000 were appropriated from the same source for the repair of the market-house. The poor are chiefly employed by woolstaplers, and the market was formerly noted for the sale of woollen-yarn, but the introduction of machinery has put an end to the trade. The market is on Wednesday; and fairs are held on Ash-Wednesday, July 22nd, and November 10th, for corn, cheese, horses, and cattle. A bailiff and a constable are elected annually at the court leet of the manor; and petty-sessions for the town and hundred take place here. The parish comprises 4384*a.* 1*r.* 7*p.*

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £36. 13. 4.; patron, T. Staunton, Esq.; appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The great tithes have been commuted for £240, and the vicarial for £800; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains about 50 acres. The church, having been undermined by a flood in 1770, was, with the exception of the tower, which is surmounted by a fine modern



spire, rebuilt in 1781, in the early English style, at an expense of £6000. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. A grammar school was endowed by Sir William Romney, a native of Tetbury, and sheriff of London in the reign of James I., who bequeathed a lease for years of the weights of wool and yarn, tolls, and other profits within the town, with the proceeds of which certain lands have been purchased. Another school is partly supported by an endowment of £30 per annum bequeathed by Elizabeth Hodges in 1723, and partly by subscription. The poor-law union of Tetbury comprises 13 parishes or places, of which 11 are in the county of Gloucester, and 2 in Wilts; the population amounts to 5891. In Maudlin meadow, which belongs to Magdalen College, Oxford, and is situated north of the town, is a petrifying spring, impregnated with calcareous earth. A fort is said to have been built here before the invasion of Britain by the Romans; and ancient British coins, and fragments of weapons, have been found within the area of a camp in the vicinity, of which all traces are now obliterated.

TETCHWYCH.—See LUDGERSHALL.

TETCOTT (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union of HOLSWORTHY, hundred of BLACK TORRINGTON, Hols-worthy and N. divisions of DEVON, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Holsworthy; containing 300 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Barnstaple, through Bideford, to Launceston; and comprises 2160 acres, of which 351 are common or waste. The river Tamar forms its western boundary, and the Bude canal passes within a mile and a half. Tetcott House, the beautiful seat of Sir William Molesworth, Bart., was destroyed by fire in May, 1841. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the gift of Sir W. Molesworth: the tithes have been commuted for £145; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 59 acres. The church contains some interesting monuments to the Arscott family.

TETFORD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HORNCastle, hundred of HILL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 6½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Horn-castle; containing 778 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1750 acres. Here are some quarries, the material of which is used for burning into lime, and for repairing the roads. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 0. 10., and in the patronage of Miss Harrison; the tithes were commuted for land in 1765; the glebe altogether consists of 350 acres. The Wesleyans have a place of worship; and a national school is partly supported by the proceeds of a cottage and seven acres of land, left in 1714 by Edward Richardson.

TETNEY (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVER-STOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 8 miles (S. S. E.) from Great Grimsby; containing 819 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 5200 acres, and the Louth navigation runs through it. Weaving, formerly carried on to a considerable extent, is now nearly discontinued; and a fair, held in July, has degenerated from a mart for cattle and hardware into a mere festival. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 18. 4.; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Lincoln. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1774;

there are 140 acres of glebe land, and a glebe-house, together valued at £300 per annum, and the vicar receives £12 a year from the lessees of the great tithes. The church is distinguished by a very fine tower. Here are places of worship for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. Several pits of beautifully clear water in the parish, called "blow-wells," contain excellent pike and eels; the water is continually running, and never freezes: it is said that Sir Joseph Banks spent a fortnight in examining the wells. Some remains are to be seen of an ancient monastery, the last tower of which was lately taken down.

TETSWORTH (*ST. GILES*), a parish, in the union and hundred of THAME, county of OXFORD, 11½ miles (E. S. E.) from Oxford; containing 523 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 1261 acres, of which 56 are arable, 1111 pasture, 49 common, and 45 waste, &c. The living is a vicarage, in the gift of the Slater family: the great tithes have been commuted for £210, and the small tithes for £115. The church is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, separated by a Norman arch: above the south entrance is a circular moulding, under which are a mitred figure having a crosier in the left hand, and the figure of a priest with a book in the left hand, and the right hand pointing above to the paschal lamb. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

TETTENHALL-REGIS (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of SEISDON, partly in the N. and partly in the S. division of the hundred of SEISDON, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 1¾ mile (N. W.) from Wolverhampton; containing, with the prebends of Bovenhill, Pendeford, Pirton with Trescott, and Wrottesley, 3143 inhabitants, of whom 2207 are in the township of Tetttenhall Regis and Clericorum. The parish comprises 7551a. 1r. 27p.; the surface is undulated, and the scenery very picturesque. Part of the population is engaged in the manufacture of locks of all descriptions, hinges, bolts, spectacle-frames, &c. Of the several excellent residences, the largest is Wrottesley Hall, the seat of Lord Wrottesley, surrounded with good land and wood. The village stands nearly in the centre of the parish, at the foot and on the declivities of a lofty eminence; the Worcestershire and Staffordshire canal passes through it, and is joined here by the Liverpool and Birmingham canal. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £196; patron and impropiator, Lord Wrottesley. The church, which was made collegiate before the Conquest for a dean and four prebendaries, is in the early, decorated, and later English styles; it was enlarged in 1825, and thoroughly repaired in 1841. The eastern window contains an ancient painting on glass, representing the Archangel trampling on a Dragon; the font was restored in 1844, and is curiously ornamented with sculpture. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

TETTON, a township, in the parish of WARMINGTON, union of CONGLETON, hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Sandbach; containing 182 inhabitants. It comprises 984 acres; the prevailing soil is clay. The tithes have been commuted for £110. 12.

TETWORTH, a parish, in the union of ST. NEOT'S, hundred of TOSELAND, county of HUNTINGDON, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Potton; containing 235 inhabitants.



The living is annexed to that of Everton: the appropriate tithes have been commuted for £205, and the vicarial for £70. The church has been repewed.

**TEVERSAL** (*St. CATHERINE*), a parish, in the union of MANSFIELD, N. division of the hundred of BROXTOW and of the county of NOTTINGHAM,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by N.) from Mansfield; containing 423 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2500 acres, of which 1050 are arable, 1343 pasture, and 155 wood: the population is entirely agricultural, with the exception of a few persons employed in stocking-frame weaving. Part of Hardwick Park, the property of the Duke of Devonshire, extends into the parish. The Earl of Carnarvon is lord of the manor. Coal and limestone abound, but neither is now worked. The village is situated on a lofty eminence, near the source of the river Meden; and there are three hamlets, Fackley, Stanley, and Whiteborrow. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 19. 2., and in the gift of the Earl of Carnarvon: the tithes have been commuted for £522. 8.; the glebe contains nearly 42 acres. The church is in the Norman style, and has several old monuments of the Greenhalghe, Babington, and Molyneux families: over the chief entrance is a curious and beautiful Norman arch with symbolical representations of religious subjects. South of the church are the extensive ruins of the ancient mansion-house, built by Gilbert Greenhalghe in the reign of Henry VII., and the remains of a hanging garden on a magnificent scale: part of the mansion is now converted into a farmhouse.

**TEVERSHAM** (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CHESTERTON, hundred of FLENDISH, county of CAMBRIDGE,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.) from Cambridge; containing 220 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Cambridge to Newmarket, and comprises 1187 acres. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely, valued in the king's books at £19. 16. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £352. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1810; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe altogether contains 226 acres. Lady Joan Jermy bequeathed a cottage and 17 acres of land for charitable uses, in lieu of the latter of which two parcels of land were set out at the inclosure of the parish, comprising respectively 21p. and 11a. 2p.; the cottage and land now produce about £30 per annum, applied to educating young children and relieving the poor.

**TEW, GREAT** (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of CHIPPING-NORTON, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Neat-Enstone; containing 459 inhabitants. A classical association attaches to this place as having been the residence of the illustrious Lucius, Viscount Falkland, who, before entering upon his stormy political career in the time of Charles I., here devoted himself to the study of literature and philosophy, in which he was deeply versed. His house was unreservedly open to all the eminent men of the university; and Sheldon, Hammond, Chillingworth, the poets Waller and Cowley, and, more especially, his friend Edward Hyde, afterwards Earl of Clarendon, were his constant guests. The parish comprises 2993 acres, of which rather more than half are arable; the greater part of the soil consists of the red loam common in the north of Oxfordshire, but to the south it partakes of stone brash. The scenery is richly diversified with fine timber-trees, amongst which the village is beautifully

secluded. Tew Park is now the residence of M. P. W. Boulton, Esq.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; net income, £134; patron and impropriator, Mr. Boulton. The tithes were commuted for land in 1766. The church is a handsome building, chiefly in the decorated English style, with a good Norman doorway: it contains some brasses of the Raynsfords, to whom the manor formerly belonged; two recumbent stone effigies of a crusader and a lady, whose names are unknown; and an elegant monument by Chantrey. Lord Falkland was buried here, according to the register, on the 23rd of September, 1643, three days after his untimely death on the field of Newbury; but there is no tablet to his memory, nor is it known in what part of the church his remains were deposited, secrecy probably having been desirable, lest, owing to the violence of the times, his body might be disturbed. T. E. Freeman, in 1781, gave an estate now producing £31 per annum, for education; the school is on the national plan. A convent supposed to have been connected with that at Godstow, stood adjacent to the church, and some traces thought to belong to it are still visible. Dr. Plot, in his work on Oxfordshire, speaks of a tessellated pavement ploughed up near the village; and more recently, in 1810, a complete Roman burial-vault was discovered at a farm called Beaconsfield, as well as a bath, with remains of pavement, urns, coins, &c. In 1827, another bath was found, with similar remains.

**TEW, LITTLE**, a parish, in the union of CHIPPING-NORTON, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by E.) from Neat-Enstone; containing 215 inhabitants. It is situated south-east of the road from Chipping-Norton to Banbury; and is bounded on the east by the parish of Great Tew, and on the south by the river Glyme. This river rises in the immediate vicinity, and, after a course of several miles, falls into the Evenload near the town of Woodstock. The living is annexed to that of Great Tew.

**TEWIN** (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and county of HERTFORD, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Welwyn; containing 522 inhabitants. It comprises 2412 acres, of which 20 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14, and in the gift of Jesus College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £460; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe consists of 40 acres. The church has a square embattled tower, with a low spire: in the churchyard is a curious tombstone to the memory of Lady Anne Grimstone, which attracts many visitors.

**TEWKESBURY** (*St. MARY*), a borough, market-town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the Lower division of the hundred of TEWKESBURY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 10 miles (N. N. E.) from Gloucester, and 103 (W. N. W.) from London; containing, with the township of Mythe, and that of Southwick with Park, 5862 inhabitants. This place, which is of great antiquity, is supposed to have derived



Corporation Seal.



its name from *Theot*, a Saxon recluse, who, during the latter period of the heptarchy, founded a hermitage here, where he lived in solitude and devotion, and after whom it was called *Theotisberg*, from which its present appellation is deduced. In 1015, a monastery was founded here by the two brothers Odo and Dodo, dukes of Mercia, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary; which, after having experienced great injury during the Danish wars, became a cell to the abbey of Cranborne in Dorsetshire. After the Conquest, Robert Fitz-Hamon, who had attended William in his expedition to Britain, enlarged the buildings of the monastery, and so amply augmented its possessions, that the monks of Cranborne removed in 1101 to Tewkesbury, which they made their principal seat. It was subsequently raised into an abbey of Benedictine monks, and continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenue was estimated at £1598.

1. 3. The last decisive battle between the Yorkists and the Lancastrians took place within half a mile of Tewkesbury, in 1471; on which memorable occasion, many of the principal nobility were slain on both sides, and not less than 3000 of the Lancastrian troops. Queen Margaret, who headed her own forces, was intrenched on the summit of an eminence called the Home Ground, at the distance of a mile from the town, east of the Gloucester road; while the troops of Edward IV., who had advanced by way of Tredington, occupied the sloping ground to the south, called the Red Piece. The victory was decisive in favour of the Yorkists, the defeat of the Lancastrians being ascribed to the treacherous inactivity of Lord Wenlock, one of their generals, whom the chief commander, the Duke of Somerset, struck dead on the field with his battle-axe. After their defeat, the Duke of Somerset, with about 20 other distinguished persons, took shelter in the church, from which they were dragged with violence, and immediately beheaded. At the commencement of the great civil war in the reign of Charles I., Tewkesbury was occupied by the parliamentarians, who were afterwards driven out by the royalists, by whom it was afterwards lost and retaken; in 1644 it was surprised and captured by Col. Massie, governor of Gloucester, for the parliamentarians, in whose possession it remained till the conclusion of the war.

The town is pleasantly situated in the northern part of the luxuriant vale of Gloucester, and on the eastern bank of the river Avon, near its confluence with the Severn. It is nearly surrounded by the small rivers Carron and Swilgate, both which fall into the Avon; and is handsome and well built, consisting principally of three streets, lighted with gas, and well paved: the houses are in general of brick, occasionally interspersed with ancient timber-and-brick buildings; and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. Considerable improvements have taken place, among which may be noticed the ranges of building erected to the east of the High-street, on a tract of land called Oldbury; and the formation of a new street. An elegant cast-iron bridge, opening a direct communication between London and Hereford, was constructed over the Severn in 1826, near the beautiful hamlet of Mythe, within half a mile of the town, at an expense of £36,000; it consists of one noble arch, 172 feet in span, with a light iron balustrade. Near the division of the Worcester and Pershore roads is an ancient bridge of several arches over the Avon, which was widened and improved in 1836, and from

which a level causeway has been formed to the iron bridge. A mechanics' institution was established in 1838.

About the beginning of the 15th century, this place seems to have had a considerable trade upon the Severn. A petition was forwarded to the house of peers, in the 8th of Henry VI., stating that the inhabitants had been accustomed "to ship all manner of merchandise down the Severn to Bristol," and complaining of the disorderly conduct of the people in the Forest of Dean, who are reported to have stopped and plundered their ships as they passed by the coasts near the forest. For the redress of these grievances an act was passed in the same year; and in 1580, Queen Elizabeth made Tewkesbury an independent port, which grant, however, was afterwards revoked, on a petition from the inhabitants of Bristol. The town formerly enjoyed a large trade in woollen-cloth, and was celebrated for the manufacture of mustard of superior quality. A principal branch of trade at present is stocking frame-work knitting. The manufacture of cotton-thread lace was established at Oldbury in 1825; a good trade is carried on in malt, and some in leather, and there is a factory for nails. An extensive distillery and a rectifying establishment were opened in 1770; the former has been abandoned, but the latter is still conducted advantageously. A very considerable carrying-trade centres here, in connexion with the Avon and the Severn, and goods are conveyed by land and water to all parts of the kingdom: on the bank of the Avon are large corn-mills, formerly belonging to the abbey. There is a branch railway, 2 miles and 10 chains in length, from the centre of the High-street to the Birmingham and Bristol railway at Ashchurch; the station has an elegant front. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, the former for corn, sheep, and pigs, and the latter for poultry and provisions. Fairs take place on the second Monday in March, the second Wednesday in April, May 14th, the first Wednesday after September 4th, and on October 10th, for cattle, leather, and pedlery: statute-fairs are held on the Wednesday before, and the Wednesday after, Old Michaelmas-day; and great cattle-markets on the second Wednesday in June, August, and December. The market-house is a handsome building, with Doric columns and pilasters.

Tewkesbury, which is a BOROUGH by prescription, was first incorporated in 1574, by Queen Elizabeth, whose charter was confirmed by James I. in the third year of his reign; from which time, other charters were bestowed by various monarchs. By the act 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, the corporation now consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; the number of magistrates is eight. Several trading companies were incorporated under the charter, but the only one now in existence is the Cordwainers'. The town first received the elective franchise in the 7th of James I., since which it has continued to return two members to parliament: the right of election was extended in 1832, to the £10 house-



Old Seal and Arms.



holders of the entire parish : the mayor is returning officer. The recorder holds quarterly courts of session, for all offences not capital ; a court of petty-sessions occurs every Friday ; and there is a court of record for the recovery of debts not exceeding £50. The town-hall is a handsome building, erected in 1788 by Sir William Codrington, Bart., at an expense of £1200 ; the lower part is appropriated to the courts, and the upper contains a hall for the meetings of the corporation, and an assembly-room. At the northern extremity of the High-street is the common gaol, house of correction, and penitentiary for the borough, built in 1816, at a cost of £3420, and since enlarged and improved ; it has four wards for the classification of prisoners. The powers of the county debt-court of Tewkesbury, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Tewkesbury. The county magistrates hold a petty-session for the division every alternate Wednesday.

The LIVING is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Crown ; net income, £313. The church, situated in the south-western part of the town, and formerly the collegiate church of the monastery, is a cruciform structure principally in the Norman style, with a noble and richly-ornamented tower rising from the centre. The nave and choir, of which the latter was repaired in 1796, at an expense of £2000, are separated from the aisles by a range of cylindrical columns and circular arches, highly enriched with mouldings and other ornaments employed in the Norman style. The nave is lighted by clerestory windows in the later English style, inserted in the Norman arches of the triforium, and the chancel by an elegant range of windows in the decorated style, with rich tracery, and adorned with considerable portions of ancient stained glass. In the aisles and transepts the windows are of the decorated and later styles ; and the large west window, in the later style, is inserted in a very lofty Norman arch of great depth, with shafts and mouldings richly ornamented. The roof is finely groined, and at the intersections of the ribs is embellished with figures of angels playing on musical instruments. The east end of the choir is hexagonal, and contains several beautiful chantry chapels, in the decorated style. The Lady chapel and the cloisters have been destroyed, but the arches which led to them may be traced outside the building, and on the north side are the remains of the chapter-house, now used for a school. The church contains a fine series of monuments, from the earliest period of the decorated to the most recent period of the later style, among which are several to early patrons of the abbey, and to those who fell in the battle of Tewkesbury. In a light and elegant chapel on the north side of the choir, erected by Abbot Parker in 1397, is the tomb of Robert Fitz-Hamon, the founder, who was killed at Falaise, in Normandy, in 1107, and whose remains, after having been interred in the chapter-house, were removed into the church in 1241. An altar-tomb, inclosed with arches surmounted by an embattled cornice, on which are the figures of a knight and his lady, is supposed to have been erected for Hugh le Despenser and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury. Near this is a beautiful sepulchral chapel, built by Isabel, Countess of Warwick, for her first husband Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester, who was killed at the siege of Meaux, in 1421 ; it is profusely ornamented, and the roof, which is embellished with

tracery, was supported on six pillars of blue marble, two of which are still remaining. Trinity church was erected in 1837, of red brick with stone dressings : the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of Trustees. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans ; and a Roman Catholic chapel.

The free grammar school was founded in 1576, and endowed with £20 per annum, by Mr. Ferrers, and has some land purchased with money left by Sir Dudley Digges. The Blue-coat school is endowed with one-twelfth part of the rents of a farm in Kent, devised for charitable uses by Lady Capel, in 1721 : the national school, under the superintendence of the same master, was established in 1813 ; and a building for the two schools was erected adjoining the churchyard, in 1817, at an expense of £1345. There are various charitable bequests for the poor ; the late Samuel Barnes, Esq., erected a large almshouse in the Oldbury for 24 parishioners, which he endowed with land for their support. Near the entrance into the town from Gloucester is the old house of industry, a large brick building, now used for the poor-law union of Tewkesbury, which comprises 23 parishes or places, 16 in the county of Gloucester and 7 in that of Worcester, the whole containing a population of 14,957.

Of the monastic buildings, with the exception of the church, there are few remains : the principal is the gateway, which appears to have been erected in the 15th century, and is surmounted with an embattled parapet rising above the cornice. Roman coins have been frequently dug up in the vicinity of the town : in 1828, several were found near the church. One of the most beautiful and perfect specimens of the *Ichthyosaurus*, or fish lizard, was found on Brockridge Common in August 1841, measuring 6 feet 10 inches in length. At Walton is a mineral spring, whose properties resemble those of the waters at Cheltenham. On the south-west side of the town is a tumulus, from which the descent to the Severn is precipitous and abrupt, and which, from a visit of George III. in 1788, has obtained the name of Royal Hill. Alan of Tewkesbury, an inmate of the abbey, and the friend and biographer of Thomas à Becket, was a native of the town. Tewkesbury gave the title of Baron to George I., previously to his accession to the throne.

TEY, GREAT (*St. BARNABAS*), a parish, in the union of LEXDEN and WINSTREE, Colchester division of the hundred of LEXDEN, N. division of ESSEX, 7 miles (S. E.) from Halstead ; containing 733 inhabitants. It comprises 2478a. 3r. 3p., of which 2222 acres are arable, 93 meadow and pasture, 123 wood, and about 40 garden-ground : there is a great variety of soil. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7, and in the gift of the Sinecure Rector ; the rectory is valued at £18, and is in the gift of the Rev. J. B. Storry. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for £547. 14., and the vicarial for £232 ; the vicarial glebe comprises 18 acres, and the rectorial 7. The church is a very ancient edifice, originally cruciform, with a central tower supported on four arches. In 1829, the tower was found to have pressed the pillars of the nave so much out of the perpendicular, that it became necessary to take down all the building to the west of it ; since which, divine service has been performed in the chancel



and transept, and a small erection has been raised on the site of the nave, forming the vestry-room and organ-gallery.

TEY, LITTLE (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of LEXDEN and WINSTREE, Witham division of the hundred of LEXDEN, N. division of ESSEX,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (E. by N.) from Great Coggeshall; containing 59 inhabitants. This parish is one of the smallest in the county, comprising only 448 acres; the soil, though heavy, is fertile. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4, and in the gift of the Bishop of London: the tithes have been commuted for £146, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church is a small edifice, with the belfry-turret of wood.

TEY, MARKS (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of LEXDEN and WINSTREE, Witham division of the hundred of LEXDEN, N. division of ESSEX, 5 miles (W.) from Colchester; containing 397 inhabitants. The parish takes the present adjunct to its name from the family of Marks, or Merks, to whom it anciently belonged. In some documents it is called Tey *ad ulmos*, from the number of elm-trees with which it formerly abounded, and for the growth of which the soil is peculiarly favourable. It comprises 1180a. 35p.; 1157 acres are arable, 21 pasture, and about 2 in wood. Here is a station of the Eastern Counties railway. The living is a rectory not in charge, in the patronage of Balliol College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £235, and there are  $42\frac{1}{2}$  acres of glebe. In the chancel of the church is a window containing the arms of Dr. Compton, Bishop of London, in painted glass.

TEYNHAM (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of FAVERSHAM, hundred of TEYNHAM, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAY, E. division of KENT,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.) from Sittingbourne; containing 845 inhabitants. It is situated on the London and Dover road, and comprises 2439a. 33p., of which the soil in many places is rich and fertile, and marshy in the direction of the Swale, to which the boundaries extend. An accession has lately been made to the parish, by the embankment of the island of Fowley. Conyer creek, an inlet of the sea, is terminated by a quay, to which vessels of 250 tons' burthen come up with their cargoes of coal for the supply of the inhabitants, taking in return the produce of the neighbourhood for the London and other markets. The district abounds with cherry-orchards, and there are a few plantations of hops. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £179; patron, the Archdeacon of Canterbury. The church is a handsome cruciform structure, principally in the early English style, and contains many brasses and other ancient memorials, with some fragments of stained glass. Here are vestiges of a Roman encampment, and the ruins of a palace that belonged to the archbishops of Canterbury. Teynham confers the title of Baron on the family of Cyrron.

THAKEHAM (*St. MARY*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of EAST EASWRITH, rape of BRAMBER, W. division of SUSSEX, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Storrington; containing 620 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2800 acres, chiefly arable land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 9.  $9\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of the Duke of Norfolk: the tithes have been commuted for £700, and there are 27 acres of glebe. The church, which is partly in the early

and partly in the later English style, is a cruciform structure, with a square embattled tower at the west end, and contains some interesting monuments to the Apsley and other families. The poor-law union comprises fourteen parishes or places, and contains a population of 7578.

THAME (*St. MARY*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of THAME, county of OXFORD, 13 miles (E.) from Oxford, and  $44\frac{1}{2}$  (N. W. by W.) from London; containing, with the hamlets of Priestend, North Weston, and Moreton, 3060 inhabitants, of whom 1177 are in New Thame township, 1134 in Old Thame, and 51 in the hamlet of Thame-Park. This town, which is evidently of Roman origin, is mentioned as a place of some importance at the commencement of the 10th century, when Wulfhere, King of Mercia, granted a charter dated "in the vill called Thames." In the year 970, Osketyl, Archbishop of York, died at Thame. It suffered much from the Danish invasions, particularly in 1010, and a fortification was erected here. At the Conquest it belonged to the Bishop of Lincoln, and till the reign of Edward VI. formed part of the extensive possessions of succeeding prelates, who conferred many benefits on the town, among which was the diverting through it the road that previously passed on its side. In 1138, a monastery for Cistercian monks was established at Thame-Park in honour of the Virgin Mary, the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was valued at £256. 13. 7.; the site is occupied by the mansion of Lady Wenman. About the time of Edward IV., an hospital for destitute persons was endowed with lands by Richard Quatremain, a member of a family of high repute. In the civil war of the 17th century, Thame was a centre of military operations, and experienced much consequent distress; during the late war with France it became one of the depôts for prisoners.

The town derives its name from its situation on a gentle declivity on the bank of the river Thame, which here separates the counties of Oxford and Bucks, and across which is a bridge of considerable length. It consists principally of one long and spacious street, with a convenient market-place in the centre, over which is the town-hall, a handsome and commodious building. The manufacture of lace is carried on, but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in husbandry. The market, which is of great antiquity, is on Tuesday, and is well supplied with corn and cattle; fairs are held on Easter-Tuesday, the Tuesday before Whit-Sunday, the first Tuesday in August, and a statute-fair on October 11th. The powers of the county debt-court of Thame, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Thame, and the parish of Illmire. The living was anciently a prebend in the Cathedral of Lincoln, valued in the king's books at £82. 12.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ., but impropriated and dissolved in 1547: it is now a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18; net income, £170. The patronage belongs to the Slater family, and the impropriation to Lady Wenman: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1823. The church, built in 1138, is a large and handsome cruciform structure in the decorated English style, with an embattled tower rising from the intersection, supported on four massive pillars, and surmounted by an octagonal turret of nearly equal height. The interior, which in 1839 was thoroughly re-



stored at an expense of £500, is entered by a stone porch with an elegant canopied niche, in which was formerly a statue of the tutelar saint. In the chancel is a tomb of white marble, to the memory of Lord Williams, with the recumbent effigies of himself and his lady in the costume of the time of Elizabeth; and against the south wall is a curious brass with a kneeling effigy of Sir John Clerke, of Weston, who, according to the legend, took prisoner Louis of Orleans, Duke of Longueville, in the reign of Henry VIII. The north transept is the burying-place of the Dormer family, and the south transept the sepulchral chapel of the Quatremains; both contain handsome monuments.

Lord Williams, in 1558, bequeathed estates for the foundation of a free grammar school, which was built by his executors in 1574, near the church; and for the maintenance of a master and usher. Hampden, the patriot; Dr. Fell; Justice Sir George Croke; Pocock, the learned orientalist; King, Bishop of Chichester; Anthony à Wood, the antiquary; and the notorious John Wilkes, were educated in the establishment. A free school was instituted by bequests from the second Earl of Abingdon and others; the income is £26. Several small annuities have been left for apprenticing boys; and other benefactions, amounting to £150 per annum, for the poor. The union of Thame comprises thirty-five parishes or places, containing a population of 15,413. A little north of the church are the remains of the prebendal house originally attached to the monastery at Thame-Park, and which, till 1837, consisted of nearly three sides of a quadrangle; in that year, Mr. Charles Stone converted the remains into a mansion-house, retaining the character of the ancient edifice, and in 1840 restored the chapel, at the east end of which is a triple lancet window circumscribed by a circular arch. George Hetheridge, an eminent Hebraist and Grecian in the reign of Elizabeth, and regius professor of Greek at Corpus Christi College, Oxford; and Lord Chief Justice Holt, were natives of the town.

THAMES-DITTON.—See DITTON, THAMES.

THANINGTON (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGE, partly within the boundary of the city of CANTERBURY, but chiefly in the hundred of WESTGATE, lathe of *St. Augustine*, E. division of KENT; containing 379 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1212 acres, of which 30 are in wood. The ancient road called Stane-street passes through. In Wincheap-street, a suburb of Canterbury extending into Thanington, was the hospital of *St. James*, founded in the reign of John, by Archbishop Walter, for female lepers, and of which the revenue at the Dissolution was £46. 6. 3. Some small remains of the hospital still exist. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £98; patron, the Archbishop; impropiators, G. Gipps, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £610, and whose glebe comprises 3 acres.

THARSTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of DEPWADE, E. division of NORFOLK,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N. W.) from Long Stratton; containing 388 inhabitants. It comprises 1571a. 3r. 36p., of which 1234 acres are arable, 318 meadow and pasture, and 18 woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 1. 8., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely, the appropriator: the great tithes have been commuted for £420, and the vicarial for £120; the

glebe comprises  $5\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The church is an ancient structure in the early and later English styles.

THATCHAM (*St. Luke*), a parish, in the union of NEWBURY, partly in the hundred of FAIRCROSS, but chiefly in that of READING, county of BERKS, 3 miles (E.) from Newbury; containing, with the chapelries of Greenham and Midgham, 4250 inhabitants, of whom 2677 are in Thatcham township. This place appears, from the Norman survey, to have been a town of some importance; and tradition has assigned to it the rank of a borough, but there is no proof that it ever sent representatives to parliament. A market on Sunday was confirmed by charter of Henry II., to the monks of Reading, then possessors of Thatcham, and was changed to Thursday in 1218, by Henry III.; but it has long been discontinued: the remains of the butter-cross still exist. The parish comprises 10,925a. 1r. 32p.: the town is pleasantly situated on the Bath road, near the navigable river Kennet, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water. The Kennet and Avon canal passes a little to the south. A paper-mill at Colthrop affords employment to 80 persons. A statute-fair is held on the first Tuesday after October 12th. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20; patron, J. Hanbury, Esq.; impropiators, various proprietors of land: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £735, and the impropriate for £806. 1. 7. The church has portions in the early, and some in the later, English style; at the south entrance is a fine Norman arch: in the interior are an altar-tomb to William Danvers, chief justice of the court of common pleas, and a mural monument to Nicholas Fuller, Esq., barrister of Gray's Inn. At Greenham and Midgham are chapels of ease; and at Crookham, or Crokeham, was formerly another, of which there are no remains. The Independents have a place of worship. A free school was founded in 1707, by Lady Frances Winchcomb, who gave a rent-charge of £53 for its support; it was opened about 1713, but continued only for a few years, in consequence of the attainder of Lord Bolingbroke, owner of the estate charged. In 1741, however, arrears were recovered; since which period the funds have continued to increase, the amount of stock being now upwards of £5000, exclusively of the rent-charge, which is regularly received. The school was re-opened in 1794, and is now united with a national school.

THAXTED (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of DUNMOW, N. division of ESSEX, 19 miles (N. N. W.) from Chelmsford; containing 2527 inhabitants. This parish, which is of considerable extent, lies on the river Chelmer, near its source, and on the road from Chelmsford to Cambridge. The village is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river, and contains several well-built houses. It was formerly a town of importance, and received a charter from Philip and Mary, vesting the government in a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, and a council of 20 principal burgesses; but on a writ of *quo warranto* issued by James II., the corporation resigned their functions, and the market, which was on Thursday, was discontinued. The market was subsequently revived, but it never recovered its early celebrity: fairs are held on the 27th of May and 10th of August, the latter for cattle. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £24; net income, £450; patron and impropiator, Viscount Maynard, whose an-



cestor gave £2000 in augmentation of the vicarage. The church is a spacious embattled structure, strengthened by buttresses with canopied niches, and having a tower and crocketed spire 183 feet high, the exact length of the church; the south porch is much enriched. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, and Independents. A free grammar school, founded by Thomas Yardley, is now merged into a national school; and near the church are almshouses for 16 persons, partly supported by sums from various charity funds. A number of Roman coins, and a beautiful amphora, were discovered some years since.

**THEAKSTONE**, a township, in the parish of **BURNESTON**, union of **BEDALE**, wapentake of **HALLIKELD**, N. riding of **YORK**,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Bedale; containing 78 inhabitants. The township comprises 935*a.* 1*r.* 31*p.* The Hall is a handsome mansion, near which are several thriving plantations; and the Duke of Cleveland has property here called the Grange. The village is pleasantly situated near a small rivulet. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £63. 14. 6., and the impropriate for £46. 12.

**THEALBY**, a hamlet, in the parish of **BURTON-UPON-STATHER**, union of **GLANDFORD-BRIGG**, N. division of the wapentake of **MANLEY**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**; containing 207 inhabitants.

**THEALE**, a parish, in the union of **BRADFIELD**, hundred of **READING**, county of **BERKS**,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. by S.) from Reading. This place was formerly in the parish of **Tilehurst**, but has been separated from it by act of parliament, and made distinct. An elegant church in the later English style was erected in 1830, at the expense of Mrs. Sophia Sheppard; and under the provisions of the act, the living of **Tilehurst** will be divided, and a portion appropriated to this church, to be attached to the headship of **Magdalen College**, Oxford. The Rev. Thomas Sheppard, D.D., bequeathed £20 per annum for the establishment of a school.

**THEALE**, a chapelry, in the parish of **WEDMORE**, union of **AXBRIDGE**, hundred of **BEMPSTONE**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, 7 miles (S. S. E.) from Axbridge. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patron, the Vicar of Wedmore.

**THEARNE**, a township, in the parish of **ST. JOHN**, union, and liberties of the borough, of **BEVERLEY**, E. riding of **YORK**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Beverley; containing 88 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Beverley to Hull, and comprises 805 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and one-third meadow and pasture; the surface is low and level, the soil a strong clay, and partly moorland. The river Hull passes on the east, and at Wawn ferry is a landing-place for coal, lime, and gravel. A chantry chapel at Thearne, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was dissolved pursuant to the statute of Edward VI. for the dissolution of colleges and chantries.

**THEBERTON** (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **BLYTHING**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Saxmundham; containing 580 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1945 acres, chiefly of a light and mixed soil, but in some parts wet and heavy; the surface is generally flat. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £427, and there are  $13\frac{1}{2}$

acres of glebe. The church has a round tower and other ancient details of Norman character; a gallery was erected in 1840.

**THEDDINGWORTH** (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **MARKET-HARBOROUGH**, partly in the hundred of **ROTHWELL**, N. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, but chiefly in the hundred of **GARTREE**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by S.) from Harborough; containing, with the hamlet of **Hothorpe**, 270 inhabitants, of whom 254 are in Theddingworth township. The parish is situated on the road from Harborough to Lutterworth, and the Grand Union canal passes through it; the scenery is in many places remarkably pleasing. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 15. 7.; net income, £137; patron, J. Cook, Esq.; impropriator, the Earl Spencer. The church, which is generally in bad repair, has a very handsome spire, and contains some monuments to members of the Bathurst family. There is a place of worship for Independents. An allotment of 25 acres of land, made under an inclosure act in 1715, is partly let out to cottagers, and partly given for pasturing cattle; the proceeds of the first portion, and a sum of £12. 12. per annum arising from several bequests, are distributed among the poor.

**THEDDLETHORPE** (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **LOUTH**, Marsh division of the hundred of **CALCEWORTH**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Alford; containing 326 inhabitants. It is situated on the sea-coast, and comprises 1684*a.* 3*p.* The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 5.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £98; patron and impropriator, J. Alcock, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £400. The parish participates in the benefit of the school in the adjoining parish of **Theddlethorpe St. Helen**; and a few sums of small amount are distributed among the poor.

**THEDDLETHORPE** (*ST. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of **LOUTH**, Marsh division of the hundred of **CALCEWORTH**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**,  $9\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. by E.) from Alford; containing 347 inhabitants, and comprising 1758*a.* 2*r.* 32*p.* The living is a rectory, with that of **Mablethorpe St. Peter** united in 1745, valued in the king's books at £18. 10.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .; patron, Lord Willoughby de Eresby. The whole of the tithes have been commuted for £517, and there are 36 acres of glebe, with a house. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. A school-house was erected in 1810; and some small rent-charges are distributed to the poor of the parish.

**THELBRIDGE** (*ST. DAVID*), a parish, in the union of **CREDITON**, hundred of **WITHERIDGE**, South Molton and N. divisions of **DEVON**, 2 miles (S. W. by W.) from Witheridge; containing 267 inhabitants. It is intersected by the road from Crediton to South Molton and Barnstaple. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 6.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £198; patron, G. Tanner, Esq.: the glebe consists of about 130 acres, with a small house. The church is a very old edifice.

**THELNETHAM** (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of **THETFORD**, hundred of **BLACKBOURN**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from East Harling; containing 561 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the Lesser Ouse, which separates the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. The living is a discharged rectory.



valued in the king's books at £16. 18. 4.; net income, £508; patron, the Rev. E. H. Sawbridge. There is a glebe of about 22 acres, with a commodious house erected in 1840 by the patron. The church is in the decorated style, and has an embattled tower; in the south aisle is a handsome marble monument to the memory of Henry Bokenham, Esq., and his lady. An allotment of 28 acres of land, now let for £32. 12. per annum, was appropriated to parochial purposes under an inclosure act in 1821, together with another of about 40 acres for cutting turf.

THELVETON (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of DEPWADE, hundred of DISS, E. division of NORFOLK, 3 miles (E. by N.) from Diss; containing 169 inhabitants. It is intersected by the road from London to Norwich, by way of Scole; and comprises 1200 acres, of which about one-third is pasture. The Hall is an ancient mansion, in the Elizabethan style. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £290, and there are  $8\frac{1}{2}$  acres of glebe. The church is in the decorated style, and is situated in the grounds belonging to the Hall, attached to which is a neat Roman Catholic chapel.

THELWALL, a township, in the parochial chapelry of DARESURY, parish of RUNCORN, union of WARRINGTON, E. division of the hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Warrington; containing 334 inhabitants. This is a place of great antiquity: a garrisoned town was founded here by King Edward the Elder in 923, which is mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle. The name is derived from two Saxon words; *Thel*, which signifies the trunks or bodies of trees, and *wall*, as now used, meaning a fence; the fortifications surrounding the ancient town being composed of these materials. The earliest lords were the Lacys, barons of Halton, who possessed the manor by grant from Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, nephew of William the Conqueror; and hence it is still described as of the fee of Halton. From them it passed to the Duttons, of Dutton; and subsequently, by successive sales, through the Claytons (the last of whom was Sir Randal Clayton, Knt., of Thelwall, living in the early part of the 17th century), the Brookes of Norton, the Mores of Kirtlington, in the county of Nottingham (of whom was Sir Edward More, Bart.), and the Pickeringings. These last were possessed of the manor from about the middle of the 17th century until the year 1837, when it was devised by the last representative of that family to William Nicholson, Esq., the present proprietor, who resides at Thelwall Hall.

The Duke of Bridgewater's canal, and the turnpike road from Chester to Manchester, pass through the township; and the road from Warrington to Knutsford immediately adjoins it. The Mersey forms its boundary on the north side, with the exception of a small portion of it which lies across the river, owing to the channel having at some remote period altered its course. The manufacture of gunpowder has been carried on for many years; the works, situated on the banks of the Mersey, are the property of James Stanton, Esq., of Greenfield. The township comprises about 1150 acres, of which two-thirds belong to the lord of the manor, who has the exclusive privilege of a ferry over the Mersey, for which toll is payable. A court leet is held yearly on the eve

of Palm Sunday, at which a constable is sworn in. A very ancient Manor-house here was taken down about the middle of the last century, when the present Hall was erected: the latter is an exceedingly neat and substantially built mansion of brick, consisting of three stories, with a pediment in the centre, and a double flight of steps leading to the principal entrance. The living of Thelwall is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Mr. Nicholson; net income, £100, with a commodious parsonage-house, erected a few years since. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was rebuilt in 1843, at a cost of about £1400, and is a stone edifice lined with brick, in the early English style, with lancet windows and a campanile tower: the windows at the east end, and one on the south side, are of stained glass. A school is supported by subscription.

THEMELTHORPE (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of AYLHAM, hundred of EYNSFORD, E. division of NORFOLK,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (E. by S.) from Foulsham; containing 94 inhabitants. It comprises 652*a.* 3*r.* 23*p.*, of which 386 acres are arable, 249 pasture and meadow,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  woodland, and 10 in gardens, &c. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of Bintree, and valued in the king's books at £4. 2. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ : the tithes have been commuted for £131, and the glebe comprises 19 acres. The church is chiefly in the early English style of architecture.

THENFORD (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BRACKLEY, hundred of KING'S-SUTTON, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.) from Banbury; containing 155 inhabitants. The parish is situated near the road from Banbury to Brackley, and comprises 882*a.* 8*p.* Lace-making employs a few persons here. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £120: the tithes were commuted for about 60 acres of land in 1776. The church is small, and mostly of the 14th century, with some portions of earlier date and a tower of the 15th century: there is some stained glass in the windows. A school is supported by Mr. Severne; and the produce of about 11 acres of land, left by Mr. Tooley, is distributed among the poor. Here is a mineral spring.

THEOBALD-STREET, a hamlet, in the parish of ALDENHAM, poor-law union of WATFORD, hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of St. ALBAN'S, county of HERTFORD; containing 62 inhabitants.

THERFIELD (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ROYSTON, hundred of ODSEY, county of HERTFORD,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by S.) from Royston; containing 1224 inhabitants. It comprises 4761 acres, of which 456 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £50, and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London: the tithes have been commuted for £1100, and there is a parsonage-house, with a glebe of 91 acres.

THETFORD, a chapelry, in the parish of STRETHAM, hundred of SOUTH WITCHFORD, union and ISLE of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. by W.) from Ely; containing 250 inhabitants. It comprises 1042 acres, of which 481 are common or waste land; and is situated near the Cambridge and Ely road. The chapel is dedicated to St. George. A rent-charge of £124. 17. has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes of the chapelry.





Arms.

THETFORD, a borough and market-town, having exclusive jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of SHROPHAM, W. division of NORFOLK, and the hundred of LACKFORD, W. division of SUFFOLK, 79 miles (N. N. E.) from London; containing 3934 inhabitants. This ancient place, called *Theodford* by the Saxons, evidently de-

rides its name from the river Thet, which here unites its stream with the Lesser Ouse; the latter river then passes through the town, separates the two counties, and is navigable hence to Lynn. The majority of antiquaries consider Thetford to be the site of the celebrated *Sitomagus* of the Romans, who possessed it in 435, and it is known to have been the metropolis of East Anglia; on which account, and from its proximity to the North Sea, it was during the heptarchy frequently desolated by the Danes, who, having retained possession of the town for fifty years, totally destroyed it by fire in the ninth century. In 1004, it sustained a similar calamity from their king, Sweyn, who had invaded East Anglia; and in 1010 it became, for the third time, the scene of plunder and conflagration by these marauders, into whose hands it again fell, after a signal victory which they had obtained over the Saxons. In the reign of Canute, Thetford began to recover from the effects of these repeated calamities, and in that of Edward the Confessor had nearly regained its former prosperity, containing not less than 944 burgesses, who enjoyed various privileges. In the time of the Conqueror (in 1070), the see of North Elmham was transferred hither, but the episcopal chair was removed to Norwich by Herbert de Lozinga, in the year 1094: Henry VIII. made the town the seat of a bishop suffragan to Norwich, which it continued during his reign. From the time of Athelstan to that of King John here was a mint, in which coins of Edmund and Canute were struck; and the ancient extent and importance of the town may be gathered from the fact that, in the reign of Edward III., it comprised twenty-four principal streets, five market-places, twenty churches, six hospitals, eight monasteries, and other religious and charitable foundations, of which there are but few remains. Thetford has been honoured with the presence and temporary residence of several sovereigns, particularly Henry I. and II., and Elizabeth, the last of whom rebuilt the ancient mansion of the earls of Warren, on its lapse to the crown, and occasionally resided in it, as did also James I. for the purpose of hunting: the house is still called the King's House.

The town has of late been much improved. It comprises five principal streets, partly paved; and the main portion is connected with the few remaining houses on the Suffolk side by a handsome iron bridge over the Ouse, erected in 1829: the modern buildings are plain and neat, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from wells and springs. At the east end of the town is a chalybeate spring; the waters are similar to those at Tonbridge-Wells. Races took place here at an early period, but from the tumults they occasioned in the former part of the 17th century, the sports were sup-

pressed by order of the privy council; they were revived a few years since, and held in June, upon the common, on the Suffolk side of the borough, but have been again discontinued. Assemblies occasionally take place, and a subscription library is supported. In addition to a very large paper-mill, there are an iron-foundry, two agricultural-machine factories, some good breweries, several malting establishments, a flour-mill, and a tannery; and the navigation of the river, in its course to Lynn, having been improved between this place and Brandon, a brisk business is carried on in corn, wool, coal, and other articles. The Norwich and Brandon railway has a station here, 31 miles from the Norwich station. The market is on Saturday; the market-house has been taken down, and neat shambles erected, covered with cast iron, with a portico, and palisades in front. Fairs are held on May 14th and August 2nd and 16th, for sheep, and on September 25th, for cattle; there is a wool-fair in July.

A charter of incorporation, granted by Elizabeth in 1573, was surrendered to the crown in the 34th of Charles II., and a very imperfect one obtained in its stead, which in 1692 was annulled, and the original restored, by a decree in chancery. The corporation now consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, under the act 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the mayor, late mayor, and recorder are justices of the peace, and the total number of magistrates is nine. The borough sends two members to parliament: the right of election was extended in 1832, to the £10 householders of a new district: the mayor is returning officer. There has been a re-grant of the court of quarter-sessions for the borough, and petty-sessions are held by the corporation every Monday. The powers of the county debt-court of Thetford, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Thetford. The county assizes, which had been held here, in Lent, ever since 1176, were removed a few years since. The guildhall is a fine building, erected at the expense of Sir Joseph Williamson, Knt., secretary of state to Charles II.; the gaol is a plain edifice of flint and white brick, commodiously arranged: on these buildings many thousand pounds have been expended by the inhabitants.

Thetford comprises the parishes of *St. Cuthbert*, containing 1543; *St. Peter*, 1184; and *St. Mary the Less*, 1207 inhabitants; the livings of all which are in the patronage of the Duke of Norfolk. *St. Cuthbert's* is a discharged perpetual curacy, with the rectory of the Holy Trinity united; net income, £50. The church contains a nave, chancel, and south aisle, with an embattled tower. The living of *St. Peter's* is a discharged rectory, with that of *St. Nicholas'* united, valued in the king's books at £5. 1. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £55. The church, commonly called "the Black church," being constructed chiefly of flint, comprises a nave, chancel, and north aisle, with an embattled tower, which, with part of the body of the edifice, was rebuilt in 1789. The living of the parish of *St. Mary the Less* is a per-



Corporation Seal.



petual curacy, valued in the king's books at £1. 13. 6½.; net income, £83; impropiators, the Duke of Norfolk and others. The church, which stands in Suffolk, consists of a nave and chancel, with a square tower. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. A preacher-ship in St. Mary's church, a grammar school, and an hospital for two men and two women were founded and endowed in 1610, under the will of Sir Richard Fulmerston, Knt., who died in 1566: the income now amounts to £555 per annum. Some boys and girls are apprenticed from a fund of £2000 vested in an estate producing £290 per annum, left by Sir J. Williamson in 1701. In 1818, Mr. P. Sterne bequeathed £1000 for the benefit of the poor; and about £70, derived from the inclosure of the common, are yearly distributed with several minor benefactions. The union of Thetford comprises 34 parishes or places, of which 19 are in Norfolk, and 15 in Suffolk; and contains a population of 17,542.

The relics of ANTIQUITY consist chiefly of the fragments of a nunnery established in the reign of Canute, by Urius, the first abbot of Bury St. Edmund's; some of the walls, buttresses, and windows, with a fine arch and cell, are still visible, the conventual church having been converted into a barn, and a farmhouse built with the other ruinous portions. Of a priory founded on the brink of the river in 1104, by Roger Bigot, for Cluniac monks, and which at the Dissolution was valued at £418. 16. 3., the gateway, constructed with freestone and black flint, and parts of the church, which was cruciform, alone remain. Of the monastery of St. Sepulchre, instituted in 1109, by the Earl of Warren, and further endowed by Henry II., the church has been converted into a barn. The site of St. Augustine's friary, founded in 1387, by John of Gaunt, for mendicants of that order, still bears the name of Friars' Close. At the eastern extremity of the town are remains of a Danish fortification, which consisted of a large keep and double rampart, erected on an artificial mount called Castle Hill, of which the height is 100 feet, the circumference of the summit 81 feet, and of the base 984: the remains of the ramparts are 20 feet high, and the surrounding fosse 70 feet wide. It is somewhat singular that no trace is visible of any steps, or path, by which military stores could be conveyed up the very steep ascent to the fortress. The mineral spring was discovered about 80 years since, by Matthew Manning, Esq., M.D., and at that time was much resorted to; it was afterwards shut up for many years, but in 1819 was re-opened, and the waters having been analysed, were found to be very effectual in strengthening the stomach. A handsome pump-room was erected, to which hot and cold baths were attached, situated near the river side, and approached by pleasant sheltered walks; but for want of sufficient patronage the establishment has been closed. Thomas Martin, F.A.S., and author of the *History of Thetford*, was born here in 1696, and educated at the free school, of which his father was master. The notorious Thomas Paine, author of the *Rights of Man*, was also born here, and educated at the school.

THICKLEY, EAST, a township, in the parish of ST. ANDREW AUCKLAND, district of SHILDON, union of AUCKLAND, N. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 4¼ miles (S. E.) from

Bishop-Auckland; containing 452 inhabitants. This place, according to the Boldon book, was severed from the manor of Redworth. It belonged for many generations to the Lilburn family, of whom was Col. Lilburn, a celebrated leader on the side of the parliament in the civil war. The township comprises about 260 acres: the Stockton and Darlington railway passes in the vicinity of the village.

THIMBLEBY (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union and soke of HORNCastle, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 1½ mile (W. by N.) from Horncastle, on the Lincoln road; containing 398 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the west by the navigable river Witham, and comprises 2557*a.* 1*r.* 38*p.* The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 10. 10.; net income, £441; patron, T. Hotchkin, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land, and the rector has a house, erected on the glebe in 1839. The church was built in 1744, partly by money raised from a brief, and partly by the sale of the materials of the old edifice. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Roman coins have been found; and many fossil shells, ammonites, &c., have been discovered in the blue clay upon the moor.

THIMBLEBY, a township, in the parish of OSMOTHERLEY, union of NORTHALLERTON, wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE, N. riding of YORK, 5½ miles (E. N. E.) from Northallerton; containing 172 inhabitants, some of whom are employed in the worsted manufacture. It comprises about 1670 acres, including the hamlet of Foxton, which is situated in the fertile vale of the Codbeck stream. The village, which is secluded, lies under the western acclivities of the Hamilton hills, and about one mile south from Osmotherley.

THINGDON, NORTHAMPTON.—See FINEDON.

THINGWALL, a detached hamlet, in the township of LITTLE WOOLTON, parish of CHILDWALL, union and hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 4½ miles (E.) from Liverpool. *Thyngwall* was given in exchange by King John to an individual whose name is not now on record. In the following reign Richard, son of Thurston de Holland, held a carucate of land here "of our lord the king," for one mark, in exchange for his inheritance in Snodden (Smithden), "which the king placed in his own forest." In the reign of Edward III., William de Thingwall held a moiety of the hamlet, by the service of 6*s.* 8*d.* The hamlet is separated from the main part of the township by the township of Childwall, and lies near the road from Liverpool to Prescott. The railway from Liverpool to Manchester also passes here.

THINGWELL, or THINGWALL, a township, in the parish of WOODCHURCH, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 5½ miles (N. by W.) from Great Neston; containing 76 inhabitants. In the reign of Richard II. this place was held by the Domvilles, from whom it passed, through the Hulses and the Troutbecks, to the ancestors of the Earl of Shrewsbury, the present owner of the greater part. In 1662 the manor was claimed by the Earl of Kingston, the Earl of Shrewsbury, and Sir William Stanley, all of whom held lands in the township; and by some arrangement it was divided between the two former. Thingwell comprises 360 acres, the soil of which is partly clay and partly sand; it stands high,



and is almost destitute of trees. The land is in general very inferior, and interspersed with large masses of red-sandstone, which in many parts is quarried from the surface.

THIRKLEBY, a township, in the parish of KIRBY-GRINDALYTH, union of MALTON, wapentake of BUCK-ROSE, E. riding of YORK, 10 miles (E. by S.) from Malton; containing 53 inhabitants. The lands of this township, which are laid out in two farms, comprise about 1800 acres, the property of Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart. The great tithes have been commuted for £155, and the small for £12.

THIRKLEBY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of THIRSK, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from Thirsk; containing, with the hamlet of Osgoodby, 309 inhabitants. It includes the villages of Great and Little Thirkleby, separated from each other by a stream; and comprises about 1800 acres of land. In Osgoodby are several principal farm-houses. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6; net income, £200; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of York. The glebe consists of between 30 and 40 acres, with a house; and a modus of £1 is paid to the vicar for the tithes of Osgoodby. The church was rebuilt in the year 1722, by Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart.

THIRLBY, a township, in the parish of FELIX-KIRK, union of THIRSK, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Thirsk; containing 127 inhabitants. It comprises about 506 acres of land, and its scattered village lies in a secluded valley, about a mile south-east of Felix-Kirk.

THIRLWALL, a township, in the parish and union of HALTWHISTLE, W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Haltwhistle; containing 394 inhabitants. It has its name from the Roman thralling or barrier wall running through it, to *thirl*, in the old Northumberland dialect, signifying to bind or enthrall. Its proprietors in remote times were called barons, and held under the kings of Scotland as lords of Tindale. The church of Hexham acquired lands here at an early period; the Swinburnes had possessions within the manor in the time of Edward I., and, by marriage with the Thirlwalls, became possessed of the whole estate, which they afterwards sold to Henry, Earl of Carlisle. Mention of a castle first occurs in 1369. The township comprises 7765 acres of land, on the eastern side of the river Irthing, which separates this county from Cumberland. Wardrew, an ancient mansion here, has been handsomely fitted up, to accommodate visitors who resort to the adjacent spas of Gilsland. On the western bank of the Tippal burn, which is here crossed by the great wall, are the ruins of the once strong castle, occupying the summit of a rocky knoll; the walls were nine feet thick, vaulted within, and defended by an outer wall of great strength. At the Gap, in the township, is a place of worship for Methodists.

THIRN, a township, in the parish of THORNTON-WATLASS, union of LEYBURN, wapentake of HANG-EAST, N. riding of YORK, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Bedale; containing 138 inhabitants, and comprising 613*a.* 3*r.* 14*p.* of land. The village is about a mile distant from that of Thornton-Watlass, and stands near the river Ure, which passes on the west.

THIRNE, a parish, in the EAST and WEST FLEGG incorporation, hundred of WEST FLEGG, E division of NORFOLK, 4½ miles (N. by E.) from Acle; containing 177 inhabitants. The village is near the confluence of the Bure and Thirne rivers. The living is a rectory, annexed to the livings of Ashby and Oby, and valued in the king's books at £5. The church, which stands on an eminence, is partly in the decorated and partly in the later English style, and consists of a nave and chancel with a tower. At the inclosure, 18 acres were allotted to the poor, the proceeds of which, with £6 per annum from an unknown benefactor, are distributed in coal.

THIRNTOFT, a township, in the parish of AINDERBY-STEEPLE, union of NORTHALLERTON, wapentake of GILLING-EAST, N. riding of YORK, 3½ miles (W. by S.) from Northallerton; containing 164 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1158 acres of productive land. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £189, and there is a glebe of 3¾ acres.

THIRSK (*ST. MARY*), a borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, in the wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK; the parish containing, with the chapelries of Carlton-Miniott, Sand-Hutton, and Sowerby, 4599 inhabitants, of whom 3020 are in the town, 23 miles (N. W. by N.) from York, and 223 (N. N. W.) from London. The name of this place is supposed to be derived from *Tre Isk*, two ancient British words signifying a town and river or brook. A strong castle was erected here about 979 by the family of Mowbray, where Roger de Mowbray in the time of Henry II., having become a confederate of the King of Scotland, erected his standard against his lawful sovereign: upon the suppression of the revolt, this fortress, with many others, was entirely demolished by order of the king. In the reign of Henry VII., during a popular commotion, Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and lieutenant of this county, is said to have been put to death here, beneath a very ancient elm-tree, which formerly grew on Elm Green.

The town is situated on the road from York to Darlington, nearly in the centre of the vale of Mowbray, a tract remarkable for its fertility, and the beauty and richness of its scenery. It consists of the Old and the New towns, separated by a small stream called Cod beck, over which are two substantial stone bridges. A gravel-walk across the fields to Sowerby commands a fine prospect of the surrounding country, terminated by the Hambleton hills; it is the favourite promenade of the inhabitants. At the south-western extremity of the town, the moat and rampart, together with some subterranean vaults, and the site of the court-yard, of the castle, may still be seen. Within the precincts of this ancient fortress is New Thirsk, with its spacious market-place in the centre. The Old town, which alone was included in the former borough, is on the north-east bank of the stream, and consists of a long range of cottages on each side of the York and Stockton road, and two squares surrounded by similar buildings, one called St. James's Green, where the cattle-fairs are held, the other formerly comprising a chapel dedicated to St. James. A small quantity of coarse linen and sacking is manufactured. The York and Newcastle railway runs near the town: an act was passed in 1845 for making a line from Thirsk, by Harrogate, to Leeds; another act, in



1846, for a line to Malton; and a third, also in 1846, for a line to the Lancaster and Carlisle railway near Penrith.

The market is on Monday, and is a large market for provisions, of which great quantities purchased here are carried for sale to Leeds and other places. Fairs are held on Shrove-Monday and April 4th and 5th, for cattle, sheep, leather, &c.; on Easter-Monday and Whit-Monday, for woollen-cloth, toys, &c.; and August 4th and 5th, October 28th and 29th, and the first Tuesday after Dec. 11th, for cattle, sheep, and leather. The municipal regulations are vested in a bailiff, chosen by the burgrave-holders, and sworn in before the steward of the manor, who holds a court leet at Michaelmas for that and other purposes. The powers of the county debt-court of Thirsk, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Thirsk. This is a borough by prescription, and first sent members to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I., but made no other return till the last parliament of Edward VI.; under the act 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, it now sends one member, elected by the £10 householders of an enlarged district comprising 8570 acres: the bailiff is returning officer. The parish contains 3100a. 3r. 26p., of which about 1818 acres are arable, 1153 pasture, and 61 woodland and common. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £137; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of York. The church, situated at the northern extremity of the New town, is a spacious and handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower at the west end: it is supposed to have been constructed from the ruins of the castle. Each of the three chapelries forms a separate incumbency. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans. The union of Thirsk comprises 40 parishes or places, and contains a population of 12,639.

THIRSTON, NORTHUMBERLAND.—See THRISTON.

THIRTLEBY, a township, in the parish of SWINE, union of SKIRLAUGH, Middle division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 6 miles (N. E.) from Hull; containing 58 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 1010 acres of land, divided among various freeholders: the village is east of the road from Hull to Coniston. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £68. 18. 6.

THISTLETON, with GREENALGH, in the county of LANCASTER.—See GREENALGH.

THISTLETON (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of OAKHAM, hundred of ALSTOE, county of RUTLAND, 8 miles (N. N. E.) from Oakham; containing 161 inhabitants. In the Domesday survey it is called *Tisterton*. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 11. 0½.; net income, £118 per annum; patron, G. Fludyer, Esq.

THIXENDALE, a township, in the parish of WHAR-AM-PERCY, union of POCKLINGTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK, 8¼ miles (S. S. E.) from Malton; containing 239 inhabitants. It comprises about 3160 acres of land, of which a large part is the property of Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., who is lord of the manor. The village is scattered, at the junction of sixteen deep and narrow dales, from which the township is supposed to have derived its name.

THOCKRINGTON, a parish, in the union of BEL-LINGHAM, N. E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division

of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing, with the townships of Little Bavington, Cary-Coats, and Sweethope, 193 inhabitants, of whom 42 are in Thockrington township, 10½ miles (N. by E.) from Hexham. This parish, which is bounded on the west by the Roman Watling-street, comprises 6814 acres, and in its more elevated parts commands extensive views over a well cultivated country. Here are some quarries, the produce of which is used for building, and for making lime; a very excellent coal-mine is in operation, and in the parish is also a rich lead-mine, but not at present worked. The small hamlet which is the head of the parish is said to have been once a good village containing numerous farmers. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rev. Sir Robert Affleck (the impropriator), with a net income of £48: the glebe is situated near East Woodburn, upon the banks of the Rede, and consists of 155 acres. The church is a very ancient edifice, standing on a lofty eminence. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. A stone about 5½ feet long, and neatly chiselled at one end, supposed to have been used by the Romans, was found on the Watling-street here, two feet below the surface, by some workmen, in 1839. About 100 yards to the south of the spot, Mr. Forster, M.P., met about twenty gentlemen on the 6th of October, 1715, and after leading them to some rising ground adjacent, and being joined by the Earl of Derwentwater with his servants and attendants all mounted and well armed, harangued them on the advantages of raising Prince James Stuart to the throne. W. G. Shafto, Esq., the proprietor of the Cary-Coats estate, has caused the stone discovered on the Watling-street to be set up in the place where Mr. Forster addressed his followers.

THOLTHORP, a township, in the parish of ALNE, union of EASINGWOLD, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK, 4½ miles (S. W.) from Easingwold; containing 300 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation about 3000 acres: the village is situated on the small river Linton, and on the western side of the Forest of Galtres. The tithes were commuted for land and an annual money payment in 1800.

THOMAS-CLOSE, a township, in the parish of HUTTON-IN-THE-FOREST, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 8¾ miles (N. W. by N.) from Penrith; containing 99 inhabitants.

THOMAS, ST., THE APOSTLE, a parish, in the union and parliamentary borough of LAUNCESTON, N. division of the hundred of EAST, E. division of CORNWALL; containing, with the hamlet of St. Thomas Street, 1125 inhabitants, of whom 366 are in the hamlet of St. Thomas the Apostle. Building-stone is quarried, and manganese is partially worked. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £83; patrons, the Inhabitants. The great tithes of the parish of St. Clether were purchased for the curacy with money from Queen Anne's Bounty, and the tithes upon certain fields and orchards in this parish also belong to it. A priory was founded here by Bishop Warlewast, who, in 1126, removed to it an establishment of secular canons which had previously existed at St. Stephen's: upon the Dissolution its revenue was estimated at £354. 0. 11. At Kestelwood are vestiges of ancient earthworks.

THOMAS, ST., THE APOSTLE, a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of WONFORD, Wonford and S. divisions of DEVON, ½ a mile (S. by W.) from



Exeter; containing, with the chapelry of Oldridge, 4301 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north-east by the river Exe, from which the Exeter canal passes to the south. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 2. 8½, and in the patronage of James W. Buller, Esq., with a net income of £237: the tithes, which have been commuted for £700, wholly belong to Mr. Buller, who pays a stipend to the incumbent. The church, erected in 1412, and enlarged in 1829, is in the later English style, and contains 1000 sittings, 250 of which are free. At Oldridge is a separate incumbency, and a chapel has been erected at the village of Exwick. The poor-law union comprises 49 parishes or places, and has a population of 47,105. A small priory of Black canons, a cell to that of Plympton, was founded in the time of Henry III., in honour of the Blessed Virgin; it stood partly in this parish, and partly in that of Alphington.

THOMLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of WATERPERRY, union of THAME, hundred of BULLINGDON, county of OXFORD; containing 13 inhabitants.

THOMPSON (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WAYLAND, W. division of NORFOLK, 3½ miles (S. S. E.) from Watton; containing 490 inhabitants, and comprising about 1946 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £49; patron and impropiator, H. D. Emsworth, Esq. The church is in the early and decorated English styles, with a lofty square embattled tower, and a south transept; on the south side of the chancel are three sedilia of stone, and a piscina of elegant design. Nineteen acres of land, producing £30 per annum, have been allotted to the poor. Sir Thomas de Shardelow, Knt., and his brother, about 1349 founded a chantry or college in honour of the Blessed Virgin and All Saints, for a master and five chaplains, whose revenue, at the Dissolution, was valued at £52. 15. 7.: the remains have been converted into a farmhouse.

THOMPSON'S-WALL.—See COULDSMOUTH.

THOMPSON (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of BLANDFORD, hundred of COOMBS-DITCH, Blandford division of DORSET, 6½ miles (S. by E.) from Blandford; containing 48 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 8. 9., and in the gift of William John Bankes, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £84, and the glebe comprises about an acre. The church, a small brick edifice, circular at the east end, was rebuilt by Archbishop Wake.

THONG, NETHER, a township, in the parish of ALMONDBURY, union of HUDDERSFIELD, Upper division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 5¼ miles (S. by W.) from Huddersfield; containing 1156 inhabitants. It comprises an area of about 875 acres, of which the soil is fertile, and in good cultivation; the village is pleasantly situated on an acclivity. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the woollen manufacture. A district church, dedicated to All Saints, was erected in 1830, at an expense of £2869, of which £2500 were granted by the Parliamentary Commissioners, and the remainder raised by subscription; it is a neat structure in the early English style, with a campanile turret, and contains 700 sittings, of which 320 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Almondbury, with a net income of £150; impropiators, the Governors of Clitheroe school.

THONG, UPPER, an ecclesiastical parish, and a township, in the parish of ALMONDBURY, union of HUDDERSFIELD, Upper division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 6¼ miles (S.) from Huddersfield; containing 2352 inhabitants. The township is 3½ miles in length and one mile in breadth, and comprises 3045a. 1r. 10p., the surface rising into bold hills, with some moorland on the heights. It includes part of the village of Holmfirth, which is chiefly in the parish of Kirk-Burton. The river Holm, and the Manchester and Huddersfield road, pass through; and here is a branch railway in connexion with the Huddersfield and Sheffield line. The village of Upper Thong is seated on an eminence, is well built, and contains many modern houses; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen goods. The township was constituted an ecclesiastical district in January 1846, under the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37, and was formed into a parish on the consecration of its church, of which the first stone was laid in September 1846. The edifice is in the pointed style, consisting of a nave, chancel, transepts, and a tower on the south side; it contains about 700 sittings, and the cost, including the site, was about £4000. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop of Ripon, alternately; net income, £150. There are places of worship for Independents and Methodists. The water of a mineral spring here, recently opened, is somewhat similar in odour to the celebrated Harrogate sulphur water: the township also contains a chalybeate spring.

THORALBY, a township, in the parish of AYSGARTH, wapentake of HANG-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 8½ miles (W. by S.) from Middleham; containing 299 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 3000 acres of land, rising into lofty moorland fells; the village lies on the west side of Bishop's-dale. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £69, payable to Trinity College, Cambridge. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

THORESBY, NORTH (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 8 miles (N. by W.) from Louth; containing 623 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 2485 acres, of which 480 are common or waste. The road from Louth to Grimsby runs along its western extremity; and the Louth canal passes about 2½ miles from the village, for a short distance through the eastern part of the parish. A pleasure-fair is held on Holy-Thursday. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 10. 10., and in the gift of the Rev. H. Bassett: the tithes have been commuted for £441. 13., and the glebe contains 54a. 3r. 37p., with a house, recently built. The church is very ancient, with a chancel of later date. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. Dr. Robert Mapletoft in 1676 bequeathed 47 acres of land, now producing £30 per annum, for the endowment of a free school; and £17 a year, from Mrs. F. Smith's charity, are distributed among the poor.

THORESBY, SOUTH (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Marsh division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Alford; containing 138 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 906 acres. The substratum is chiefly limestone, which is quarried for burning into lime; and there are some pits of good



gravel, in which fossil remains of the nautilus are found. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 3. 6½., and in the patronage of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a net income of £214; the glebe comprises 22½ acres. The church is a neat structure of brick, built in 1738.

THORESTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of SALEBY, union of LOUTH, Wold division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, ¾ of a mile (N. N. E.) from Alford; containing 53 inhabitants. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1803.

THORESWAY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, S. division of the wapentake of WALSHCROFT, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (S. E.) from Caistor; containing 189 inhabitants. This place derives its name from Thor, a Scandinavian deity who presided over desolate parts. It was formerly included in the duchy of Lancaster, and was given in 1644 by Charles I. to Sir John Colepeper, whom that king created a baron, of Thoresway, as a reward for his services in the royal cause, and whose descendants continued to bear the title till 1725, when the fourth baron died without issue. A great portion of the surface was a rabbit-warren, but this has been brought into an excellent state of cultivation by the application of bone manure, and the parish now comprises 2845 acres of good land, of which 2645 are arable, 130 pasture, and 70 plantation. The surface is hilly; the village is situated in a picturesque valley of the Wolds. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 10. 10., and in the gift of the Crown, with a net income of £493, derived from 686 acres of land assigned at the inclosure in lieu of tithes: a glebe-house was erected in 1840. The church is a small edifice.

THORGANBY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, S. division of the wapentake of WALSHCROFT, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 6¼ miles (E. S. E.) from Caistor; containing 116 inhabitants. It comprises 1400a. 3r. 9p., of which four-fifths are arable, and the rest grass and plantations. The surface is undulated, and the scenery picturesque: the soil is chalky, producing barley, wheat, and oats; and limestone is procured for building purposes, and for burning into lime as manure. Thorganby Hall, formerly the seat of the Willoughbys, is an ancient and handsome stone mansion, situated in well-wooded grounds commanding fine prospects. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 0. 10., and in the gift of the Earl of Yarborough, who is lord of the manor and owner of the entire parish; the tithes have been commuted for £85. The church is a small structure, recently improved. Six skeletons, with ancient swords and spears near them, were found in 1832.

THORGANBY (*St. Elen*), a parish, in the union of YORK, wapentake of OUSE and DERWENT, E. riding of YORK, 9¾ miles (S. E.) from York; containing, with the township of West Cottingham, 373 inhabitants. This place, which is of some antiquity, for a considerable period consisted only of three houses. Of these one was the Benedictine priory of Thicket, founded by Roger Fitz-Roger in the reign of Richard I., and which continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £23. 12. 2. The priory, together with the conventual lands, was granted in the 33rd of

Henry VIII. to John Aske, to whose family the patronage or foundership had descended from the Hayes. There are but few remains of the ancient buildings; in 1822 a handsome mansion of brick, called Thicket Priory, was erected on the site. The parish comprises 3039a. 2r. 22p., of which about 2430 acres are arable, 557 meadow and pasture, and 52 woodland and plantations. The surface is generally flat, but the scenery, which is enriched with wood, is of pleasing character; the soil is partly clay and partly a sandy loam, in good cultivation. The village is situated near the river Derwent. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £50; patron and impropiator, the Rev. J. Dunnington Jefferson. The church, an ancient structure in the Norman style, is in a perfect state of repair. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A parochial school was founded in 1733, by Thomas Dunnington, Esq., who bequeathed a house and garden for it, with an endowment in money, which was augmented with £10. 10. per annum by Robert Jefferson, Esq., for the instruction of eight additional children.

THORINGTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SUFFOLK, 4 miles (S. E.) from Halesworth; containing 157 inhabitants. It comprises about 1286 acres; the surface is flat, and the soil runs through several varieties. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7, and in the gift of Lieut.-Colonel Bence, who resides here: the tithes have been commuted for £280, and the glebe contains 11 acres. The church has a round tower, and several Norman details.

THORLBY, with STIRTON.—See STIRTON.

THORLEY (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of BISHOP-STORTFORD, hundred of BRAUGHIN, county of HERTFORD, 2½ miles (S. S. W.) from Bishop-Stortford; containing 396 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 13. 4.; patron, the Bishop of London: the tithes have been commuted for £470, and the glebe consists of 50 acres. The church has an embattled tower surmounted by a lofty spire, and is entered on the south by a Norman doorway.

THORLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the liberty of WEST MEDINA, Isle of Wight division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 1 mile (E. S. E.) from Yarmouth; containing 163 inhabitants. It comprises 1518 acres, of which 1014 are arable, 359 meadow and pasture, 50 down, and 78 wood. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 18. 9.; patron, the Rev. James Penfold. The great tithes have been commuted for £257, and the small for £110: the vicar has a glebe of 16 acres. The church was erected by Amicia, Countess of Devon, who gave it to the priory of Christchurch, by which establishment it was retained till the Dissolution.

THORMANBY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of EASINGWOLD, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK, 4¼ miles (N. W. by N.) from Easingwold; containing 138 inhabitants. It comprises about 900 acres, and is partly the property of Viscount Downe: the village is intersected by the road from Easingwold to Thirsk, and stands about half a mile south-east of Birdforth. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 2. 11., and in the patronage of Viscount Downe: the tithes have been commuted for £246; there are 38½ acres of glebe.



THORN (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGTON, hundred of MILVERTON, W. division of SOMERSET,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W.) from Wellington; containing 136 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 900 acres, of which the soil in some places rests upon limestone. The Western Canal, from Taunton to Tiverton, passes through. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £113; patron, the Archdeacon of Taunton: the great tithes have been commuted for £108, and the incumbent's for £54. The church was built about the year 1570.

THORN-COFFIN (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of YEOVIL, hundred of TINTINHULL, W. division of SOMERSET,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Yeovil; containing 87 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 5.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £200; patron, the Rev. W. Sabine.

THORN-GUMBALD, a chapelry, in the parish of PAUL, union of PATRINGTON, S. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 2 miles (S. E.) from Hedon; containing 271 inhabitants. It comprises about 1450 acres, and is partly the property of Sir T. A. C. Constable, Bart., who is lord of the manor: the village, which is of neat appearance, lies on the road from Hedon to Patrington. The Independents have a place of worship.

THORNABY, a district, in the parish of STAINTON, union of STOCKTON, W. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (S. S. E.) from Stockton; containing 1485 inhabitants. This district, which forms part of Cleveland, is bounded on the north and west by the river Tees, and comprises about 1800 acres; the soil is generally a rich loam resting on clay, and the substratum is intersected by a dyke of whinstone which is continued across the river. Since the extension of the Darlington railway, which now passes through the township to Middlesbrough and Redcar, Thornaby has much improved: its population in 1831 was only 301 persons. In connexion with some potteries and a glass-bottle manufactory established here, a new village called Stockton-south-of-the-Tees has arisen, which promises to become of more importance; on the river are wharfs belonging to these works, and some large ship-building yards. The living, till 1844 a perpetual curacy united to the living of Stainton, is now distinct; it is in the gift of the Archbishop, and has a net income of £120. The church is ancient.

THORNAGE, a parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of HOLT, W. division of NORFOLK,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Holt; containing 325 inhabitants. It comprises 1266*a.* 1*r.* 39*p.*, of which 1035 acres are arable, 98 pasture and meadow, and 17 woodland and common. The living is a rectory, with that of Brinton annexed, valued in the king's books at £6. 18. 4., and in the gift of Lord Hastings: the tithes of the parish have been commuted for £321, and the glebe comprises nearly 37 acres, with a house. The church is chiefly in the early style, with a square tower; the chancel contains an altar-tomb to Sir William Butt, who died in 1583. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

THORNBOROUGH (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and county of BUCKINGHAM,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.) from Buckingham; containing 762 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 17.; net income, £187; patron, Sir H.

Verney, Bart.; impropiator of a portion of the great tithes, the Duke of Buckingham, the remainder having been given to the different proprietors on the inclosure of the waste lands in 1804. The chancel of the church belongs to W. F. Lowndes Stone, and John Clark, Esqrs., who keep it in repair. On opening a barrow about twenty-five feet high, at Thornborough field, in November 1839, various bronze ornaments were discovered near the base, on a layer of rough limestone.

THORNBOROUGH, a township, in the parish of CORBRIDGE, union of HEXHAM, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles (E.) from Hexham; containing 60 inhabitants. It is the property of Greenwich Hospital. Considerable quantities of limestone are quarried and burned: a lead-mine which had been anciently wrought was re-opened in 1801, but the speculation proving unsuccessful, was soon after abandoned. A little to the north-west of the village is an eminence called Camp Hill, where was formerly a fortified station; and to the south of the hill was Sheldon lough, which was completely drained on the inclosure of the common.

THORNBROUGH, a township, in the parish of SOUTH KILVINGTON, poor-law union of THIRSK, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (E. N. E.) from Thirsk; containing 27 inhabitants. It comprises about 550 acres.

THORNBURY (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of HOLSWORTHY, hundred of BLACK TORRINGTON, Holsworthy and N. divisions of DEVON, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Holsworthy; containing 524 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2500 acres, of which 240 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 3.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of Mrs. Edgecombe: the tithes have been commuted for £225, and the glebe consists of 90 acres. The church has a Norman door, and contains a memorial of an armed knight and his lady. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

THORNBURY (*St. MARY*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the Lower division of the hundred of THORNBURY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 24 miles (S. W.) from Gloucester, and 124 (W. by N.) from London; containing, with the tything of Kington, and the chapelries of Falfield, Moorton, Oldbury, and Rangeworthy, 4706 inhabitants, of whom 1862 are in the town. This place, which is of considerable antiquity, is situated on the banks of a small rivulet, two miles distant from the Severn, in the vale of Berkeley, and consists principally of three streets. The chief object worthy of notice is the remains of an old castle at the end of the town, begun by Edward, Duke of Buckingham, in 1511, but left in an unfinished state; the outer wall is still in good preservation, and over the arched gateway, which formed the main entrance, and is greatly admired, is an inscription in raised letters, recording the date of its erection. These ruins command a fine view of the river Severn, which flows on the western side of the parish. Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn were sumptuously entertained here for ten days, in 1539. The clothing business formerly flourished in the town, but has been long discontinued, and there is at present no particular branch of trade. The market is on Saturday; and fairs are held on Easter-Monday, August 15th, and the Monday before December 21st.



for cattle and pigs. The corporation, now merely nominal, consists of a mayor and twelve aldermen, with a sergeant-at-mace and two constables. The powers of the county debt-court of Thornbury, established in 1847, extend over part of the registration-district of Thornbury. A hundred court for the recovery of debts under 40s. occurs once in three weeks, on Thursday; and a court of record for pleas to any amount, for the honour of Gloucester, takes place every three weeks, on Tuesday. The parish comprises 10,508 acres, of which 179 are common or waste land.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £25. 15. 10., and in the gift of the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford: the great tithes have been commuted for £450, and the vicarial for £621; the impropriate glebe contains  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acre, and the vicarial 3 acres. The church is a spacious and handsome cruciform structure, principally in the later English style, with a lofty tower ornamented by open-worked battlements and eight pinnacles; the north and south doors are of much earlier date. At Falfield and Oldbury are chapels of ease, and at Rangeworthy a separate incumbency. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans. A free grammar school was established and endowed in 1648 by William Edwards, and its funds having been augmented, the income is now £57. Another free school, instituted in 1729 by means of a bequest of £500 from John Atwells, and endowed with certain lands in 1789, possesses a revenue of £70 per annum. The poor-law union of Thornbury comprises 21 parishes or places, and contains a population of 16,466.

THORNBURY, a parish, in the union of BROMYARD, hundred of BROXASH, county of HEREFORD,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Bromyard; containing, with the hamlet of Netherwood, 227 inhabitants; and consisting of 1437 acres, but with an extra-parochial place of a similar name, of 2029 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; net income, £183; patron, W. L. Childe, Esq. Wall Hill camp, in the parish, has a triple intrenchment, almost perfect, and is supposed to be a work of the ancient Britons under Caractacus. At Netherwood, Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, who was beheaded in 1601, and Roger Mortimer, the last earl of March, were born.

THORNBURY (ST. HELEN), a parish, in the union of BRIKWORTH, hundred of GUILSBOROUGH, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by S.) from Welford; containing 229 inhabitants. This place is named in Domesday book *Torneberie*. At the Dissolution, the monasteries of Sulby and Pipewell appear to have had lands here; and in the reign of Elizabeth, a part of the property which had belonged to the former institution was granted to Sir Christopher Hatton. The parish comprises about 1200 acres, and is intersected by the road from Northampton to Leicester. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13, and in the gift of the Rev. J. Couchman: the tithes have been commuted for £329, and the glebe contains 48 acres. The poor have 24 acres of common land.

THORNCOMBE (ST. MARY), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of AXMINSTER, county of DORSET,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Axminster; containing 1425 inhabitants. At Ford, in this parish, an abbey was founded about the year 1141 for monks of the

Cistercian order, by Adelia, daughter of Baldwin de Brioniis, of Normandy. The remains of the foundress were interred here. The institution soon became highly celebrated, and some of the greatest men of the time were connected with it: Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, who flourished in 1184, was at one time a monk here; Devoniis, or John of Devonshire, chaplain and confessor to King John, was abbot, and, about 1217, was buried in the conventual church. Dr. Thomas Chard, abbot, surrendered the establishment to Henry VIII. in 1539, when its annual income was estimated at £381. 10.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ . The remains are considerable, including the entrance tower, the old abbey walls, and various other portions now occupied as a private mansion; the chapel has a groined roof in the early English style, and some arches of late Norman character. Ford Abbey, the seat and estate of the Gwyn family, was sold in Sept. 1846, for £52,650. Jeremy Bentham resided here a few years. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 18. 9., and in the gift of John Bragge, Esq.: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £491. 13., and the glebe contains 48 acres. At Holiditch, in the parish, was formerly a church, of which scarcely any remnant exists. A free school was founded by the Rev. Thomas Cooke, in 1734, with a small endowment. A fair is held on Easter-Tuesday.

THORNCOTE, with BROOKEND and HATCH, a hamlet, in the parish of NORTHILL, poor-law union of BIGGLESWADE, hundred of WIXAMTREE, county of BEDFORD,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W.) from Biggleswade; containing 214 inhabitants. Brookend lies on the road from Hitchin to St. Neot's.

THORNDON (ALL SAINTS), a parish, in the union and hundred of HARTISMERE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Eye; containing 732 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 2651a. 3r. 3p., of which 51 acres are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 11.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of the Rev. Thomas Howes: the tithes have been commuted for £705, and the glebe contains  $79\frac{3}{4}$  acres. The church, said to have been built by Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, in 1358, is chiefly in the later English style, with an embattled tower on the south side. John Bale, Bishop of Ossory, was rector of the parish.

THORNE (ST. NICHOLAS), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 29 miles (S. by E.) from York, and 165 (N. by W.) from London; containing 3507 inhabitants. This place is situated on the Bawtry and Selby turnpike-road, upon the verge of the moors, and in Hatfield Chase: the inclosure of the latter tract, comprehending 180,000 acres, was commenced in 1811, and completed in 1824. Henry, Prince of Wales, on his visit to Yorkshire in 1609, was entertained by Roger Portington, Esq., of Tudworth, in the parish, with an aquatic stag-hunt of a novel and extraordinary kind: the party, numbering about 100 persons, embarked in boats; and 500 stags driven out of the woods and grounds where they had been collected on the previous evening, taking to the water, were pursued by the royal party to the lower part of the levels called Thorne Mere. King Charles I., during the civil war, is said to have twice passed the level of Hatfield Chase. On the latter occasion, when travelling from



York to Nottingham, he crossed the ferry at Whitgift, proceeded to Goole, and thence advanced along the great bank to Hatfield, where he refreshed himself at an ale-house. The fenny parts of Hatfield Chase, which is supposed to have been formerly a forest, from the number of fossil-trees discovered in it, were drained in the reign of this king with great perseverance and skill, at an expense of £400,000, by Sir Cornelius Vermuyden, who had purchased the estate in order to convert it into good arable and pasture land.

THORNE, which in Leland's time was only a small village with a fort near it, has become a neat and flourishing town; it is lighted with gas, and many of the houses are well built. The scenery throughout the neighbourhood, from the flatness of the ground and its numerous wide drains, resembles that of Flanders and the other Low Countries. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in grain, coal, and timber; and a small number of hands are employed in making sacking and ropes, and in weaving. On the east bank of the river Don, about a mile distant, is a quay, where the merchandise is shipped and landed; vessels for the coasting-trade are built, and on being launched at spring tides, are sent down the river to Hull, to be rigged and otherwise completed. A canal from this river to the Trent, called the Stainforth and Keadby canal, by which the trade of the town is greatly promoted, was constructed in 1793; it is 13 miles in length, and joins the Don at Stainforth, about three miles south-west of Thorne. Large quantities of peat are obtained on the moor, and conveyed to the town and other places. The market, originally granted by Richard Cromwell, and renewed by Charles II., is on Wednesday; and fairs, chiefly for horses, cattle, and pedlery, are held on the Monday and Tuesday next after June 11th and October 11th. The powers of the county debt-court of Thorne, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Thorne. The parish comprises 11,900*a.* 2*r.* 1*p.*, of which 5300 acres are arable, 2474 pasture, and 3976 barren peat-lands; the Waste contains about 7000 acres, and is bounded on the south by the canal, from which it extends northward five miles. A portion of the peat moors in the district has been converted into productive land by the process of "warping." Among the various botanical specimens growing on the moors is the *Scheuchzeria palustris*, a plant of the rush tribe so exceedingly rare as to be found elsewhere in England only upon Lakeby Carr, near Boroughbridge; it was first discovered by Linnæus in Lapland, and on Thorne Waste by Harrison, the Canadian botanist.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £100; the patronage and impropriation belong to Lady Coventry, whose tithes have been commuted for £1640. 15. The church, which was erected in the reign of Edward III., is principally in the later English style, with a square tower surmounted by pinnacles. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Unitarians. Two charity schools are established, one of which was endowed with land by William Brook, in 1705, for the instruction of ten boys, and has an annual income of about £118. The other was founded in 1706, by Henry Travis, who bequeathed estates now producing £338 per annum, for the endowment of schools at this place, Hatfield, and Wroot in Lincolnshire: the master of the

school here has an income of £80. The poor-law union comprises thirteen places, the greater number of which are in Lincolnshire, and contains a population of 15,316: the workhouse cost £3000. The Rev. Abraham de la Pryme, F.R.S., the antiquary and historian, was for some time minister of Thorne; he died in 1704, at the early age of 34.

THORNE-FALCON (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union of TAUNTON, hundred of NORTH CURRY, W. division of SOMERSET, 3½ miles (E. by S.) from Taunton; containing 266 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 10., and in the gift of J. Batten, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £140, and the glebe comprises 73 acres.

THORNER (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the Lower division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of Scarcroft and Shadwell, 1426 inhabitants, of whom 930 are in Thorner township, 7 miles (N. E.) from Leeds. The parish comprises 4400 acres of land, mostly the property of Edward Jowitt, Esq., and the Earl of Mexborough, who is lord of the manor. The soil is various; the substratum abounds with limestone, of which great quantities are burnt into lime, and with flagstone and slates, which are also extensively quarried. The surface is boldly varied, and the scenery in some parts picturesque: Eltofts, the seat of Mr. Jowitt, is a handsome residence. The village, situated on the Tadcaster road, consists of one long street; some few of its inhabitants are employed in weaving bed-ticking, for the Knaresborough trade. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £143; impropriator, the Earl of Mexborough. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1777; the glebe comprises 60 acres. The church is in the later English style, with a square embattled tower: in the churchyard is the grave of John Philips, who lived to the advanced age of 118 years. At Shadwell is a separate incumbency. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school erected by subscription in 1787, and endowed with 14 acres of land, the income from which is £15. 10. In the neighbourhood is a fine spring of water called Sykes's Well.

THORNES, an ecclesiastical district, in the township of ALVERTHORPE, parish and union of WAKEFIELD, Lower division of the wapentake of AGRIBIGG, W. riding of YORK, 1 mile (S. by W.) from Wakefield. The surface is boldly undulated, rising into hills of considerable eminence. Low Hill, or Law Hill, appears to have been of some importance; its height is equal to that of Sandall Castle in the neighbourhood, and most probably it was crowned with a battery for protecting the pass here of the river Calder. Several cannon-balls have been found at different times near this mound, which in ancient times might have been raised for a signal station communicating on the east with Castleford, and on the west with Almondbury. The village is pleasantly situated and neatly built. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in spinning worsted; in the woollen manufacture, connected with which are several large dyeing establishments; and in malting. The church, dedicated to St. James, was erected in 1830, at an expense of £2038; it is a neat structure of the Doric order, with a cupola, and contains 570 sittings, of which 250 are free.



The living is a perpetual curacy; patron, the Vicar of Wakefield; net income, £150. The glebe-house was erected in 1841, at an expense of £1500, the proceeds of Royal Bounty and private donations.

THORNEY (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the union, and N. division of the wapentake, of NEWARK, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 14 miles (N. N. E.) from Newark; containing 342 inhabitants. This is the extreme parish in the tongue of land in Nottinghamshire which runs into Lincolnshire. It comprises, with the hamlets of Wiggesley and Broadholme, 3931*a.* 8*p.*; the soil of the higher grounds is clayey, but in the lower parts sandy and poor. The Fosse-Dyke canal, running from the Trent to the Witham, passes for a short distance along the northern boundary of the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 7. 6., and in the gift of C. Neville, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £70, and the glebe contains about 112 acres. The church is ancient, and has a piscina in the southern wall of the chancel; the southern door is Norman, and the nave is separated from the aisle by Norman arches.

THORNEY, a hamlet, in the parish of KINGSBURY-EPISCOPI, union of LANGPORT, E. division of the hundred of KINGSBURY, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 83 inhabitants.

THORNEY-ABBEY (*St. BOTOLPH*), a market-town and parish, in the hundred of WISBECH, ISLE of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE, 7 miles (N. E. by E.) from Peterborough, and 86 (N.) from London; containing 2159 inhabitants. This place derived its original name of *Ankeridge* from a monastery for hermits, or anchorites, founded here in 662 by Saxulphus, abbot of Peterborough, who became its first prior. The buildings were destroyed by the Danes, and the site lay waste until 972, when Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, established upon it a Benedictine abbey in honour of the Virgin, which became so opulent that, at the Dissolution, its revenue was valued at £508. 12. 5. Of this abbey, which was a mitred one, the only remains are, portions of the parochial church, a gateway, and some fragments of the old walls. The town is situated on the road from Wisbech to Peterborough, and possesses a canal navigation to the river Nene. The market, granted in 1638, is on Thursday; fairs are held on July 1st and September 21st, for horses and cattle, and on Whit-Monday is a pleasure-fair. Upwards of 3000 sheep are sent annually from the district to the London market. The petty-sessions are held here. A literary society was established in 1823. The living is a donative, in the patronage of the Duke of Bedford, the impropriator; net income, £220. The church, originally the nave of the conventual church, was built about 1128, and is in the Norman style, with portions in the later English: in the churchyard are several tombs of French refugees, of whom a colony settled here about the middle of the 16th century, being employed by the Earl of Bedford in draining the fens.

THORNEY, WEST, a parish, in the union of WEST BOURNE, hundred of BOSHAM, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, 7½ miles (W. by S.) from Chichester; containing 128 inhabitants. This place, called also Thorney Island, is situated nearly in the centre of the great estuary termed Chichester harbour, and communicates with the small port of Emsworth, on the main

land, by a causeway passable at low water for horses and carriages. It comprises about 1500 acres of arable, meadow, and pasture land; the soil is rich, and highly favourable for the production of wheat. About a furlong to the south is Pilsey Island, comprising 18 acres, within the parish, and which has for many years been the resort of almost every species of wild-fowl that frequents the English Channel. By an act in 1812, about 960 acres of open land were inclosed, of which one-fifth part of arable and one-eighth of pasture were allotted to the rector in lieu of tithes, besides the old glebe, which amounts to about 48 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 8. 4.; net income, £330; patron, P. Lyne, Esq. The church is an ancient edifice, chiefly in the early English style, with a fine Norman tower at the west end; the chancel is separated from the nave by a screen and rood-loft. The interior was wholly restored in 1839, chiefly at the expense of the Rev. C. P. Lyne, rector. On the exterior of the north wall are three large circular arches, now stopped up, evidently part of an aisle or chantry chapel, supposed to have belonged to a religious house near the church, the remains of which are now incorporated in a farmhouse. Cædmon, a celebrated Saxon poet, was born here in 660.

THORNEYBURN, a parish, in the union of BELLINGHAM, N. W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing, with the township of West Tasset, 359 inhabitants, of whom 186 are in Thorneyburn township, 24 miles (N. W. by N.) from Hexham. This place, which is one of the five new parishes until lately forming part of the extensive parish of Simonburn, is a wild and mountainous district, extending from the North Tyne river to Redesdale, and bounded on the east by the Tasset burn. It comprises 20,133*a.* 13*p.*, of which about 518 acres are arable, 68 woodland, and the remainder meadow and pasture: the surface is hilly, the soil on the low grounds sandy; and coal is obtained. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 5., and in the gift of the Governors of Greenwich Hospital, who in 1818, at the expense of £4000, erected the church, a neat structure situated in a field formerly called Draper Croft: a good rectory-house has also been built. The tithes have been commuted for £200, and the glebe contains 20 acres.

THORNFORD (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union and hundred of SHERBORNE, Sherborne division of DORSET, 3 miles (S. W.) from Sherborne; containing 394 inhabitants, and comprising 1300 acres. The road from Sherborne to Evershot runs through the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 17. 3.; net income, £200; patron, Earl Digby: the glebe contains about 28 acres, with a house. The church was anciently a chapel dependent on Sherborne Abbey. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

THORNGRAFTON, a township, in the parish and union of HALTWHISTLE, W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5 miles (E. by N.) from Haltwhistle; containing 272 inhabitants. The township is bounded on the south by the river Tyne, on the west by Bardon burn, to Craig lough, and on the north by the Roman Wall. It comprises 2891 acres, of which 1710 are common or waste. The surface rises gradually from the Tyne; and the highlands, with five



fine lakes in the vicinity, render the prospects in many places varied and beautiful: the soil is rather gravelly, and produces good barley and turnip crops. The common, which contained about 1500 acres, was inclosed pursuant to an act passed in 1793. A small land-sale colliery is in operation; and there are excellent limestone and freestone quarries, from which latter large blocks were taken for the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, in the immediate vicinity. Chesters-Holme, a beautiful cottage-ornée, situated at the western verge of the township, in a lovely and sequestered spot, on the Chinely burn, was built in 1832 by the late Rev. Anthony Hedley, a friend of Sir Walter Scott's, and well known in the county as an antiquary and a scholar. It stands on the margin of a stream dashing over a rocky bed, and at the foot of Barkham, a high and steep hill covered with black heath, and which ranges west to east behind the long and straggling hamlet of Thorngraston. On the top of this hill is a lofty pillar, commanding extensive views of the Tyne vale, Ridley, and the Roman Wall. In the township is House Steads, the site of the remarkable Roman station *Borcovicus*, near which the Wall passed. It occupies the brow of a rocky eminence, on whose western declivity are several terraces, one above another; the area of the fort, on the north side, is level, but on the south exhibits vast and confused heaps of ruins. In the neighbourhood are foundations of houses, and traces of streets, squares, baths, &c., extending over several acres, and to the distance of two miles and a half. On Chapel Hill, a little to the south, are the remains of a temple of the Doric order, among which have been discovered altars, sepulchral inscriptions, and curiously-carved figures in relief. Near House Steads is a place of worship for Independents.

THORNHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of HOLLINGBOURNE, hundred of EYHORNE, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Maidstone; containing 535 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3319 acres, of which 815 are in wood. A vein of white sand discovered here, known by the name of Maidstone sand, is said to have caused the first improvement in the manufacture of glass in this country; it was originally worked by experienced Italians, and soon became of infinite importance in the trade. The pits are remarkable for their vast subterranean caverns, which are curiously arched. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 0. 10.; net income, £392; patron and incumbent, the Rev. J. McMahon Wilder; impropiator, Sir E. Dering, Bart.: a vicarage-house has been recently built. The church is principally in the decorated English style. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Ruins of a castle still exist on the brow of a hill forming part of a great range of chalk hills; the walls are more than thirteen feet high, and three feet thick, and inclose an area of a quarter of an acre including the keep mount. Urns and other vestiges of a Roman station have been found.

THORNHAM, a township, in the parish of MIDDLETON, union of OLDHAM, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of LANCASHIRE,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.) from Rochdale; containing 1456 inhabitants. The name of this place is derived from *Thorn* and *Ham*, both Saxon terms, meaning "the hamlet of thorns." The township stretches to the north-east of Middleton, extending on both sides of the Oldham and Rochdale road, and comprises 2070 acres.

Coal is abundant. The chief feature in the natural aspect of the district is Tandle Hill, remarkable for the swelling outline of its base and the rotundity of its shape in the upper part, which, with the groves on its summit, render it altogether a striking eminence, visible for many miles round; the slopes are here and there shrouded by copses of wood, and the views from the hill are highly diversified. The principal landowner is Lord Suffield: the late lord planted the rising grounds to a moderate extent, and erected a cottage on the heights for one of his keepers. Thornham Fold, a group of ancient houses, is two miles north-east of Middleton. At Smithy Ford, Gravel Hole, and Beursill are also groups of dwellings. The extensive farm of Hough here, derives its name from *hoeh*, Saxon, "a dry ditch."

THORNHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of DOCKING, hundred of SMITHDON, W. division of NORFOLK,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. by N.) from Burnham-Westgate; containing 790 inhabitants, and comprising 2100 acres of land. The village is of considerable extent, on the road from Lynn to Wells; and about half a mile to the north is a staith, formed on a creek which is sufficiently large for ships of 100 tons. A good trade is carried on in corn, coal, timber, malt, and oil-cake. On the sea-shore is an extensive tract of rich salt-marsh, formerly a forest: large trees and the horns of stags have been frequently found. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Holme-near-the-Sea annexed, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £428; patron, and appropriator of Thornham, the Bishop of Norwich. The great tithes of Thornham have been commuted for £480, and the vicarial for £250; the vicar receives a modus of £20 out of the great tithes, and the glebe contains about 14 acres. The church is chiefly in the early and later English styles, and a beautifully-carved screen separates the nave from the chancel; the tower is in ruins. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. At the inclosure in 1794, 30 acres of land were allotted to the poor, who receive also the proceeds of 9 acres left by an unknown benefactor.

THORNHAM MAGNA (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HARTISMERE, W. division of SUFFOLK,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. S. W.) from Eye; containing 374 inhabitants. The road from London to Norwich, by way of Ipswich, runs through the eastern part of the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Thornham Parva consolidated in 1744, valued in the king's books at £7. 11. 3.; net income, £497; patron, Lord Henniker, who possesses the seat of Thornham Hall. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with an embattled tower. Here was a chapel dedicated to St. Eadburga, and called St. Arborough's chapel, in which an anchorite resided; it appears to have been standing in the reign of Elizabeth.

THORNHAM PARVA, a parish, in the union and hundred of HARTISMERE, W. division of SUFFOLK,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. by S.) from Eye; containing 203 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated with that of Thornham Magna, and valued in the king's books at £4. 14.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ . The church is chiefly in the early English style, with a low tower; the entrances are through Norman doorways.

THORNHAUGH (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of STAMFORD, soke of PETERBOROUGH, N. divi-



sion of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 1 mile (N.) from Wansford; containing 295 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the great road from London to York, within a mile of the river Nene, and two miles of the Peterborough and Blisworth railway; it comprises 1726*a*. 1*r*. 13*p*. Stone is quarried for roads and buildings. The living is a rectory, with the living of Wansford annexed, valued in the king's books at £17. 1. 3., and in the gift of the Duke of Bedford: the tithes have been commuted for £447, and the glebe contains 52 acres. The church exhibits portions in the various styles of English architecture. Sir William Russell, 4th son of Francis, 2nd earl of Bedford, resided in the parish, and was buried here in 1613; the place confers the title of Baron on the Russell family.

THORNHILL, a township, in the parish of HOPE, union of CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. E. by N.) from Tideswell; containing 144 inhabitants.

THORNHILL, a tything, in the parish of STALBRIDGE, union of STURMINSTER, hundred of BROWNSHALL, Sturminster division of DORSET, 2 miles (S.) from Stalbridge; containing 279 inhabitants.

THORNHILL (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of DEWSBURY, Lower division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK; containing, with the chapelry of Flockton, and the townships of Shitlington and Lower Whitley, 7201 inhabitants, of whom 2816 are in Thornhill township, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Dewsbury. This place was the seat of the Thornhill family, for many generations proprietors of the manor, which was conveyed by marriage in 1404 to the Savilles, from whom the estate descended to the second son of Sir George Saville's sister: that lady had been married to Richard, Earl of Scarborough, ancestor of the present owner. The parish comprises by admeasurement 7816 acres, of which 2486 are in the township. It produces coal of excellent quality, and an extensive mine under his own estate is wrought by Joshua Ingham, Esq., affording constant employment to nearly 400 of the population. In the Lees, a tract sloping towards the river Calder, and ornamented with ancient woods, are the remains of the castellated mansion of the Thornhill family, which was garrisoned by Sir George Saville for the king, was besieged and taken by the parliamentary forces, and subsequently demolished. The village is situated on the south side of the river Calder and the Calder and Hebble navigation; it was formerly a place of considerable importance, of which several indications still remain, and had a market and a fair, granted by a charter of Edward II. in 1320. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £40. 0. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £988, with a good glebe-house and grounds; patron, the Earl of Scarborough. The church is an ancient and venerable structure, chiefly in the early English style, with a square embattled tower: on the south side of the chancel is a chapel containing numerous monuments to the Saville family, one of which, entirely of oak, has the effigies of Sir John Saville and his two wives. The churchyard was walled round, and neatly inclosed, in 1840, by the present rector. At Flockton is a separate incumbency. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. The Rev. Charles Greenwood, in 1642, bequeathed £500 for the erection and endowment of a free school; the income is £20 per annum. Here is

also a school endowed in 1712, by Richard Walker, Esq., with property producing £40 per annum. Richard Swallow, Esq., in 1688 bequeathed £100, and Mrs. Margaret Trapper in 1698 £300, for the poor; which sums were vested in land now producing £120 a year.

THORNHOLM, a township, in the parish of BURTON-AGNES, union of BRIDLINGTON, wapentake of DICKERING, E. riding of YORK, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Bridlington; containing 88 inhabitants. It comprises about 1360 acres of land: the village is on the high road from Bridlington to Driffield. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £136; and the appropriate for £175. 13. 6., payable to the Archbishop of York.

THORNLEY, a township, in the parish of KELLOE, union of EASINGTON, S. division of EASINGTON ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Durham; containing 2730 inhabitants. This place was distinguished in the twelfth century as the retreat of William de St. Barbara, Bishop of Durham, who, during the usurpation of the see, on the death of Gilfrid Rufus, by William Cummin, chancellor of the king of Scotland, took refuge with his retinue in an ancient castle here, which appears to have been strongly fortified. The township comprises the two estates of Thornley Hall and Gore Hall, both of which have been the property of the Spearman family for more than 150 years. Thornley Hall, a spacious mansion supposed to occupy the site of the castle, is situated on a commanding eminence, and is now the residence of the agents of an extensive colliery commenced here in 1833, previously to which year the population of the township did not exceed 60 persons. The coal is of very excellent quality, and is conveyed by railway to Hartlepool, whence it is shipped for the London market under the appellation of "Hartlepool Wallsend." A district church in the early English style was erected in 1842, by subscription, aided by a grant of £250 from Her Majesty's Commissioners; it is a neat structure, and calculated to accommodate 474 persons. The living is a perpetual curacy in the gift of the Vicar, with an income of £150. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £20. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans.

THORNLEY, with WHEATLEY, a township, in the parish of CHIPPING, union of CLITHEROE, Lower division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by N.) from Preston, on the road to Clitheroe; containing 507 inhabitants. Thomas, Earl of Derby, in the 14th of Henry VII., purchased the manor of Thornley-cum-Wheatley from Charles Singleton. The mother of Sir Edward Stanley, of Bickerstaffe, afterwards Earl of Derby, was a daughter of Thomas Patten of Preston: the Misses Patten resided here, and gave name to Patten Hall, a mansion in the Gothic style, which they sold to the Earl of Derby. The township comprises 3180*a*. 3*r*. 2*p*., whereof 366 acres are arable, 2444 meadow and pasture, 70 wood and plantation, and 300 common, &c. The soil is various, including clay and a brown earth; and the surface rises gradually from a stream called the Loude (a tributary to the Hodder) up to Longridge Fell, forming a pretty vale. The Loude separates the township from Chipping. Extensive limestone-quarries here are leased from the Earl of Derby by Mr. Henry Wilkinson, of New



House, who employs 100 hands. There is a manor corn-mill. The Roman Catholics have a place of worship.

THORNSETT, a hamlet, in the district of NEW-MILLS, parish of GLOSSOP, union of HAYFIELD, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY; containing 764 inhabitants. It extends north-east from the thriving village of Newmills.

THORNTHWAITE, a chapelry, in the parish of CROSTHWAITE, union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Keswick; containing 187 inhabitants. This village commands romantic views of Bassenthwaite lake and Skiddaw. The manufacture of woollen-cloth is carried on. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £59; patron, the Vicar of Crosthwaite. The chapel has been enlarged.

THORNTHWAITE, a chapelry, in the parish of HAMPSTHWAITE, union of PATELEY-BRIDGE, Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (S.) from Pateley-Bridge; containing, with the hamlet of Padside, 281 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 3126 acres, of which a considerable portion is moorland; the surface is boldly undulated, and the scenery picturesque. The district contains coal of good quality, of which some mines are in operation; and a few of the inhabitants are employed in spinning flax, and in the manufacture of linen. The river Washburn passes on the west. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Hampsthwaite, with a net income of £109: the chapel rebuilt in 1810, at an expense of £500, and beautified in 1842, contains 300 sittings. Francis Day, in 1748 and 1757, gave land now producing £40 per annum, for teaching children.

THORNTON (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and county of BUCKINGHAM,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. N. E.) from Buckingham; containing 101 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 16. 3., and in the patronage of Sir T. C. Sheppard, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £224. 5. 4., and there are 2 acres of glebe. William Bredon, noted for his skill in calculating nativities, and who had a share in composing Sir Christopher Haydon's *Judicial Astrology*, died rector of the parish in 1638.

THORNTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Second division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER; containing, with the townships of Dunham-on-the-Hill, Elton, Hapsford, and Wimbolds-Trafford, 914 inhabitants, of whom 165 are in the township of Thornton-in-the Moors, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Chester. The parish is situated on the banks of the river Mersey, and comprises between 4000 and 5000 acres, of which 1161 are in Thornton township. The surface is in general flat; the soil partakes of the nature of peat, and on the rising grounds is either marl or a strong clay. There is a packet daily by the river; and the Ellesmere and Chester canal, which passes about a mile from the western boundary of the parish, also affords facilities of conveyance. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 7. 8½., and in the gift of Hulme's Trustees: the tithes have been commuted for £500, and the rector has a house, with about 60 acres of land. The church contains portions of several styles, with a handsome tower. A national school is endowed with £15. 10. per annum.

THORNTON, a tything, in the parish of MARNHULL, union of STURMINSTER, hundred of REDLANE, Sturminster division of DORSET,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Sturminster-Newton-Castle. This place was a distinct parish, but was united to Marnhull at the Reformation, and the church, which was dedicated in 1464 to St. Martin, is now used as a stable.

THORNTON, a township, in the parish of POULTON, union of the FYLDE, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of LANCASHIRE,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (N. by E.) from Poulton; containing, with the town of Fleetwood (*which see*), 3847 inhabitants. In the Testa de Nevill is mentioned Matilda de *Thorenton*, who was at the king's donation, but unmarried. In the 17th of Edward II., half the town of Thornton was held by William Banastre, and the other moiety by Laurence de *Thorneton*, a descendant probably of the above-named Matilda; in the 13th of Henry VIII., Thomas, Earl of Derby, held the manor. It is now considered merely a manor by reputation, of which Sir Peter Hesketh Fleetwood, Bart., is lord. Singleton-Thorpe, a village in this part, was entirely washed away by a sudden irruption of the sea in 1555. The township is bounded on the north by Morecambe bay, on the west by the Irish Sea, and on the east by the estuary of the Wyre; and comprises 4688 acres, equally divided between arable and pasture: the Marsh was inclosed in 1800, and is now celebrated for its corn. Burn Hall, here, is a dwelling of the 15th century, now used as a farmhouse. A church, dedicated to Christ, was erected in 1835, at a cost of £800: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Five Trustees; net income, £110, with a house. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £244. 2. 6., and a rent-charge of £40 has been awarded to the perpetual curate. James Baines in 1717 bequeathed land now producing £40 per annum, for teaching children.

THORNTON, a township, in the parish of SEFTON, union and hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.) from Liverpool; containing, in 1846, 158 inhabitants. The township is bounded on the north by the small river Alt, and comprises about 700 acres of land, the property of the Earl of Sefton, whose ancestors were early proprietors. The village of Sefton is distant about a mile eastward, and Crosby Hall about the same distance on the west. The tithes have been commuted for £144.

THORNTON (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of MARKET-BOSWORTH, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 10 miles (N. by W.) from Leicester; containing, with the chapelries of Bagworth and Stanton-under-Bardon, 1375 inhabitants, of whom 491 are in Thornton township. The parish is situated on the ridge of a hill, and comprises 2000 acres: two coal-mines are in operation in Bagworth. About 50 persons are employed in stocking-weaving. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 10. 2., and in the gift of Viscount Maynard, who, with the Duke of Rutland, is impropriator: the ancient glebe consists of 2 acres, and there are 120 acres received in lieu of tithes in 1794, valued at £200 per annum. The south door of the church is a very curious piece of workmanship, said to have been brought from Ulverscroft Priory. Here are places of worship for dissenters. About £18 per annum, the produce of benefactions, are distributed among the poor.



THORNTON (*St. Wilfrid*), a parish, in the union of HORNCastle, S. division of the wapentake of GARTREE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (S. W.) from Horncastle; containing 236 inhabitants. It comprises about 1196 acres, of which 346 are meadow, 590 pasture, and 260 arable. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 12. 1.; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. The great tithes have been commuted for £145, and the vicarial for £168; the glebe contains  $2\frac{3}{4}$  acres.

THORNTON, a township, in the parish of NORHAM, union of BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, N. division of NORTH-UMBERLAND,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. W.) from Berwick; containing 178 inhabitants. This place was the manor and residence of a family named Heron. It is situated on the borders of Scotland, and on the south side of the road from Berwick to Cornhill. The township comprises 1398 acres, of which 1250 are arable, 140 pasture, and 8 wood; the surface is elevated table-land, the soil loamy, and there are fine views of the Cheviot hills and of Scotland. In the township are three farms and a colliery belonging to Lord Crewe's trustees; and good freestone is wrought. A school has been endowed by the trustees with £20 per annum, and the master has a house, and grass for a cow.

THORNTON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of POCKLINGTON, partly in the Wilton-Beacon, but chiefly in the Holme-Beacon, division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. W.) from Pocklington; containing, with the townships of Melbourne and Storthwaite, 814 inhabitants, of whom 202 are in Thornton township. The parish comprises about 6615 acres, of which 2410 are in Thornton township, and chiefly the property of Colonel Wyndham, who is lord of the manor: the village is situated near the Pocklington canal, which passes on the south. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the living of Allerthorpe annexed, valued in the king's books at £7. 5. 10.; net income, £210; patron, the Dean of York. The church is a small ancient edifice with a bell-turret.

THORNTON, with BAXBY, a township, in the parish of COXWOLD, union of EASINGWOLD, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Easingwold; containing 78 inhabitants, of whom 50 are in Thornton. It comprises 1440a. 3r. 15p., of which about 350 acres are arable, and 1090 grass; the soil is generally fertile, with a substratum of limestone.

THORNTON, a chapelry, in the parish and union of BRADFORD, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W.) from Bradford; containing 6788 inhabitants. This chapelry is situated on the south side of the valley of Bradford, and comprises by computation 4638 acres, of which 1148 are arable, 3444 pasture, and about 45 wood. The arable land is in good cultivation; the pasture is chiefly high moor, let out in dairy-farms: the surface is undulated, and the lower grounds are watered by a rivulet that has its source in the township, and flows through the town of Bradford into the river Aire. The district abounds with coal, of which several mines are in operation, and with freestone, of which there are not less than six different quarries. The scenery is pleasingly diversified, and enriched with wood. Thornton Hall, the property of the Horton family, an ancient quadrangular structure of great size, and formerly of considerable importance, is now occupied as farm-build-

ings and cottages. Leventhorpe Hall, also in the township, was the seat of a distinguished family; and at Headley is an old mansion in the Elizabethan style, in former times occupied by a branch of the Midgleys. The village, which is large and irregularly built, is on the southern acclivities of the vale; the township comprises also the village of School-Green, and the scattered hamlets of Clayton, Denholme, Thornton-Heights, and Leventhorpe. The population is chiefly employed in two large worsted-mills, and in the collieries and stone-quarries.

The chapel, dedicated to St. James, a small structure chiefly in the later English style, was built in 1612, and has since been enlarged and frequently repaired: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patron, the Vicar of Bradford. At Denholme (*which see*) is another incumbency. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans. The free grammar school, originally established by subscription, was endowed by George Ellis and Samuel Sunderland, Esqrs., with a house and 18 acres of land called Wilcock Royd, and a house and 8 acres at Lester Dike, the former producing £20 and the latter £15. 15. per annum, and with a rent-charge of £3 by Thomas Sagar in 1672. The endowment has been augmented by the trustees with nearly 9 acres of land, worth £8 per annum, and the school is open to all boys of the chapelry: a few of the scholars learn Latin. James Sagar in 1665 bequeathed Randalwell Close, valued in 1821 at £8 per annum, but since exchanged for a farm at West Clayton, yielding £50 a year; he appropriated 20s. to the minister of Thornton, and the remainder for distribution among the poor.

THORNTON, or THORNTON-IN-CRAVEN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of SKIPTON, E. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Skipton; containing 2354 inhabitants. This place in the reign of Edward I. belonged to Walter de Muncey, who obtained from that monarch the grant of a weekly market, and a fair on the festival of St. Thomas the Martyr and four following days, both of which have been long since discontinued. The parish includes the manors of Earby, Kelbrook, and Harden, and comprises 5338a. 3r. 26p., of which 152 acres are arable, 219 wood, and the remainder meadow and high moorland pasture. The property belongs to various families, the principal owner being Sir John Lister Kaye, Bart., lord of the several manors. The soil of the arable and meadow land is fertile, and the substratum chiefly limestone of good quality, which is quarried for building, and for burning into lime; the surface is generally elevated, in some parts diversified with hill and dale, and a rivulet abounding with trout flows through the lower grounds into the Aire. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 15.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £250, with a house; patron, Sir J. L. Kaye: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1819. The church is an ancient structure, with some additions in the later English style. At Kelbrook is a separate incumbency. Almshouses for five women were founded in 1815, by Mrs. Rachel Smith, who endowed them with £2000 three per cent. consols., and placed them under the control of the Society of Friends' quarterly meeting for Westmorland.—See the articles on *EARBY* and *KELBROOK*.



**THORNTON, BISHOP**, a chapelry, in the parish and liberty of **RIPON**, W. riding of **YORK**, 6 miles (S. W.) from Ripon; containing 610 inhabitants. It comprises about 3200 acres; the soil is generally fertile, the larger part of the land in good cultivation, and the scenery pleasingly diversified. The chapel, dedicated to St. John, was rebuilt in 1825, at a cost of £1000, raised by subscription, and a grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners. It is a neat structure, with a handsome east window presented by the late Mrs. Lawrence, embellished with emblematical devices and armorial bearings in stained glass. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £85; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Ripon: the appropriate tithes have been commuted for £57. 10., and the impropriate for £263. 18. 9. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

**THORNTON-BRIDGE**, a township, in the parish of **BRAFFERTON**, wapentake of **HALLIKELD**, N. riding of **YORK**,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. E. by N.) from Boroughbridge; containing 49 inhabitants. The village is situated on the west side of the river Swale.

**THORNTON-CHILDER**, a township, in the parish of **EASTHAM**, union, and Higher division of the hundred, of **WIRRAL**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 5 miles (E.) from Great Neston; containing 361 inhabitants. It comprises 693 acres of land, chiefly the property of Sir William Stanley, Bart. The soil is partly sand and partly clay. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £58, and the vicarial for £55. 10.

**THORNTON-CURTIS** (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of **GLANDFORD-BRIGG**, N. division of the wapentake of **YARBOROUGH**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 5 miles (S. E. by E.) from Barton-upon-Humber; containing, with the hamlet of Burnham, 393 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 5000 acres, of which about 1400 are in Burnham: the village, which is scattered, is on the south side of the Humber, about a mile north of Wootton. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 18. 4.; net income, £123; patron and impropriator, C. Winn, Esq. The church has a curiously-carved font. A priory for Black canons, in honour of the Blessed Virgin, was founded here in 1139, by William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle and Lord of Holderness, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £730. 17. 2. Henry VIII., who had visited the abbey in 1541, applied the greater part of its possessions to the erection of a college in honour of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, for a dean and nineteen prebendaries, but this also was dissolved in the 1st of Edward VI., and its site granted to the Bishop of Lincoln. It occupied an extensive area, encompassed by a deep fosse and strong ramparts, and the ruins are approached by a bridge, flanked with embattled walls supporting two round towers. The gate-house is perfect; the ruins of the chapter-house are very fine, and various other portions of these once magnificent buildings exhibit good specimens of the decorated and later English styles. Opposite the entrance are four small mounds called Butts, supposed to be tumuli.

**THORNTON-DALE** (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in **PICKERING** lythe and union, N. riding of **YORK**, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Pickering; containing 886 inhabitants. It comprises about 6000 acres, of which a large tract is moorland, chiefly a rabbit-warren; of the productive land, about two-thirds are arable, 200 acres wood, and the

remainder meadow and pasture. The surface of the moor is flat; the soil of the cultivated lands is various, and the substratum contains good stone, which is quarried for building and for burning into lime. The village is pleasantly situated; the manufacture of coarse paper is carried on, and there is also a tanyard. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20; net income, £396, with a good house, erected in 1842; patron, R. Hill, Esq. The church is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower, and was thoroughly repaired in 1838. Here are places of worship for dissenters. A free grammar school was founded in the year 1657, by Viscountess Lumley, who also erected and endowed twelve almshouses.

**THORNTON, EAST**, a township, in the parish of **HARTBURN**, union, and W. division of the ward, of **MORPETH**, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 6 miles (W.) from Morpeth; containing 51 inhabitants. In the 9th of William III., the moor of East Thornton was found, upon a trial at law, to be within the parish of Hartburn, and tithes were decreed upon it. The township was part of the Radcliffe estate forfeited by the Earl of Derwentwater, and afterwards came to Greenwich Hospital; in 1831 the Hospital commissioners sold the lands, which comprise about 916 acres, to Isaac Cookson, Esq., who has since built a house and offices here.

**THORNTON-IN-LONSDALE** (*St. OSWALD*), a parish, partly in the hundred of **LONSDALE** south of the Sands, N. division of **LANCASHIRE**, but chiefly in the union of **SETTLE**, wapentake of **STAINCLIFFE** and **EW-CROSS**, W. riding of **YORK**; containing, with Ireby township, which forms the Lancashire portion, and with Black-Burton township, 1138 inhabitants, of whom 364 are in the township of Thornton,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W.) from Settle. The parish abuts on the vale of Lune to the west, and comprises a large area, of which 7402 acres are in Thornton township. A very considerable portion is high moorland, affording tolerable pasture, and the surface in some parts rises to a great elevation; the soil is generally a rich loam, alternated with clay, and the substratum in the northern part is limestone. Lead-mines were opened on Gray Gareth many years ago, but they were not found sufficiently productive: slate is procured near Thornton Force, where the vertical slate rock may be seen crested by the limestone in a horizontal position. The population is partly employed in cotton-mills; and at Burton are several potteries, where stone ware and coarse brown ware are manufactured. The river Greta, a tributary of the Lune, passes on the south. Near the village is Thornton Scar, a precipitous and rugged cliff partly clothed with wood, rising to the height of 100 yards, and forming one side of a narrow ravine, where a mountain stream, rushing with impetuous violence, forms in its descent several beautiful cascades. At a small distance from this is Thornton Force, a picturesque cataract of one unbroken sheet of water, four yards in breadth, falling from a height of thirty yards into a rocky pool. In the northern extremity of Kingsdale is the celebrated Yordas cave, beneath the mountain of Gray Gareth. This singular excavation is in a solid rock of black marble, and resembles the interior of a cathedral, with the bishop's throne on the right, and on the left another cluster of rock, called the Chapter-house, with petrifications hang-



ing from the roof, resembling rich and elaborate groining. The discharge of a pistol in the cave produces a reverberation equal to that of a whole park of artillery. The village is pleasantly situated at the foot of the dale, on the road to Kendal, and about a mile from Ingleton. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £28. 13. 1½.; net income, £120; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, whose tithes in Thornton township have been commuted for £410, and who have a glebe of 180 acres: the vicar's glebe consists of 3½ acres. The church is in the Norman style, with later additions. There is a chapel in the township of Burton. Ralph Redmayne, Esq., in 1702 founded a free school, and endowed it with £200, which were vested in land now producing annually about £60.

THORNTON-LE-BEANS, a township, in the parish of NORTH OTTERINGTON, union of NORTHALLERTON, wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE, N. riding of YORK, 3½ miles (S. E.) from Northallerton; containing 266 inhabitants. It comprises about 1640 acres of fertile and well cultivated land: the village is neatly built, and pleasantly situated. A chapel of ease was founded in 1770, by Mrs. Heber; and there is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The township contains a sulphureous and a chalybeate spring, both of them private property.

THORNTON-LE-FEN, a township, in the union of BOSTON, soke of HORNCastle, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 8½ miles (N. W.) from Boston; containing 186 inhabitants. Here is a chapel, the living of which is a perpetual curacy; net income, £84 per annum; patrons, certain Trustees.

THORNTON-LE-MOOR (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, N. division of the wapentake of WALSHCROFT, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 6½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Caistor; containing 102 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1450 acres, and is crossed at right angles by the road from Market-Rasen to Glandford-Brigg: the river Ancholme passes on the west, and the Caistor canal on the north side. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 10. 10.; net income, £300; patron, the Bishop of Ely: there is a parsonage-house, with a glebe of 20 acres. The church, which is very ancient, has a Norman doorway.

THORNTON-LE-MOOR, a township, in the parish of NORTH OTTERINGTON, union of THIRSK, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK, 5 miles (N. W. by N.) from Thirsk; containing 343 inhabitants. It comprises about 1010 acres. The village is pleasantly situated, and the houses, to most of which gardens are attached, are neatly built; some few of the inhabitants are employed in hand-loom weaving. The York and Newcastle railway intersects the township. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists; and the remains of an ancient chapel have been converted into a school, which is supported by subscription. A spring here, remarkable for the extreme coldness of the water, has been walled round by the proprietor.

THORNTON-LE-STREET (*ST. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of THIRSK, wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE, N. riding of YORK, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Thirsk; containing, with the township of North Kilvington, 224 inhabitants, of whom 161 are in Thornton township. This place took the affix to its name from its situation

on the Roman road from York to Catterick. The parish comprises 2750 acres, of which 1540 are in the township of Thornton, and mostly the property of Sir Samuel Crompton, Bart. The surface is level, with some few undulations, and with numerous fine ash-trees in the hedge-rows. There is rather more meadow and pasture than arable land; the soil is in general a moderately fertile clay. Woodend, the seat of Sir Samuel Crompton, is a spacious and handsome mansion in a well-wooded park lying west of the village: on the farm at which his agent resides, Sir Samuel has erected a steam-engine, which is applied to various useful purposes. The village is situated on the west bank of the Codbeck, and the York and Newcastle railway intersects the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4; net income, £60; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The great tithes of a part of Thornton township have been commuted for £58, and the small tithes for £31; the appropriate glebe consists of 45 acres, and the vicarial of 3 acres. The church is chiefly in the Norman style, with a tower of later date.

THORNTON-MAYOW, a township, in the parish of NESTON, union, and Higher division of the hundred, of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 2½ miles (N. N. E.) from Great Neston; containing 208 inhabitants. It comprises 1375a. 31p., of which two-thirds are meadow and pasture and one-third arable, chiefly the property of the Hon. E. M. L. Mostyn. The soil is partly clay and partly sand.

THORNTON-RUST, a township, in the parish of AYSGARTH, wapentake of HANG-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 10 miles (W.) from Middleham; containing 178 inhabitants. It comprises 1923 acres, of which 905 are common or waste, mostly moorland, extending southward. The village, which consists of one street of well-built houses, occupies a lofty acclivity on the south side of Wensleydale, and commands very fine views. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £29. 10., payable to Trinity College, Cambridge. A school was endowed in conjunction with a Calvinistic place of worship, in 1827.

THORNTON-STEWARD (*ST. OSWALD*), a parish, in the union of LEYBURN, wapentake of HANG-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 6 miles (W.) from Bedale; containing 268 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 2040 acres, about two-thirds of which are grass; the soil is for the most part porous and dry. The village is situated on the banks of the Ure, a little below its junction with the Cover, and at the outlet of the two beautiful valleys of Wensleydale and Coverdale. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 11½.; net income, £234; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Chester. The great tithes have been commuted for £135, and the vicarial for £164; the appropriate glebe contains 8¼, and the vicarial 54 acres. The church is an old, simple building, with an open belfry. A small school, erected in 1815 at the expense of George Horn, Esq., has an endowment of £10 per annum. Some curious ancient coffins of massive stone were found a few years since.

THORNTON-UPON-CLAY, a township, in the parish of FOSTON, union of MALTON, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK, 11 miles (N. N. E.) from York; containing 217 inhabitants. It comprises by computa-



tion 1270 acres of land, chiefly in the hands of resident proprietors: the village is situated about a mile west of Foston. The tithes were commuted for land in 1777. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans, and another for the Society of Friends with a burial-ground attached.

THORNTON-WATLASS (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BEDALE, wapentake of HANG-EAST, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of Clifton-upon-Ure, Rookwith, and Thirn, 471 inhabitants, of whom 203 are in the township of Thornton-Watlass,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. W.) from Bedale. The parish comprises 3882 acres, of which 1436*a.* 1*r.* 27*p.* are in Thornton-Watlass township. The village is built round a pleasant green, and lies eastward of the river Ure. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 10. 10., and in the gift of M. Milbank, Esq., who is lord of the manor: the tithes have been commuted for £400, and the glebe consists of 48 acres. The church stands on a bold eminence, and is a neat structure with a tower. About half a mile north of the village is a conical hill, where are traces of a moat that anciently encompassed a castellated building.

THORNTON, WEST, a township, in the parish of HARTBURN, union, and W. division of the ward, of MORPETH, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. by N.) from Morpeth; containing 58 inhabitants. This township is supposed to occupy the site of a Roman station; and it is recorded that, till towards the commencement of the eighteenth century, vestiges of an ancient town intersected by a military road were plainly discernible. Between the township and the river Hart is a farm of about 100 acres, which belonged to the Knights Templars, from whom the hamlet obtained the name of Temple-Thornton: this property, on the suppression of the order, was consigned, with their other estates in the county, to John de Kingston. The township comprises 1047 acres, of which 147 are arable, 860 meadow and pasture, and 40 woodland and plantations. The village is situated on a high ridge, from which the grounds slope towards the river Hart, fronting the south; it had formerly a chapel. The tithes have been commuted for £46. 3., payable to the vicar of Hartburn.

THORNVILLE, a township, in the parish of WHIXLEY, Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. by E.) from Boroughbridge; containing 18 inhabitants. This township, which comprises about 200 acres of fertile land, occupies the north bank of the river Nidd. It is the property of Mr. Thomas Proud, whose father purchased the estate from Colonel Thornton, of sporting celebrity: the mansion is a handsome brick structure, finely situated in a well-planted demesne.

THORNWOOD, a hamlet, in the parish of NORTH WEALD BASSETT, union of EPPING, hundred of HARLOW, S. division of the county of ESSEX,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E.) from Epping; containing 293 inhabitants.

THOROTON (*St. Elena*), a parish, in the union, and N. division of the wapentake, of BINGHAM, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 8 miles (S. S. W.) from Newark; containing 152 inhabitants. The soil is in general a rich clay. The living is annexed, with that of Scarrington, to the vicarage of Orston: at the inclosure in 1796, the small tithes were commuted for 19*a.*

1*r.* 5*p.* of land. The church is a handsome structure, with a tower surmounted by a fine spire.

THORP-ACRE, a parish, in the union of LOUGHBOROUGH, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (W. N. W.) from Loughborough; containing, with the hamlet of Dishley, 298 inhabitants. The parish comprises 811 acres, of which the soil is generally a fertile loam; it is bounded on the east by the Soar, and is intersected by a rivulet. The church was completed in 1845, at a cost of £1000, raised by subscription, aided by a grant from the Incorporated Society: Miss Tate was a liberal contributor. The living is a donative curacy, in the patronage of C. M. Phillipps, Esq. The sum of £22 per annum, arising from land left by John Ransdale in 1708, is applied in support of a girls' school of industry, and in clothing the poor.

THORP-ARCH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the W. division of the AINSTY wapentake, W. riding of YORK,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Wetherby; containing 326 inhabitants. This place derived the suffix to its name from the De Arch family, who came over with the Conqueror, and obtained large possessions in this part of the country. The parish is situated in the beautiful vale of the river Wharfe, and comprises 1606*a.* 2*r.* 3*p.* of land, chiefly belonging to Randall Gossip, Esq., who is lord of the manor. Of this area, 978 acres are arable, 500 meadow and pasture, 75 wood and plantations, and the remainder homesteads, roads, and waste. Thorp-Arch Hall, the seat of Mr. Gossip, is a handsome mansion, commanding richly-diversified prospects. The village is situated on the river, which here presents many interesting points of view; the manufacture of the coarser kinds of paper is carried on, and there are two large flour-mills. The Roman road to Boroughbridge, called Rudgate, passes by the eastern boundary of the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £3. 15. 5., and in the gift of the Rev. Charles Medhurst, of Ledstone Hall: the tithes have been commuted for £387. 9. 2. The church, with the exception of the tower, in which is a highly-enriched Norman doorway, was rebuilt in 1756, in the later English style. A school was founded in 1738, by Lady Eliz. Hastings, who endowed it with £15 per annum, and ten acres of land; the money endowment has since been augmented to £43 per annum.

THORP-AUDLING, a township, in the parish of BADSWORTH, UPPER division of the hundred of OSGOLD-CROSS, W. riding of YORK,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. E.) from Pontefract; containing 315 inhabitants. The township comprises about 1260 acres of land.

THORP-BASSETT (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of MALTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK, 5 miles (E. by N.) from Malton; containing 201 inhabitants. It comprises about 1750 acres of land, in the manor of Rillington: the village is near the source of a rivulet, and a short distance south of the road from Malton to Sherburn. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12; patron, Earl Fitzwilliam; net income, £309. The church is an ancient structure, with a bell-gable. The Rev. James Graves in 1804 bequeathed £200, the proceeds of which are applied in aid of the instruction of children.

THORP-STAPLETON, a township, in the parish of WHITKIRK, Lower division of the wapentake of SKY



RACK, W. riding of YORK,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. E.) from Leeds; containing 15 inhabitants. It is situated on the north side of the river Aire.

THORP-SUB-MONTEM.—See BURNSALL.

THORP-UNDERWOODS, a township, in the parish of LITTLE OUSEBURN, Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E.) from Boroughbridge; containing 182 inhabitants. This township is situated in the vale of the Ouse, and comprises 2200 acres of land in good cultivation. The scenery abounds with picturesque beauty.

THORPE (*ST. LEONARD*), a parish, in the hundred of WIRKSWORTH, S. division of the county of DERBY,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Ashbourn; containing 196 inhabitants. It includes the Derbyshire side of Dove-dale, which abounds with striking scenery. Thorpe Cloud on the right, and a towering pile of massive rocks on the left, of the southern entrance of the vale, form ramparts of majestic elevation, between and beyond which the river winds with varied course, sometimes rushing with tumultuous effort along the bases of stupendous cliffs, and at others expanding into a smooth and placid surface, reflecting the luxuriant verdure of its wood-crowned banks. At intervals, rude rocky masses of grotesque form, which have been fancifully denominated My Lady's Chair, Dovedale Castle, the Church, the Twelve Apostles, the Lion's Head, the Sugar Loaves, and the Lover's Leap, rise in succession throughout this enchanting dale, in which the more simple and the more sublime beauties of nature, in all their variety, are strikingly combined. The river flows from north to south. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 1. 6.; net income, £129; patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church is partly in the Norman style, and being situated on the brow of a hill, and surrounded with trees, forms a very pleasing object in the landscape. In Domesday book the place is called *Torp*; at the time of that survey it was a royal possession, and it appears afterwards to have belonged to the Ferrers family.

THORPE (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, E. division of the soke of BOLINGBROKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N. W.) from Wainfleet; containing 557 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. 19. 4.; net income, £313; patron and impropiator, W. Hopkinson, Esq.

THORPE, a township, in the parish of TATTERSHALL, union of HORNCastle, S. division of the wapentake of GARTREE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 300 inhabitants.

THORPE (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, S. division of the wapentake of NEWARK and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 3 miles (S. W.) from Newark; containing 108 inhabitants. The parish is situated about half a mile east of the river Trent, and of the old Fosse road from Nottingham to Newark; and comprises by computation 698*a.* 2*r.* Building-stone is quarried. A few hands are employed in making lace for the Nottingham houses. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £209, and the glebe contains 40 acres. The church exhibits portions in the several styles of English architecture; the tower was formerly surmounted with a steeple. A fine

tessellated pavement, some coins, and other Roman relics, have been discovered. On a small mound in a field adjoining the turnpike-road Henry VII. is said to have erected his standard, on the 6th of June, 1487, the day upon which he fought the battle of Stoke Field with the Earl of Lincoln.

THORPE, a parish, in the union of LOUGHBOROUGH, S. division of the wapentake of RUSHCLIFFE and of the county of NOTTINGHAM,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. E.) from Loughborough; containing 44 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 9. 4½.; patron, Lord Raneliffe. The church has been destroyed.

THORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of ALDRINGHAM, union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SUFFOLK,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. by E.) from Aldborough; containing 142 inhabitants. Here was formerly a chapel.

THORPE, ASHFIELD parish, hundred of THREDLING, county of SUFFOLK.—See ASHFIELD.

THORPE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WINDSOR, Second division of the hundred of GODLEY, W. division of SURREY, 2 miles (S. W. by S.) from Staines; containing 532 inhabitants. The manor appears to have been held under the abbots of Chertsey in the 15th century, by a family named Thorpe: after the Dissolution, Queen Elizabeth granted the lands to Sir John Wolley, her Latin secretary. The parish comprises 1495*a.* 3*r.* 2*p.*, of which 700 acres were inclosed in 1806; the surface is level, and the soil of good quality. Thorpe is situated on the river Thames, between the Great Western and the London and South-Western railways, from each of which it is about five miles distant. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £141; impropiator, the Rev. H. Leigh Bennett. The great tithes have been commuted for £115, and those of the vicar for £70: there are 10 acres of glebe. The church is a very old edifice, with a tower of brick covered with ivy, and contains some ancient monuments.

THORPE, a township, in the parish and union of HOWDEN, wapentake of HOWDENSHERE, E. riding of YORK,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (N. by E.) from Howden; with 50 inhabitants. It is a small township, comprising 260 acres, set out in two farms, one of them on Walling fen.

THORPE, with WHITCLIFF.—See WHITCLIFF.

THORPE, LEEDS.—See THORPE-ON-THE-HILL.

THORPE, an ecclesiastical district, in the union of ROTHERHAM, N. division of the wapentake of STRAFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (N. W.) from Rotherham; containing about 2000 inhabitants. The district was formed from the parishes of Rotherham, Wath, and Ecclesfield, in 1841: the village is of considerable antiquity, and its inhabitants are partly employed in making nails, for which the place has been long celebrated. The substratum abounds with coal, of which five mines are in full operation, and with freestone of good quality for building, which is extensively quarried. Grange Hall, the seat of the Earl of Effingham, is a handsome residence here. The church, called Trinity church, was consecrated in 1840, and is in the later English style, with a spire; it has 577 sittings, of which 187 are free, and cost £1800. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of four Trustees; income, £150, with a house. There are two places of worship for Wesleyans.



**THORPE-ABBOTS** (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of DEPWADE, hundred of EARSHAM, E. division of NORFOLK,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.) from Scole; containing 281 inhabitants, and comprising 1123 acres. This parish is bounded on the south by the river Waveney, which separates it from the county of Suffolk; and the road from Bury to Yarmouth passes through it. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6; net income, £305; patron, J. P. Reade, Esq. The glebe contains about 16 acres, and there is a good glebe-house erected in 1840, by the Rev. W. Wallace. The church is chiefly in the later style.

**THORPE-ACHURCH** (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of OUNDLE, hundred of NAVISFORD, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N.N.E.) from Thrapston; containing 218 inhabitants. It is situated on the right bank of the river Nene, and comprises 1495 acres. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Lilford annexed, valued in the king's books at £14. 16. 3.; net income, £420; patron, Lord Lilford. The tithes were commuted for land in 1772, at which time an allotment, now let for £13. 10. per annum, was awarded for parochial purposes.

**THORPE-ARNOLD** (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of FRAMLAND, N. division of the county of LEICESTER,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (E.N.E.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 134 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Melton-Mowbray to Grantham, and consists of 1740 acres, of which about one-fifth is arable, and the remainder pasture; the soil in general is a cold clayey earth, but in some parts rich grazing land. The small river Eye and the Melton and Oakham canal run through the parish. The living is a vicarage, with the chapelry of Brentingby annexed, valued in the king's books at £6. 17. 8½., and in the gift of the Duke of Rutland: the glebe comprises 23 acres.

**THORPE, BISHOP'S** (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, partly in the county of the city of NORWICH, but chiefly in the hundred and union of BLOFIELD, E. division of NORFOLK, 2 miles (E.) from Norwich; containing 2197 inhabitants, of whom 1156 are in the county of the city. The parish comprises 2592*a.* 2*r.* 11*p.*, of which 1520 acres are arable, 831 meadow, pasture, and common, 174 woodland, and 67 in roads and waste. The village is beautifully situated on the western and southern acclivities of a hill whose base is washed by the navigable rivers Wensum and Yare, which, uniting their streams within the parish, flow together to Yarmouth: the vicinity is ornamented with rich plantations, and interspersed with handsome villas occupied by opulent Norwich citizens. The Norwich and Yarmouth railway passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the gift of the Rev. A. Herring: the tithes have been commuted for £612, and the glebe comprises 26 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains some good monuments. Here is a place of worship for dissenters; also a free school, founded in 1587 by subscription, and augmented with forty acres of land by the Rev. Samuel Chapman in 1700. About 61 acres of land were allotted to the poor for fuel, at the time of the inclosure; and there are a few small bequests for distribution. On a hill above Bishopgate Bridge are some remains of a chapel dedicated to St. Michael, which is also called

Kett's Castle, from the rebels under that leader having encamped near it. In the parish are likewise vestiges of a convent dedicated to St. Leonard, which occupied an area of eight acres, inclosed with walls of great thickness. The county lunatic asylum is situated here.

**THORPE-BRANTINGHAM**, a township, in the parish of BRANTINGHAM, union of BEVERLEY, Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, 3 miles (S.S.W.) from North Cave; containing 112 inhabitants, and comprising about 800 acres. The village is very small. Near it, situated on a bold eminence, is the handsome mansion of Thorpe-Brantingham House.

**THORPE-BULMER**, a township, in the parish of HART, union of STOCKTON, S. division of EASINGTON ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 3 miles (W.N.W.) from Hartlepool; containing 21 inhabitants. This township derives the adjunct to its name from the family of Bulmer, one of whom, Sir John Bulmer, was attainted in the reign of Henry VIII. It comprises by measurement 827 acres, of which 88 are woodland, 66 common or waste, and the remainder arable and pasture; the soil is of a clayey quality, in some parts very productive, and the scenery in general is beautiful. Hesleton dene forms the northern boundary, where the banks are covered with hesles and forest-trees. The three farms of Thorpe-Bulmer, Middle-Thorpe, and Crimdon are in the township; and the Hartlepool railway passes here, through an immense excavation called the Crimdon cut. The tithes have been commuted for £70, payable to the vicar of Hart.

**THORPE-BY-IXWORTH** (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of THINGHOE, hundred of BLACKBOURN, W. division of SUFFOLK,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile (N.W. by N.) from Ixworth: containing 142 inhabitants. The manor was part of the endowment of Ixworth Priory, and at the Dissolution was granted, with the priory, to Richard and Elizabeth Codyngham. The parish comprises by computation 1071 acres; the soil in some parts is wet and fenny, but in the remainder of average quality for grain. The living is a donative; net income, £21; patron and improprator, Sir C. M. Lamb, Bart.

**THORPE-BY-WATER**, a hamlet, in the parish of SEATON, union of UPPINGHAM, hundred of WRANDIKE, county of RUTLAND, 5 miles (S.E. by S.) from Uppingham; containing 84 inhabitants.

**THORPE-CONSTANTINE** (*ST. CONSTANTINE*), a parish, in the union of TAMWORTH, N. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 5 miles (N.E.) from Tamworth; containing 42 inhabitants. It comprises 953*a.* 1*r.* 4*p.*; the soil in some parts is a moderately light loam, and in others a clayey mixture resting upon a bed of yellow sand. The road from Tamworth to Ashby-de-la-Zouch runs for about half a mile through the south-western extremity of the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 5. 5., and in the gift of Capt. William Inge: the tithes have been commuted for £230, and the glebe contains 100*a.* 3*r.* 8*p.* The church, of which the body was rebuilt in 1778, has a square tower surmounted by a lofty spire.

**THORPE-IN-BALNE**, a township, in the parish of BARNBY-UPON-DON, union of DONCASTER, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.N.E.) from Doncaster;



containing 119 inhabitants. This township, which lies on the west side of the Don, comprises by computation 1440 acres, in good cultivation; the village is small but neatly built, and is pleasantly situated on the river. The great tithes have been commuted for £119. The remains of a chapel that was demolished several centuries ago have been converted into a barn.

THORPE-IN-THE-STREET, a township, in the parish of NUN-BURNHOLME, union of POCKLINGTON, Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Market-Weighton; containing 30 inhabitants.

THORPE-LE-SOKEN (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of TENDRING, N. division of ESSEX, 12 miles (E. S. E.) from Colchester; containing 1365 inhabitants. The three parishes of Thorpe, Kirby, and Walton, form a manor termed "the liberty of the Soken," having within its limits two or three reputed manors of smaller extent. The manor was given to the church of St. Paul, London, by King Athelstan, before 941. It still belonged to the canons at the time of the Norman survey, and the dean and chapter continued to hold it, with the three advowsons as their peculiars, until deprived of the jurisdiction by Henry VIII. Mary, by letters-patent dated March 2nd, 1554, placed the whole under the visitation of the Bishop of London. Edward VI. granted the manors and advowsons, with all their privileges, to Sir Thomas D'Arcy, vice-chamberlain of his household, and they have since had various owners. The lord of the manor appoints a commissary, who has a court, proves wills, and grants marriage-licences, &c.; he also chooses a coroner and other officers for the liberty.

The parish comprises by admeasurement 3203 acres, of which 2574 are arable, 195 pasture, 32 woodland, and 402 salt-marsh and waste; the soil is in general fertile. A creek, or arm of the sea, runs up to Landermere, a small hamlet in the parish, where is a convenient wharf, at which vessels take in corn for the London market, and discharge their cargoes of coal, manure, &c. A customary market is held every Wednesday evening; and there are fairs on the Monday before Whitsuntide and September 29th. The petty-sessions for the division take place here alternately with Mistley. The living is a discharged vicarage, consolidated with the vicarages of Kirby and Walton, and valued in the king's books at £16; impropiator, J. Martin Leake, Esq., of Thorpe Hall. The church, an ancient structure, was entirely repewed in 1827: the chancel contains several monuments to the Leakes, and one to a member of the Wharton family; in the vestry is a figure of a warrior, with a lion at his feet. The Baptists have a place of worship. A number of French refugees settled and had a chapel here, but there are no remains of the building.

THORPE-LE-WILLOWS, a township, in the parish of KILBURN, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, union of HELMSLEY, N. riding of YORK, 5 miles (S. by W.) of Helmsley; containing 19 inhabitants. The township comprises about 400 acres of land set out in three farms, and occupies a low situation near the confluence of two small rivulets. The tithes have been commuted for £118. 17., payable to the Archbishop of York.

THORPE, LITTLE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of DEPWADE, hundred of DISS, E. division of NORFOLK, 1 mile (E.) from Scole; containing 18 inha-

bitants, and comprising about 300 acres. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Billingford, and valued in the king's books at £4: the great tithes belong to George Wilson, Esq., and have been commuted for £26. The church is in ruins.

THORPE-LUBENHAM, an extra-parochial place, in the union of MARKET-HARBOROUGH, hundred of ROTHWELL, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2 miles (W. by S.) from Harborough; containing 11 inhabitants, and consisting of 367 acres.

THORPE-MALSOR (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of KETTERING, hundred of ROTHWELL, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Kettering; containing 297 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1000 acres: there are several quarries of red-sandstone, used for building. Thorpe-Malsor manor-house, a good building of the age of James I., and in the form of the letter H, is the seat of T. P. Maunsell, Esq., M.P. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 14. 2.; net income, £255; patron, Mr. Maunsell. The church is in the later English style, with a lofty spire, and contains memorials to the Maunsell family. Robert Talbot, an early English antiquary, was born here about the close of the fifteenth century.

THORPE-MANDEVILLE (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of BRACKLEY, hundred of KING'S-SUTTON, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 6 miles (N. E. by E.) from Banbury; containing 154 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 900 acres: stone is quarried for the roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 2. 11.; net income, £281; patron, R. P. Humfrey, Esq. The tithes were partially commuted for land in 1773; the glebe altogether contains about 175 acres. The church, which is almost wholly of the 14th century, contains monuments to the Pargiter and Humfrey families: the ancient iron frame that belonged to the pulpit hour-glass is still preserved.

THORPE, MARKET (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of NORTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from North Walsham; containing 261 inhabitants. It comprises 1309*a.* 24*p.*, of which about 869 acres are arable, 157 pasture, and 256 woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the donative mediety of Bradfield annexed, valued in the king's books at £5. 11. 3., and in the gift of Lord Suffield: the great tithes have been commuted for £155. 10., and the vicarial for £75; the glebe comprises 33 acres. The church, rebuilt at the expense of the first Lord Suffield, is an elegant structure of flint and freestone, having at each angle a turret, and each side being terminated by a gable, with a stone cross; the windows are of stained glass.

THORPE-MORIEUX (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of COSFORD, W. division of SUFFOLK,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W.) from Bildeston; containing 418 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 14.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ .; patron, the Rev. Thomas Harrison: the tithes have been commuted for £620, and the glebe consists of 24 acres.

THORPE-NEXT-HADDISCOE (*St. MATTHIAS*), a parish, in the union of LODDON and CLAVERING, hundred of CLAVERING, E. division of NORFOLK,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by E.) from Beccles; containing 101 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's



books at £3. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown and Lord Calthorpe, alternately : the tithes have been commuted for £160, and the glebe contains nearly 15 acres. The church is partly in the early and partly in the later English style, and has a chancel of brick lately erected, with a circular tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The inhabitants are exempt from serving on juries, by a charter of Henry VI.

**THORPE-ON-THE-HILL** (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the Lower division of the wapentake of **BOOTHBY-GRAFFO**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, union and county of **LINCOLN**, 6 miles (S. W.) from Lincoln; containing 342 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1800 acres. It is situated on the Nottingham and Lincoln road, and the Nottingham and Lincoln railway has a station here. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 10. ; net income, £247 ; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln : the glebe contains 267 acres. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

**THORPE-ON-THE-HILL**, a township, in the parish of **ROTHWELL**, union of **WAKEFIELD**, Lower division of the wapentake of **AGBRIGG**, W. riding of **YORK**, 4½ miles (S. by W.) from Leeds ; containing 72 inhabitants. This place, which is now united with Lofthouse, was anciently the seat of the Swillingtons, and subsequently of the Gascoigne and the Ingram families. The township comprises 521 acres ; the soil is fertile, and the scenery pleasingly diversified. Several Roman coins have been found, in the moulds in which they were formed.

**THORPE-SALVIN** (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **WORKSOP**, S. division of the wapentake of **STRAFFORTH** and **TICKHILL**, W. riding of **YORK**, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Worksop ; containing 340 inhabitants. This place is situated at the junction of the counties of York, Derby, and Nottingham. It was anciently the property of the Salvin family, and subsequently of the Sandfords, by whom the now ruined Hall was erected about the middle of the 16th century. The parish comprises 2198*a.* 19*p.* of land, at present chiefly the property of the Duke of Leeds ; about 157½ acres are arable, 340 pasture, and 286 wood : the soil is a rich earth, resting on limestone. The village, which is near the Chesterfield and Trent canal, is neatly built : it has a malting establishment ; the making of bricks, for which clay of good quality is found in the parish, employs a few persons, and there are two corn-mills. The living is a perpetual curacy ; net income, £63 ; patron, the Chancellor of York Cathedral. The church was erected in the reign of Henry I., with the exception of the tower and north aisle, which are of later date : it retains much of its original character, and has a remarkably fine Norman porch ; in the interior are a noble arch, and a font of large dimensions with sculptured representations of the seasons. A parochial school is supported by subscription.

**THORPE-SATCHVILLE**, a chapelry, in the parish of **TWYFORD**, union of **MELTON-MOWBRAY**, hundred of **EAST GOSCOTE**, N. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, 5½ miles (S. by W.) from Melton-Mowbray ; with 153 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Michael.

**THORPE, STONEY**, a hamlet, in the parish of **LONG ITCHINGTON**, union of **SOUTHAM**, Southam division of the hundred of **KNIGHTLOW**, S. division of the county of **WARWICK**, 1 mile (W. by N.) from Southam. The term *Stoney* was derived from the rocky condition of the

ground on which the hamlet stands, and *Thorpe*, in old English, signifies a petty village. The hamlet now consists of a mansion-house, a water-mill, and two farm-houses ; and is a reputed manor, appointing its own surveyor of the highways, &c. The family of Chamberlayne, formerly of Princethorpe, in the county, has been seated here for many centuries ; Henry Thomas Chamberlayne, Esq., is the present owner. The land is of good quality, and white limestone is quarried : one of the old churches of Coventry was built of this stone. There was anciently a chapel, now converted into a stable.

**THORPE-TILNEY**, a township, in the parish of **TIMBERLAND**, union of **SLEAFORD**, First division of the wapentake of **LANGOE**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, 10½ miles (N. N. E.) from Sleaford ; containing 126 inhabitants. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £327, and the vicarial for £93.

**THORPE-UNDERWOOD**, a hamlet, in the parish and hundred of **ROTHWELL**, poor-law union of **KETTERING**, N. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 1¼ mile (W.) from Rothwell ; containing 22 inhabitants, and consisting of 512 acres.

**THORPE, WEST**, a parish, in the wapentake of **LAWRESS**, parts of **LINDSEY**, union and county of **LINCOLN**, 7 miles (N. W. by N.) from the city of Lincoln ; containing 51 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 857 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Aisthorpe, and valued in the king's books at £5. 7. 6. There is no church.

**THORPE-WILLOUGHBY**, a township, in the parish of **BRAYTON**, union of **SELBY**, Lower division of the wapentake of **BARKSTONE-ASH**, W. riding of **YORK**, 2½ miles (W. S. W.) from Selby ; containing 157 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 430 acres, the property of the Hon. E. R. Petre, lord of the manor : the village is pleasantly situated on the road to Leeds.

**THORPLAND**, a parish, in the union of **DOWNHAM**, hundred of **CLACKCLOSE**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, 3¾ miles (N.) from Downham ; comprising about 440 acres. The living is a rectory, consolidated with those of Holme, South Runcton, and Wallington : the church, dedicated to St. Thomas, has long been in ruins.

**THORRINGTON** (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **TENDRING**, N. division of **ESSEX**, 7 miles (S. E. by E.) from Colchester ; containing 531 inhabitants. It comprises 1930 acres, of which 37 are common ; the situation is low, the soil light, and much intermixed with sand. The living is a rectory, united to that of Frating, and valued in the king's books at £16 : the church is ancient, with a tower of flint and stone. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

**THORVERTON** (*ST. THOMAS à BECKET*), a parish, in the union of **TIVERTON**, hundred of **HAYRIDGE**, Col-lumpton and N. divisions of **DEVON**, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Collumpton ; containing 1445 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Exeter to Tiverton, and bounded on the east by the river Exe ; and comprises by admeasurement 4000 acres. Stone is quarried for building. Sheep-fairs are held in February and July. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 12. 8½., and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter : the great tithes have been commuted for £530, and the vicarial for £446 ; there is a glebe of 27 acres, and a substantial parsonage-house has been built. The



church, which is very handsome, is supposed to have been erected in the reign of King John. Here is a place of worship for Baptists; also a school endowed with £18 per annum. At East Raddon was a chapel dedicated to St. John the Baptist, the remains of which have been converted into a dwelling-house called "No Man's Chapel."

THOYDON-BOIS (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of EPPING, hundred of ONGAR, S. division of ESSEX, 3½ miles (S.) from Epping; containing 538 inhabitants. This parish, which is the least extensive of the three named Thoydon, is partly included in Epping Forest, and takes its distinguishing epithet *Bois* from the abundance of woodlands within its boundaries. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Dare family, with a net income of £68: the church is small, with a belfry-tower of wood surmounted by a shingled spire.

THOYDON - GARNON, or COOPER - SAIL (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of EPPING, hundred of ONGAR, S. division of ESSEX, 2½ miles (S. S. E.) from Epping; containing 1072 inhabitants. The parish takes the adjunct to its name from the family of Gernon, who were anciently its proprietors. It comprises 2910 acres, of which 100 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17, and in the patronage of the Abdy family: the tithes have been commuted for £634, and there is a glebe of 64 acres. The church is an ancient edifice, with a massive square tower, and contains some interesting monuments; on the steeple is an inscription commemorating the bounty of Sir John Crosbie or Crosby, the founder of Crosby Hall, London, who contributed towards its erection. In this parish is situated the Epping union workhouse. Baron Dimsdale, the celebrated inoculator for the small-pox, was born here.

THOYDON, MOUNT (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ONGAR, S. division of ESSEX, 4 miles (S. E.) from Epping; containing 217 inhabitants. It derives the adjunct to its name from its situation in the most elevated portion of the Thoydon district. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Tawney-Stapleford, and valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.: the tithes have been commuted for £301, and the glebe comprises 19½ acres. The church is a handsome edifice, containing many fine monuments to the family of Smyth, among which is one to Sir Thomas Smyth, chancellor of the garter, and principal secretary of state, in the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth.

THRANDESTON (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the parliamentary borough of EYE, union and hundred of HARTISMERE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (N. W.) from Eye; containing 373 inhabitants. A considerable fair is held on the 31st of July, chiefly for lambs and cattle. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; net income, £391; patron, Sir E. Kerrison, Bart. The parsonage-house was much improved by the late incumbent, the Rev. Nathaniel D'Eye; the glebe contains about 13 acres. The church is chiefly in the later style, with a lofty embattled tower; the nave is lighted by clerestory windows, and separated from the chancel by a carved screen. There are some cottages and land, the rental of which, amounting to about £26, is applied to parochial purposes.

THRAPSTON, or THRAPSTONE (*St. James*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the

hundred of NAVISFORD, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 22 miles (N. E. by E.) from Northampton, and 75 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 1136 inhabitants. It is delightfully situated in a rich and luxuriant valley, on the eastern bank of the river Nen or Nene, over which is a bridge of several arches, constructed partly of wood and partly of stone, in 1795, in lieu of an old stone structure swept away by an inundation in that year. This bridge was enlarged a few years ago. The houses are neat and regularly built, and the inhabitants are supplied with excellent water. The vicinity is adorned with numerous residences of the nobility and gentry; there are 25 villages within five miles of the town, and from an adjacent eminence 32 churches may be seen. The town appears to have been more extensive than it is at present, as several traces of buildings destroyed by fire are visible. The principal articles of manufacture are whips and bobbin-lace; a few persons are employed in patten-making, and on the river are corn-mills and a paper-mill. Some trade is carried on in conveying grain by means of the Nene, which was made navigable in 1737, to Northampton, Peterborough, Lynn, and other places; and in bringing back timber, coal, and other commodities. Here is a station (a very handsome building in the Elizabethan style) of the Northampton and Peterborough railway; it is six miles from the Higham-Ferrers station, and eight from that of Oundle. The market, held on Tuesday, is the largest hog-market in the county, and is also for corn and seed. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday in May, for cattle and sheep, and on August 5th, for hiring servants, and for cattle, shoes, and pedlery: on the first Tuesday after Old Michaelmas-day, is a very large fair for cattle. There is a resident magistrate; and subordinate officers are appointed at the manorial court, at the court of the honour of Gloucester, and that for Navisford hundred, all of which are held here. The powers of the county debt-court of Thrapston, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Thrapston, and five adjacent parishes. The parish contains 1098 acres.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 5. 5., and has a net income of £348; it is in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor. The glebe comprises 227½ acres, with a handsome house having a fine façade, built in 1837 by the present rector, the Rev. W. S. Bagshaw. The church is a cruciform structure combining the early, decorated, and later English styles, with a western tower and spire: the nave and aisles were recently rebuilt at a cost exceeding £1800. The chancel is of very chaste appearance, and has an elegant window ornamented in its foils with various specimens of stained glass; it contains three stone stalls with rich mouldings and crocketed canopies. The pews are uniform; ample accommodation is afforded to 500 persons, besides which are nearly 200 free sittings. In the churchyard is a very ancient and curious monument of the Vere family, former lords of the manor. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans, a national school, and Church and Baptist Sunday schools; also a clothing institution, two friendly societies, and a society of Odd Fellows. The poor-law union comprises 26 parishes or places, 20 of which are in the county of Northampton, and 6 in that of Huntingdon; and contains a population of 12,041.



THREAPLAND, with BOTHEL.—See BOTHEL.

THRECKINGHAM (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of AVELAND, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 2 miles (N. E. by N.) from Falkingham; containing, with the hamlet of Stow, 197 inhabitants. The road from Bridge-End, Spalding, and Boston, to Grantham, runs through the parish. A rough kind of stone is quarried for building and for the roads. A fair is held in June for horses and general stock, and another in July for hardware and various fancy articles. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 8. 9.; net income, £144; patron and impropriator, Sir G. Heathcote, Bart. The tithes were commuted for land in 1768. The church has a lofty tower and spire, and exhibits a curious admixture of the Norman, early English, and decorated styles: in the chancel is an elegant stall; the font is circular, with early English panelling, and there are some old monuments and good screen-work. Vestiges of Roman roads may be traced in the neighbourhood; and remains of ancient barrows are to be seen, the memorials of a battle fought between the Danes and Saxons: in this battle, three Danish kings in succession were killed on the first day's fight, but the Saxons were at last defeated, partly by a *ruse de guerre*, and partly by numerous reinforcements being received by the Danes.

THREE-FARMS, a township, in the parish of EC-CLESHALL, poor-law union of STONE, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD; containing 71 inhabitants.

THRELKELD, a chapelry, in the parish of GREY-STOCK, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. N. E.) from Keswick; containing 332 inhabitants. It comprises 2200 acres, one-third of which is poor pasture and in woodland, and the remainder about equally divided between arable and meadow. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £53; patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt by subscription in 1776, at a cost of £270.

THRESHFIELD, a township, in the parish of LINTON, union of SKIPTON, E. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 9 miles (N.) from Skipton; containing 221 inhabitants. This township, including the hamlet of Skythorne, comprises about 1990 acres, chiefly meadow and pasture; the soil is generally light, resting on limestone. A school is endowed with £30 per annum.

THREXTON, a parish, in the union of SWAFFHAM, hundred of WAYLAND, W. division of NORFOLK,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by S.) from Watton; containing 19 inhabitants. It comprises 1059a. 2r. 39p., of which 840 acres are arable, 101 meadow and pasture, and 118 in wood; the surface is undulated, and the scenery pleasingly diversified. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Swaffham, and valued in the king's books at £7. 9.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ .; the tithes have been commuted for £171. The church has a low round steeple; the east end of the north aisle has been converted into a mausoleum. To the south of the church is a Roman encampment where several antiquities have been found.

THRIBERGH (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of ROTHERHAM, S. division of the wapentake of STRAF-FORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 3 miles

(N. E.) from Rotherham; containing, with part of the township of Dalton, 314 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1624a. 1r. 27p., of which about 800 acres are arable, 770 pasture, and about 30 woodland, all the property of John Fullerton, Esq., lord of the manor. The soil is fertile, and the scenery richly diversified. Thribergh Park, the seat of Mr. Fullerton, is a handsome mansion in the early style of domestic architecture, finely situated in a well-wooded park, and commanding some interesting views. The village is on the road to Doncaster, and is small but neatly built. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 11.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of Mr. Fullerton: the tithes have been commuted for £190; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe consists of  $117\frac{3}{4}$  acres. The church is principally in the later English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a spire, and contains some remains of the ancient stained glass with which its windows were formerly embellished.

THRIGBY (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the EAST and WEST FLEGG incorporation, hundred of EAST FLEGG, E. division of NORFOLK, 7 miles (N. W. by W.) from Yarmouth; containing 53 inhabitants. It comprises 575a. 3r. 2p., of which about 436 acres are arable, and the remainder meadow and marsh. The principal part belongs to Thomas Browne, Esq., who resides at the Hall, a neat mansion of white brick. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6, and in the gift of Mr. Browne: the tithes have been commuted for £210. 17., and the glebe comprises  $4\frac{1}{2}$  acres.

THRIMBY, with LITTLE STRICKLAND, a chapelry, in the parish of MORLAND, WEST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Shap; containing 200 inhabitants, of whom 66 are in the township of Thrimby. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patron, the Vicar of Morland; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, whose tithes were partly commuted for land in 1830, and partly under the late act for a rent-charge of £20. 13. 10. There is a glebe of  $25\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The present chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, was consecrated in 1814, having been built at Little Strickland, together with a school-house, by the Earl of Lonsdale. The school was founded in 1684, by Thomas Fletcher.

THRINGSTONE, a township, in the parish of WHITWICK, union of ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (E.) from Ashby; containing 1232 inhabitants. The tithes were commuted for land in 1803, under an inclosure act.—See WHITWICK.

THRILOW (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of ROYSTON, hundred of THRILOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Royston; containing 477 inhabitants. A grand rendezvous of the army commanded by Fairfax and Cromwell, took place on Thriplow Heath, in July 1647: instruments of warfare are frequently found here. The parish comprises 2296 acres, of which 1609 were until lately common or waste land. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely, valued in the king's books at £4. 9. 2.: the great tithes, belonging to Peter House, Cambridge, have been commuted for £617. 12., and the vicarial tithes for £134. 11.; the impropriate glebe contains  $55\frac{1}{2}$  acres, and the vicarial about one acre. The church



is an ancient cruciform structure, and has several monuments to the family of Lucas. There is a place of worship for Independents.

THRISLINGTON, a township, in the parish of BISHOP'S-MIDDLEHAM, union of SEDGEFIELD, N. E. division of STOCKTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. E.) from Durham; containing 24 inhabitants. This place, originally called Thurstan-ton, is bounded on the west by the river North Skerne, which, rising in the marsh between Ferryhill and Thrislington, pursues its course southward. The produce of a colliery here, is shipped on the Tees. Thrislington Hall stands immediately on the east bank of the marsh; on the west side was the ancient "wood of Fery," now reduced to a straggling hazel copse, interspersed with a few remains of old forest timber, ash and elm. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £9. 13.

THRISTON or THIRSTON, EAST and WEST, a township, in the parish of FELTON, union of ALNWICK, E. division of MORPETH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $9\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. by E.) from Alnwick; including the hamlet of Shot-Haugh, and containing 307 inhabitants, of whom 60 are in East and 247 in West Thriston. These two places lie close to the river Coquet, on its south side; and the road between Morpeth and Alnwick runs near them. They comprise together about 2342 acres, of which the soil is loamy, and very productive. Thriston House, built in 1825, is a neat and commodious mansion.

THROAPHAM, a township, in the parish of LAUGHTON-EN-LE-MORTHEN, union of WORKSOP, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. W.) from Tickhill; containing 69 inhabitants. The township comprises about 1100 acres of land in good cultivation, and consists chiefly of scattered hamlets. Among these is Thorpe St. John, containing an ancient church that from time immemorial has been annexed to Laughton. The tithes, including those of Thwaite, have been commuted for £200, of which £50 are payable to the vicar of the parish.

THROCKING (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of BUNTINGFORD, hundred of EDWINSTREE, county of HERTFORD, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Buntingford; containing 66 inhabitants. It forms part of the highest ground in the county, and comprises by computation between 900 and 1000 acres: the road from London to Cambridge runs along its eastern boundary. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £252; patron and incumbent, the Rev. W. Adams. There is a small glebe, given by the late patron, with a good house. The church contains several monuments to the Elwes family, who formerly had a mansion here; one of the memorials, executed by Nollekens, is of very superior design.

THROCKLEY, a township, in the parish of NEWBURN, union and W. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. by N.) from Newcastle; containing 160 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 735 acres. Throckley Fell, on the north side of the road between Newcastle and Hexham, was inclosed under an act obtained in 1816.

THROCKMORTON, a chapelry, in the parish of FLADBURY, union of PERSHORE, Middle division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Pershore and E. divisions of

the county of WORCESTER,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. E.) from Pershore; containing 157 inhabitants. It comprises 1396 acres, principally arable, the whole of which, with the exception of about 260 acres attached to the rectory of Fladbury, belongs to the Throckmorton family. The chapel, a neat building, was restored in 1833, chiefly at the expense of the late Sir Charles Throckmorton.

THROOP, a tything, in the parochial chapelry of HOLDENHURST, parish and union of CHRISTCHURCH, liberty of WESTOVER, Ringwood and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 96 inhabitants. It is on the southern bank of the Stour.

THROPPLE, a township, in the parish of MITFORD, union, and W. division of the ward, of MORPETH, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 4 miles (W.) from Morpeth; containing 59 inhabitants. This place has successively belonged to the families of Bertram, Eure, Reveley, and Mitford: Henry Reveley Mitford, Esq., is the present proprietor. The township comprises about 900 acres, of which 875 are arable, meadow, and pasture, and 25 woodland and plantations; the surface is pleasingly varied, and the village occupies an eminence commanding extensive prospects over both land and sea. The inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £72. 16. 7. At Whittle Hill was a camp, of which the intrenchments have been removed for repairing roads, and the site almost obliterated by the plough: near the spot is an ancient barrow, in which coins have been found.

THROPTON, a township, in the parish and union of ROTHBURY, W. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (W. by N.) from Rothbury; containing 207 inhabitants. It comprises 835 acres, of which 670 are arable, 113 meadow and pasture, 10 woodland and plantations, and the remainder roads and waste. The surface is beautifully undulated; the soil in the valley is a rich loam, but on the hills rocky and less fertile. There are some quarries of excellent stone for building, two of which belong to the Duke of Northumberland. The village is situated near the confluence of the river Coquet and the Wreigh burn; the former is a remarkably fine trout stream, winding through a picturesque vale, and over the latter is a substantial bridge, erected by subscription in 1810, to replace a structure that had fallen down some years before. At the eastern and western extremities of the village were stone crosses, which have disappeared within the last age. In the village are the remains of three strongholds and a border tower, used as places of security for cattle and other property during time of warfare; and on a hill about half a mile distant, are some remains of a Roman camp. The tithes have been commuted for £175. 17. 6. Here is a place of worship for Presbyterians; and a Roman Catholic chapel, to which a house is attached, with about 8 acres of land, has been recently enlarged and repaired.

THROSTON, a township, in the parish of HART, union of STOCKTON, N. E. division of STOCKTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W.) from Hartlepool; containing 101 inhabitants. This district, which adjoins Tunstall in the parish of Stranton, has always formed part of the Hart estate, or belonged to the same proprietors. It was conveyed, with Hart, by the Earl of Cumberland to Lord Lumley in 1586; and was also included in the sale of the Hart property for £72,000, by the Earl of Scarborough to Sir George



Pocock, in 1772. The township comprises about 1050 acres, and the village is situated a mile and a half south-south-east of Hart. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £201. 5., and the vicarial for £28. 12.

THROWLEY, a parish, in the union of OAKHAMPTON, hundred of WONFORD, Wonford and S. divisions of DEVON,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  miles (E. S. E.) from Oakhampton; containing 445 inhabitants. It comprises about 1800 acres; the surface is hilly, and the soil in general loose and sandy. The river Teign forms one of the boundaries. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 6.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £172; a house is attached to the benefice, and the glebe contains about 50 acres. The church is a small plain building. There are some remains of a chapel at Walland Hill.

THROWLEY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FAVERSHAM, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAY, E. division of KENT, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Faversham; containing 682 inhabitants. The parish is situated near the road from Faversham to Ashford, and comprises by admeasurement 3173 acres, about 2235 of which are arable land and hop-grounds, 530 orchard and meadow, 320 wood, and the remainder roads, &c. The soil is a strong loam, with a considerable admixture of flints, and rests on chalk. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 11. 8., and in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £602. 10.; and the vicarial for £257, with a glebe of 25 acres. Sir Thomas Sondes in 1592 endowed a free school, which has merged into a national school established in 1814; there are also three almshouses, founded by the same family. The vicarage-house occupies the site of a priory, a cell to the abbey of St. Bertin, at St. Omers, in Artois, and which was granted in the 22nd of Henry VI. to Sion Abbey.

THROWLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of ILAM, N. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW and of the county of STAFFORD,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Ashbourn; containing 69 inhabitants. This place was the seat of the Meverells, a family of high antiquity, of whom Arthur Meverell was prior of Tutbury at the Dissolution. The Cromwells subsequently held the lands, and occupied Throwley Hall, now a farmhouse.

THROXENBY, a township, in the parish of SCALBY, union of SCARBOROUGH, PICKERING lythe, N. riding of YORK,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W.) from Scarborough; containing 71 inhabitants. It comprises about 400 acres: the village is situated a mile north-west of Falsgrave.

THRUMPTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BASFORD, N. division of the wapentake of RUSHCLIFFE, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 7 miles (S. W.) from Nottingham; containing 147 inhabitants. It is situated on the Trent, and comprises by computation 900 acres. On the bank of the river is a fine old mansion, built by the Pigot family in 1630, in the style prevalent in the reign of Elizabeth. The Midland railway passes through the parish, within a mile of the village. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £77, and in the patronage of the co-heiresses of the late J. E. Wescomb, Esq.

THRUNSCOE, a hamlet, in the parish of CLEE, union of CAISTOR, wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 25 inhabitants. It comprises about 550 acres.

THRUP, a hamlet, in the parish of KIDLINGTON, poor-law union of WOODSTOCK, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (E. S. E.) from Woodstock; containing 125 inhabitants.

THRUPP and WICK, a liberty, in the parish of RADLEY, poor-law union of ABINGDON, hundred of HORMER, county of BERKS,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (E.) from Abingdon; containing 28 inhabitants.

THRUPP, a hamlet, in the parish of NORTON, union of DAVENTRY, hundred of FAWSLEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON; with 46 inhabitants.

THRUPP, THE, a hamlet, in the parish and union of STROUD, hundred of BISLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 1 mile from Stroud. It is pleasantly situated in a vale, near the Thames and Severn canal. About 2000 persons are employed in the manufacture of superfine woollen-cloths, chiefly black, for which there are two very extensive and several smaller establishments. In the hamlet are also a large wool-stapling business, an iron and brass foundry, and a general engineering establishment in which from 40 to 50 persons are regularly engaged. Here is an endowed school in connexion with the Established Church.

THRUSCROSS, or WEST-END, a chapelry, in the parish of FEWSTON, union of PATELEY-BRIDGE, Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 10 miles (N. N. W.) from Otley; containing 576 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises the hamlets of Bramley-Head, West-End, Low-Green, Thruscross-Green, and Rockingstone-Hall. It contains about 6340 acres, of which a considerable portion is moorland, and the remainder meadow and pasture, with a little arable, in good cultivation; the surface is diversified with hills and valleys richly wooded. Large quantities of flax are spun, for which there are four mills. The village is situated in a romantic vale. The chapel, a neat edifice, was enlarged in 1810, and in 1841 was repaired and beautified by voluntary contributions; it is served by the vicar or his curate, the stipend of the latter being derived from the Church Pastoral-Aid Society. Here are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

THRUSHELTON (*ST. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of TAVISTOCK, hundred of LIFTON, Lifton and S. divisions of DEVON, 10 miles (S. W. by W.) from Oakhampton; containing 628 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Mary-Stow: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £130, and the vicarial for £109. By a deed dated 1504, the parishioners were allowed on certain conditions to have a cemetery near their chapel, to avoid the difficulty they experienced from inundation, in conveying their dead to the burial-ground at Mary-Stow.

THRUSINGTON (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of BARROW-UPON-SOAR, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Leicester; containing 645 inhabitants. It is situated about a mile from the Leicester and Melton-Mowbray road, and comprises 1953a. 3r. 31p., of which 911 acres are arable, 1002 pasture, and 40 woodland; the soil in some parts is clayey, and in others sandy. The river Wreak and the Melton navigation pass through the parish. Here are the kennels of the Melton Hunt, erected at an expense of £12,000, by the late Sir Harry Goodricke, Bart.; they contain stabling for 60



horses, and kennels for 300 hounds, with offices for 20 servants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6; net income, £240; patron, Mrs. Bishopp. The church, which is a very ancient edifice, has been lately repewed.

THRUXTON (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of DORE, hundred of WEBTREE, county of HEREFORD,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Hereford; containing 55 inhabitants, and comprising 430 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Kingstone united, valued in the king's books at £4. 8. 4.; net income, £252; patron, the Dean; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter, of Hereford. The tithes of Thruxton have been commuted for £99. 15., and the glebe consists of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  acres.

THRUXTON (*Holy Rood*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ANDOVER, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 5 miles (W.) from Andover; containing 246 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1804 acres, of which 1457 are arable, 271 pasture, and 76 woodland and plantation. Redenham, in the parish, is the seat of Sir John Pollen, Bart. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 12. 11., and in the gift of the Rev. Donald Baynes: the tithes have been commuted for £387, and there are 50 acres of glebe. The church was repaired in 1839, and an east window of painted glass presented by the Rev. D. Baynes. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A beautiful Roman pavement, nearly perfect, was discovered in 1823.

THUNDERSLEY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of BILLERICAY, partly in the hundred of ROCHFORD, but chiefly in the hundred of BARSTABLE, S. division of ESSEX,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Rayleigh; containing 596 inhabitants, of whom 120 are in the hamlet. This parish is about two miles in length, and a mile and a half in breadth, and comprises 2100 acres, of which 100 are common or waste; the village is on elevated ground, and the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Rev. G. Hemming: the tithes have been commuted for £570; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 40 acres. The church is a venerable structure in the later Norman and early English styles, with a tower and spire.

THUNDRIDGE (*St. Mary and All Saints*), a parish, in the union of WARE, hundred of BRAUGHIN, county of HERTFORD,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Ware; containing, with part of the hamlet of Wadesmill, 535 inhabitants, and an area of 2170 acres. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Ware, and valued in the king's books at £6. The church has an embattled tower with a lofty spire.

THURCASTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of BARROW-UPON-SOAR, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Leicester; containing, with the chapelry of Anstey and the township of Cropston, 1230 inhabitants, of whom 281 are in Thurcaston township. The parish comprises by admeasurement 1198 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £23. 7.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £676; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, to whom the advowson was given by Sir Francis Walsingham, secretary of state to Queen

Elizabeth. The tithes were commuted for land and an annual money payment in 1798; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises altogether between 400 and 500 acres. The church was lately restored by the incumbent, the Rev. Richard Waterfield, at a cost of £800: it has a tower with three bells. The venerable reformer and martyr, Hugh Latimer, Bishop of Worcester, was born here about 1480; and Dr. Hurd, bishop of the same diocese, was for some time incumbent: a handsome monument to the former, surmounted by his bust in white marble, was raised in the church, by the Rev. Richard Waterfield, in 1843.

THURGARTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of NORTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 8 miles (N.) from Aylsham; containing 247 inhabitants. Of this place, in Domesday book called *Thurgartund*, the abbot of St. Bennet at Holme was lord in the reign of Edward the Confessor; and in the 5th year of King John, Thomas de Thurgarton held lands here of the abbot. Henry VIII. settled the abbey on the Bishop of Norwich, since which time the lordship has been appropriated to that see. The parish comprises by admeasurement 969 acres; the surface is flat, and the soil a good loamy earth. Thurgarton Hall is the residence of W. D. Spurrell, Esq., whose family have occupied the mansion for several centuries. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes have been commuted for £232; the glebe contains 10 acres. The church is in the decorated style; it consists of a nave and chancel separated by a carved screen, and has several memorials to the Spurrell family.

THURGARTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, Southwell division of the wapentake of THURGARTON and of the county of NOTTINGHAM,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. by W.) from Southwell; containing 365 inhabitants. It is situated at the foot of a declivity overlooking the Trent, and comprises 2500 acres, of a clayey soil. The Nottingham and Lincoln railway has a station here,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the Newark station. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £56; patrons and impropiators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, formerly a magnificent structure, now consists only of one aisle. An Augustine priory in honour of St. Peter, was founded at Thurgarton in 1130, by Ralph de Ayncourt; it had a revenue of £359. 15. 10.

THURGOLAND, a township, in the parish of SILKSTONE, union of WORTLEY, wapentake of STAINCROSS, W. riding of YORK,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. S. E.) from Penistone; containing 1333 inhabitants. It comprises an area of about 2080 acres, irregularly broken into hills; the scenery is wild and varied, and the higher grounds command extensive prospects over large tracts of wood, and fertile vales. The substratum abounds with coal of excellent quality, of which several mines are in operation. The village is built on an eminence, on the road from Sheffield to Penistone, overlooking the river Don: many of its inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of steel and iron wire. The Manchester and Sheffield railway passes through the township, within half a mile of the village. A church was erected in 1841, at an expense of £1400, on a site given by Lord Wharnccliffe, who also presented £100; it contains 507 sittings,



of which 104 are free. The living is in the gift of the Vicar of Silkstone. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. In a field called Chapel Flat, near Pule-Hill Hall, the remains of an ancient chapel were visible about a century since; and in digging the ground in search of stone, several human bones have been discovered, at a depth of three feet from the surface.

THURLASTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BLABY, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 6 miles (N. E. by E.) from Hinckley; containing, with the hamlet of Normanton-Turville, 694 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1727 acres, of which 100 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 19. 7.; net income, £400; patron, the Rev. J. Arkwright. The chancel of the church is attached to the manor.

THURLASTON, a township, in the parish of DUNCHURCH, union of RUGBY, Rugby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 1 mile (W.) from Dunchurch; containing 307 inhabitants, and comprising 1714 acres of a moderately productive soil.

THURLBEAR (*ST. THOMAS*), a parish, in the union of TAUNTON, hundred of NORTH CURRY, W. division of SOMERSET,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E.) from Taunton; containing 194 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 940 acres: limestone is quarried, and stone for building. The living is a rectory and donative, in the gift of Lord Portman: the tithes have been commuted for £150; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 36 acres. The church is a Norman structure: it was anciently a chapel to the vicarage of St. Mary Magdalene, in Taunton, but the tithes were restored by Sir Thomas Petman, Bart.

THURLBY (*ST. GERMAN*), a parish, in the union of NEWARK, Lower division of the wapentake of BOOTHBY-GRAFFO, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W.) from Lincoln; containing 154 inhabitants. It lies between the rivers Trent and Witham, and comprises 1802*a.* 11*p.* The surface rises gradually from each river towards the centre of the parish; the soil, comprising almost every variety, is adapted to the growth of different kinds of produce. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £55; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln: the tithes have been commuted for £204; the glebe comprises about 20 acres. The church is principally in the later English style.

THURLBY, a hamlet, in the parish of BILSBY, union of SPILSBY, Wold division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E.) from Alford; containing 31 inhabitants. It was anciently a parish, and had a church.

THURLBY (*ST. FIRMIN*), a parish, in the union of BOURNE, wapentake of NESS, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Market-Deeping; containing, with the hamlets of Northorpe and Obthorpe, 699 inhabitants. It is on the road from Lincoln to Peterborough; and comprises by admeasurement 3842 acres; the soil passes through several varieties, from gravel on the hill to loamy alluvial soil in the fen. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 9.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £252; patrons and impropiators, the Provost and Fellows of Eton College. The tithes were commuted for land in 1802; there is a parsonage-house, with 200 acres of glebe. The church

is a handsome cruciform structure: it comprises portions of Norman architecture, and contains curious specimens of early piscinæ and sedilia, with the remains of a rood-loft; also two chantries. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The ancient Roman canal, Carr Dyke, passes close by the church.

THURLEIGH (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the hundred of WILLEY, union and county of BEDFORD, 6 miles (N.) from Bedford; containing 617 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 3379 acres. The manufacture of pillow-lace employs nearly all the females above six years of age. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9; net income, £142; patron and impropiator, S. Crawley, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1805; there is a parsonage-house, with 237 acres of glebe. The church is chiefly in the later English style, and has an ancient tower entered by a Norman doorway, in which is an arch filled up with a stone block having a sculptured representation of the Temptation and Fall of Adam and Eve in Paradise. Here is a place of worship for Baptists; also a national school endowed with £17 per annum. In the parish is the moated site of the ancient mansion of Blackbull Hall; and on Bury Hill are vestiges of a circular camp.

THURLESTONE, a parish, in the union of KINGSBRIDGE, hundred of STANBOROUGH, Stanborough and Coleridge, and S. divisions of DEVON, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Kingsbridge; containing 437 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the English Channel, and on the east bank of the river Avon. It comprises 1763*a.* 29*p.*, of which 1253 acres are arable, 167 meadow and pasture, 62 in orchards and gardens, 100 in brakes and common, and the remainder beach, &c. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £25. 10., and in the patronage of Mrs. Ann Ilbert: the tithes have been commuted for £328. 10., and the glebe consists of about 33 acres, with an excellent house lately built. The church appears to have been erected about the 14th century, and contains 200 sittings. A remarkable rock called Thurlestone rock, about a furlong out at sea, is supposed to have given name to the parish; it is arched, and in stormy weather the waves may be heard many miles off.

THURLESTONE, a township, in the parish of PENISTONE, union of WORTLEY, wapentake of STAINCROSS, W. riding of YORK,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W.) from Barnsley; containing 1872 inhabitants. The township comprises 7740 acres, a considerable portion of which is wild moor, extending to the confines of Cheshire. The substratum is generally coal, gritstone, and ironstone, all of which have been more fully disclosed in excavating for the Sheffield and Manchester railway. There are some woollen manufactories, and the village is spacious and well built, near the river Don. The Independents and Wesleyans each have a place of worship; and an old chapel built by Presbyterians, is still used as a meeting-house by dissenters. Nicholas Saunderson, the eminent mathematician, author of the *Elements of Algebra*, and a treatise on Fluxions, was born here in 1682. He lost his sight in infancy, but learned to read by passing his fingers over the inscriptions in the churchyard, and in addition to a profound knowledge of the mathematics, made himself perfect master of the dead languages. There is an inscription to his memory on a wall opposite the mansion of John C. Milner, Esq.



THURLOW, GREAT (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of RISBRIDGE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 9 miles (S. by E.) from Newmarket; containing 431 inhabitants, and comprising 2023*a.* 2*r.* 12*p.* The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 11. 5½.; net income, £300: the Queen presents on the nomination of the owner of the manor, and the impropriation belongs to Lady Harland. The tithes have been commuted for £497. 10.; the glebe contains 72 acres. An hospital or free chapel, dedicated to St. James, and subordinate to that of Hautpays, or *De Alto Passu*, was founded here in the time of Richard II., and at the suppression of alien houses, was valued at £3 per annum, and granted to the Maison de Dieu in Cambridge, now part of King's College. Great Thurlow Hall was the seat of the Vernon family.

THURLOW, LITTLE (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of RISBRIDGE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 5½ miles (N. by E.) from Haverhill; containing 422 inhabitants. Little Thurlow Hall, which has been the seat of the Soame family since the reign of Elizabeth, was built by Sir Stephen Soame, Knt., lord mayor of London, who was buried in the parish church, under a handsome monument. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 5.; net income, £401; patron, the Rev. T. Crick. Sir Stephen Soame, in 1618, founded and endowed an almshouse for eight unmarried men or women, and a school for twenty boys.

THURLOXTON (*ST. GILES*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGWATER, hundred of NORTH PETHERTON, W. division of SOMERSET, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Bridgwater; containing 188 inhabitants. It is intersected by the road from Bridgwater to Exeter, and comprises by admeasurement 551 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 15. 10., and in the gift of Lord Portman: the tithes have been commuted for £93. 14.; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 82 acres. The church is ancient.

THURLTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of LODDON and CLAVERING, hundred of CLAVERING, E. division of NORFOLK, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Loddon; containing 405 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of Trustees: the tithes have been commuted for £205, and the glebe contains 22½ acres. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a rich Norman doorway.

THURLTON, county SUFFOLK.—See WHITTON.

THURMASTON, NORTH, a chapelry, partly in the parish of BARKBY, and partly in that of BELGRAVE, union of BARROW-UPON-SOAR, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 3¼ miles (N. N. E.) from Leicester; containing 251 inhabitants. Petty-sessions for the hundred are held here. The walls of the ancient chapel, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, are still remaining.

THURMASTON, SOUTH, a chapelry, in the parish of BELGRAVE, union of BARROW-UPON-SOAR, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Leicester; containing 978 inhabitants. The Leicester canal joins the Melton-Mowbray canal near the village, which is also intersected by the Roman fosse-way. The chapelry comprises 1100 acres of land; the soil is in general light, and the substratum loam, gravel, and clay. In consequence of a

benefaction of £200 by Dr. Percy, Bishop of Dromore, and the surrender of £22 per annum by the vicar of Belgrave, the chapelry was severed from Belgrave in 1798: the patronage of the living, a perpetual curacy, belongs to the Pochin family, and the income is £100. A tithe-farm of 140 acres belongs to the see of Lichfield. The chapel is dedicated to St. Michael, and contains many old monuments to the Simons family. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The most ancient Roman *milliarium* known in Britain was found here; it is 3½ feet high, and 7½ inches in circumference, and now stands on a pillar in Leicester.

THURNBY (*ST. LUKE*), a parish, in the union of BILLESDON, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 4½ miles (E. by S.) from Leicester; containing, with the hamlet of Bushby and the chapelry of Stoughton, 369 inhabitants, of whom 162 are in Thurnby township. This parish comprises 2697 acres, of which 586*a.* 3*r.* 24*p.* are in the township of Thurnby; of the latter, 422 acres are meadow and pasture, 130 arable, and 32 in homesteads, buildings, and garden ground. The soil is fertile, and is watered by a small rivulet. The village is situated on a bed of gravel, on a slight eminence, commanding a distant view of Broadgate Park and Charnwood Forest; the scenery generally is of pleasing character. G. A. Legh Keck, Esq., is lord of the manor, which passed to his family in marriage with the heiress of the Beaumonts in 1739. The weaving of stockings, which was formerly carried on to a much greater extent, employs a few looms. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11, and in the patronage of Mr. Legh Keck: the tithes have been commuted for £205; and there is a good vicarage-house, with about four acres of glebe-land. The church has a large south aisle and a small low north aisle, each separated from the nave by three lofty arches, over each of which is a clerestory window; the tower is at the east end: the chancel was taken down (having fallen into a state of dilapidation) a little more than twenty years ago. There is a chapel of ease at Stoughton. A day and a Sunday school are supported by subscription. Mrs. Allinson lately left £100, the interest to be distributed annually among the poor of Thurnby and Bushby.

THURNE, county of NORFOLK.—See THIRNE.

THURNHAM, anciently THORNHAM, a township, partly in the parish of COCKERHAM, and partly in the parish and union of LANCASTER, hundred of LONSDALE south of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Lancaster; containing 723 inhabitants. This place was possessed at an early period by the Flemings, the Harringtons, Bonviles, and Greys, successively. In the reign of Richard III., Thomas Grey, Marquess of Dorset, was attainted of high treason, and his estates were seized by the crown, but were restored 1st Henry VII., 1485. The manor was subsequently held by Thomas Lonne, citizen and grocer of London, who, in the reign of Philip and Mary, sold it to the Daltons, of Bispham, which family continues to possess nearly the whole township. The township is beautifully situated on the rivers Lune and Conder, and comprises 1726*a.* 1*r.* 4*p.*, of which the surface is undulated, the soil moss by the Lune side, and in the higher parts clay; two-thirds of the area are arable, and the remainder pasture and meadow. On the north are views of the Lake mountains, and on the west of Fleet-



wood. Thurnham Hall, the seat of Miss Dalton, is seated on a gentle eminence, and forms a portion of the ancient mansion of Thurnham; it was new fronted in 1823, and the grounds improved. The inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £122. 10. The Roman Catholic chapel of St. Thomas the Apostle, here, was built in 1847, from the designs of Charles Hanson, Esq., of Bristol, and cost £3000: it is in the early English style, with a spire; the eastern window is of stained glass. The Rev. Thomas Crowe, the priest, has about 12 acres of land, with a house; annual value, £30. A Roman Catholic school is endowed with £20 per annum, left by the late John Dalton, Esq. In the township are the modern harbour of Lancaster, called Glasson-Dock; and the venerable remains of Cockersand Abbey.—See GLASSON, and COCKERSAND ABBEY.

THURNING (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of OUNDLE, partly in the hundred of POLEBROOKE, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, but chiefly in that of LEIGHTONSTONE, county of HUNTINGDON, 5 miles (S. E.) from Oundle; containing 161 inhabitants, of whom 124 are in Huntingdonshire. The parish comprises by admeasurement 1001 acres, of which 60 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 4. 2., and in the gift of Emmanuel College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £180, and the glebe comprises 60 acres.

THURNING (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of AYLHAM, hundred of EYNSFORD, E. division of NORFOLK, 14 miles (N. E. by N.) from East Dereham; containing 166 inhabitants. It comprises 1584*a*. 1*r*. 19*p*., of which 1200 acres are arable, 300 pasture and meadow, and 80 plantation. The surface is agreeably undulated, and the high grounds command fine views of the picturesque scenery within and around the parish, which is remarkable for the number and variety of wild flowers with which its meadows are studded. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7, and in the gift of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £367, and the glebe comprises upwards of 18 acres, with a handsome house erected in 1832. The church is chiefly in the decorated style, with a square embattled tower: the chancel is dilapidated; the other parts of the edifice were thoroughly repaired, and the body repewed, in 1825.

THURNSCOE (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of DONCASTER, N. division of the wapentake of STRAFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 7½ miles (W. by N.) from Doncaster; containing 220 inhabitants. This place is in the Domesday survey called *Ternusch*, and notice of the church occurs in the foundation charter of Holy Trinity monastery at York, dated 1089. The parish comprises by measurement 1665 acres, of which 1002 are arable, 424 meadow and pasture, 214 woodland and plantations, and 23 in roads and waste; the soil is partly a clayey and partly a sandy loam, and the arable lands are in good cultivation, producing excellent crops of wheat, barley, and turnips. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 7. 8½., and in the gift of Earl Fitzwilliam: the tithes have been commuted for £186, and there is a good parsonage-house, with a glebe of 133¾ acres. The present church was built by subscription of the patron and landed proprietors, in 1729, and is a neat structure in the Grecian style, of stone from the quarries at Badsworth and South Kirkby.

Some almshouses were founded in 1710, by the Rev. Dr. Spencer.

THURROCK, GRAYS (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a market-town and parish, in the union of ORSETT, hundred of CHAFFORD, S. division of ESSEX, 22 miles (S. S. W.) from Chelmsford, and 20½ (E. by S.) from London; containing 1464 inhabitants. The town consists of a single street irregularly built, on the north bank of the Thames, which has a creek here navigable for small craft. On the river is a wharf connected by a railway with some kilns where lime-burning is carried on to a considerable extent; and the making of bricks for the London builders, which are conveyed hence in barges, affords employment to about 300 persons. Great facility of communication with the metropolis is afforded by the Gravesend steamers, some of which stop at the neat pier of this place. The market is on Thursday; and fairs for cattle and hardware are held on May 23rd and October 20th. The parish takes its distinguishing epithet from the noble family of Grey, who were proprietors of the manor for more than three centuries: it comprises 1300 acres, all arable, with the exception of a little woodland, and 100 acres of pasture. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 0. 10., and in the gift of the Rev. H. S. Hele: the inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £220, and the vicarial for £249. The church is a handsome cruciform structure, with a tower rising from the north transept, surmounted by a spire: the edifice has lately been improved. The old market-house is used as a place of worship for dissenters. A free school situated in the churchyard, and now united with a national school, was founded and endowed by William Palmer, in 1706. Rare and valuable fossils are frequently found in the chalk-pits.

THURROCK, LITTLE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ORSETT, hundred of BARSTABLE, S. division of ESSEX, 1 mile (E.) from Grays-Thurrock; containing 301 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south-west by the river Thames, and comprises by computation 1400 acres, of which 800 are arable, and 600 pasture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 15.; net income, £505; patron, the Rev. E. Bowlby. In the south wall of the church are some arched recesses. Near the highway leading to Stifford are ancient excavations termed Danes' Holes.

THURROCK, WEST (*St. CLEMENT*), a parish, in the union of ORSETT, hundred of CHAFFORD, S. division of ESSEX, 1 mile (W.) from Grays-Thurrock; containing 1032 inhabitants. This parish, which includes the populous village of Purfleet, is bounded on the south by the river Thames, where is a landing-place opposite to Greenhithe. It is about three miles in length, and two and a half in breadth. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 13. 4., and in the gift of W. H. Whitbread, Esq., who, with the family of Montgomery, is impropiator: the great tithes have been commuted for £236. 18., the vicarial tithes for £311. 14., and there is a parsonage-house, with a glebe of 4 acres. The church is an ancient structure of stone, with a massive square tower. At Purfleet is a chapel of ease.

THURSBY (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of WIGTON, ward, and E. division of the county, of CUMBERLAND, containing, with the townships of Crofton,



and Parton with Micklethwaite, 574 inhabitants, of whom 390 are in the township of High Thursby, 6 miles (S. W.) from Carlisle. This parish is supposed to have derived its name from Thor, the Saxon deity, to whose honour a temple is said to have been erected at Woodrigs, in the neighbourhood. High Thursby comprises 1071a. 1r. 6p., of which 861 acres are arable, 176 meadow, and 21 mere. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 10. 5.; net income, £160; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The great tithes of High Thursby have been commuted for £150, and the small for £84: the vicar has a glebe of 23 acres. Here is a school, founded in 1740, and endowed in 1798 by Thomas Tomlinson, Esq., with the interest of £354. A pillar of coarse stone, inscribed to Philip the Emperor and his son, A.D. 248, dug up near the military way at Wigton, is carefully preserved here.

THURSFIELD, or NEW-CHAPEL, a chapelry, in the parish of WOLSTANTON, union of WOLSTANTON and BURSLEM, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by E.) from Newcastle; containing, with the townships of Brieryhurst, Chell, Stadmerslow, and Wedgwood, 3191 inhabitants, of whom 495 are in the township of Thursfield. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £81; patrons, Ralph Sneyd, Esq., and others. The chapel is a plain brick edifice, erected in 1767, and re-roofed in 1827. Dr. Robert Hulme, in 1708, bequeathed certain lands now producing an income of £73, for instruction. James Brindley, of Turnhurst, the celebrated engineer, was interred here in 1772; and a plain altar-tomb has been erected to his memory.

THURSFORD (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of NORTH GREENHOE, W. division of NORFOLK,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Walsingham; containing 347 inhabitants. The road from Holt to Fakenham, and that from Holt to Walsingham, both run through the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of Great Snoring, and valued in the king's books at £8. The church contains portions in the three styles of English architecture, with a square embattled tower, and is situated in the grounds belonging to Thursford Hall.

THURSLEY (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of HAMBLETON, Second division of the hundred of GODALMING, W. division of SURREY, 5 miles (S. W. by W.) from Godalming; containing 704 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 3170 acres, of which 1330 are arable, 180 meadow, 150 copse, and 1500 waste. Ironstone is abundant, and there were anciently several large iron-foundries, of which the only memorials are four large ponds called Hammer Ponds. The silk manufacture was subsequently introduced, but it has been for some years discontinued. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Witley.

THURSTASTON (*ST. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union, and Lower division of the hundred, of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. W.) from Upton; containing, with part of the townships of Greasby and Irby, 168 inhabitants, of whom 114 are in Thurstaston township. At the time of the Domesday survey the manor appears to have belonged to the de Rodelents, who gave the church to the convent of St. Werburgh, Chester. William de Rodelent assumed

the local name, and from him the manor passed by successive female heirs to the families of Heselwell and Whitmore, the latter of whom held it from the reign of Edward III. till 1751, when Joseph Whitmore died, leaving six daughters, co-heiresses to the property. The parish forms some of the highest land in the hundred, immediately overhanging some meadows that descend to the shores of the river Dee; it comprises about 1500 acres, arable and pasture land, of which 716 acres are in the township of Thurstaston. The views of the opposite Welsh shore are very beautiful. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 6.; net income, £242; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chester. There are 31 acres of glebe with a house. The former church, at one time inclosed in the courtyard of the Hall, was of great antiquity; being extremely low, dark, and inconvenient, it was taken down, and the present edifice built in 1825. Lucy Brown, in 1832, left £1000 three per cent. consols. for the poor.

THURSTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of STOW, hundred of THEDWASTRY, W. division of SUFFOLK,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by N.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 599 inhabitants. This parish, which is particularly healthy, comprises 2200a. 1r. 28p., of a generally light soil, with gravel and sand pits. Here is a station of the Ipswich and Bury railway. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of Sir H. Blake, Bart.: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £480. 3. 3., and the vicarial for £210. The church is a remarkably fine structure; the pillars of the nave are peculiarly light and airy. Some land arising from bequests, and an allotment under an inclosure act, produce £50 a year, for parochial and charitable purposes.

THURSTONLAND, a township, in the parish of KIRK-BURTON, union of HUDDERSFIELD, Upper division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 5 miles (S. by E.) from Huddersfield; containing 1286 inhabitants. The township comprises about 2000 acres of land, in good cultivation; the substratum abounds with coal, of which three mines are in operation, and there are some quarries of building-stone. Storthes Hall, the seat of Charles Horsfall Bill, Esq., lord of the manor, is a handsome residence here. The village is pleasantly situated on an eminence: many of its inhabitants are employed in weaving. A meeting-house, built by subscription in 1810, was in 1834 converted into a church, and placed under the patronage of the Vicar; it is a neat plain edifice, containing 300 sittings, of which 100 are free. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A parochial school was built by Mrs. Ann Ludlam, who in 1763 endowed it with £500 vested in a turnpike trust, with a house and garden. Many Roman coins of brass, of the Lower Empire, were dug up in a field in 1838.

THURTON (*ST. ETHELBERT*), a parish, in the union of LODDON and CLAVERING, hundred of LODDON, E. division of NORFOLK, 8 miles (S. E.) from Norwich; containing 246 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Beccles to Norwich, and consists of about 772 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £70; patron and impropriator, Sir W. B. Proctor, Bart., whose tithes have been commuted for £220. The church is chiefly in the early style, and its windows have been decorated with stained glass; the entrance



on the south is richly ornamented. Various Roman coins were found in 1707, and on opening several tumuli a few years since, some Roman urns were discovered.

THURVASTON, DERBYSHIRE.—See OSLESTON.

THUXTON (*St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of MITFORD, W. division of NORFOLK, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Hingham; containing 103 inhabitants, and comprising 1084*a.* 2*r.* The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 6. 3.; net income, £211; patron, Mrs. Castell. The church is an ancient structure in the early and later English styles, with a tower and octagonal turret; in the east window is a figure of St. Paul, in stained glass, given by the Rev. W. Castell.

THWAITE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of AYLSHAM, hundred of SOUTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N.) from Aylsham; containing 170 inhabitants. The parish is high ground commanding fine views of the surrounding country, and comprises 601 acres, of which 49 are common or waste. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7, and in the gift of the Bishop of Norwich: the tithes have been commuted for £200; the glebe contains 7 acres. The church has a fine Norman entrance on the south.

THWAITE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of LODDON and CLAVERING, hundred of LODDON, E. division of NORFOLK, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.) from Bungay; containing 110 inhabitants, and comprising about 500 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4, and in the gift of the Duke of Norfolk: there is a glebe of 15 acres, and the tithes have been commuted for £175. The church, which is chiefly in the early style, has a rich Norman doorway.

THWAITE (*St. George*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HARTISMERE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. W. by S.) from Eye; containing 176 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 800 acres. The surface is flat, with a few slight undulations; the soil is in some parts heavy, but in general fertile, and produces grain of good quality. The village is situated on the road from London to Norwich, through Ipswich, and has a general post-office; petty-sessions are held here monthly; and there are fairs for cattle on the 30th June and 26th November. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 3. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of J. Sheppard, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £240; the glebe contains 21 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres.

THWAITES, a chapelry, in the parish of MILLOM, union of BOOTLE, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 10 miles (S. E.) from Raven-glass; containing 356 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £99; patrons, four Land-owners in the chapelry. The chapel was rebuilt in 1715, and dedicated to St. Anne in 1724.

THWING (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of BRIDLINGTON, wapentake of DICKERING, E. riding of YORK, 8 miles (W. N. W.) from Bridlington; containing, with the township of Octon, 452 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 3600 acres of land, chiefly arable: the village lies a short distance north of the road from Bridlington to Sledmere. The living is a rectory, in mediety, each valued in the king's books at £8. 12. 1.; net income, £500; patron, the Crown. The tithes

were commuted for land and a money payment in 1769. A few years since, the church, a very ancient edifice, was repaired and beautified, and an east window of painted glass added, at the expense of Robert Prickett, Esq., lord of the manor, who also erected a tablet in it to the memory of Archbishop Lamplugh, a native of the parish. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship.

TIBBENHAM (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of DEPWAD, E. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Stratton St. Mary; containing 749 inhabitants. It comprises 3286*a.* 33*p.*, of which 2350 acres are arable, and 903 meadow and pasture. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Bishop of Ely: the great tithes have been commuted for £769, and the vicarial for £325; there is a parsonage-house, and the vicarial glebe consists of 25 acres. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower surmounted at the corners by representations of the Four Evangelists; at the east end of the aisle is a chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas. The proceeds of an estate, amounting to £40 per annum, are applied to the repairs of the edifice. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. About a mile south-east of the church is Chanons Hall, occupying the site of the ancient manor-house of Chanons, which was a very extensive structure surrounded by a moat. An old building called the Guild Hall, now inhabited by poor people, belonged to a religious fraternity.

TIBBERTON (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of NEWENT, duchy of LANCASTER, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. E.) from Newent; containing 344 inhabitants. This place formed part of the hundred of Botloe until the 30th of Edward III., when, Lancashire being made a county palatine, all the estates of the Duke of Lancaster in this county, of which Tibberton was one, were erected into a new hundred of the duchy. The parish comprises 1337*a.* 1*r.* 20*p.*; the surface is varied, and the soil a stiff clay. A stream called Tibberton brook falls into the river Leddon, in the adjacent parish of Rudford; and the Herefordshire and Gloucestershire canal passes on the eastern side of this parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 16. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of the Scott family: the tithes have been commuted for £327, and the glebe comprises 5 acres.

TIBBERTON, a chapelry, in the parish of EDMOND, union of DROITWICH, Newport division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. by N.) from Newport; containing 329 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to All Saints. The tithes, including those of Cherrington, have been commuted for £685, and there is a glebe of 43 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres.

TIBBERTON (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT, Middle division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Worcester; containing 339 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1202*a.* 1*r.* 26*p.* of land, of which two-thirds are arable, and the remainder pasture; the surface is undulated, the soil chiefly a good rich marl, and the scenery picturesque. Some of the inhabitants are employed in making gloves for the Worcester manufacturers. The Gloucester and Birmingham railway passes through the parish, and the



Birmingham and Worcester canal along its north-western boundary. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £3. 15. 10.; net income, £132. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1810; the glebe contains 72 acres. The church, an ancient structure, was repewed and beautified in 1841. There is a place of worship for Lady Huntingdon's Connexion; also a Church Sunday school.

TIBERTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of DORE, hundred of WEBTREE, county of HEREFORD, 9 miles (W.) from Hereford; containing 152 inhabitants, and comprising 1040 acres. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Madley. The church, which is built entirely of brick, contains a fine carved altar-piece, representing the instruments of the Crucifixion.

TIBSHELF (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of MANSFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Alfreton; containing 791 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Mansfield to Matlock, and comprises 2400 acres, the whole of which, with the exception of 500 acres belonging to the Duke of Devonshire, is the property of St. Thomas's Hospital, by a grant of King Edward VI. Stone of an inferior quality is quarried, and used for building; coal-mines are worked to a considerable extent, and many of the population are employed in weaving or seaming stockings. The village consists of a long street. At Doe Hill and Hirst are pleasant residences, and at Biggin and Marlpits good farms. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 5. 3., and in the gift, for the next turn, of John Robert Sharpe, Esq.; net income, £172. There is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 42 acres. The body of the church was rebuilt in 1727, in the Grecian style; the tower and chancel are in the early English style. Here is a chalybeate spring.

TIBTHORP, a township, in the parish of KIRKBURN, union of DRIFFIELD, Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. S. W.) from Driffeld; containing 249 inhabitants. The township comprises about 2780 acres, divided among several freeholders, of whom the Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor: the village is pleasantly situated on the eastern declivity of the Wolds, and on the high road between Wetwang and Bainton. The tithes were commuted for land in 1794. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

TICEHURST (*ST. MARY*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of SHOYSWELL, rape of HASTINGS, E. division of SUSSEX, 6 miles (S.) from Lamberhurst; containing 2465 inhabitants. It comprises 8197*a.* 2*r.* 36*p.*, of which about 2600 acres are wood, and 400 in hop-grounds; the surface is boldly undulated, and the scenery diversified. The village occupies a gentle eminence on the road from Tonbridge-Wells to Hastings, and in its immediate vicinity is Highlands, the property of Charles Newington, Esq. An agricultural association has been established; a corn-market is held on Mondays, and there are cattle-fairs on May 4th and October 7th. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 7. 6.; net income, £350; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury: the incumbent has a house, with a glebe of about 12 acres.

The church is principally in the decorated style of English architecture, and consists of a nave, aisles, chancel, and two chapels, with an embattled tower surmounted by a low spire. A district church dedicated to St. Peter, was erected in 1838, at Stonegate, at a cost of about £1100, by Mrs. Courthope and her son G. C. Courthope, Esq., of Whiligh, by whom it was also endowed with £1000; it is in the early English style. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of Mr. Courthope. Another district church in the same style, dedicated to St. Augustine, was erected in 1839, at Flimwell, by subscription; and Mrs. Maryatt, who contributed largely towards its erection, endowed it with £1000: it is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Bishop of Chichester, with a total net income of £100. The Wesleyans and Baptists have places of worship. The poor-law union comprises 8 parishes or places, and contains a population of 14,197.

TICHFIELD, HAMPSHIRE.—See TITCHFIELD.

TICKENCOTE (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of OAKHAM, hundred of EAST, county of RUTLAND, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from Stamford; containing 111 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from London to York, and comprises 1270 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 5. 8., and in the gift of John Wingfield, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £162. 9., and the glebe comprises  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The church was in the earliest Norman style, but has been partially rebuilt: Stukeley says, "it is the most venerable church extant, and was the entire oratory of Prince Peada, founder of Peterborough Abbey."

TICKENHAM (*ST. QUIRICUS AND ST. JULIETTA*), a parish, in the union of BEDMINSTER, hundred of PORTBURY, E. division of SOMERSET, 9 miles (W. by S.) from Bristol; containing 423 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Bristol to Clevedon, and comprises 1627*a.* 30*p.* Limestone of good quality is quarried for building, the repair of roads, and agricultural use; and small portions of lead have been found. The Nailsea station on the Bristol and Exeter railway is a mile to the south. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of Portbury, and valued in the king's books at £8. 15. 5.: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £150. About a mile north of the church are the remains of a double intrenched Roman camp.

TICKHILL (*ST. MARY*), a market-town and parish, in the union of DONCASTER, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK; containing, with the township of Stancill with Wellingley and Wilsick, 2040 inhabitants, of whom 1981 are in Tickhill township, 45 miles (S.) from York, and 157 (N. by W.) from London. This manor was given by William the Conqueror to Roger de Busli, who erected or rebuilt the castle, which, with the honour of Tickhill, being subsequently forfeited, was granted by King Stephen to the Count of Eu, in Normandy. The property afterwards reverted to the crown, and was bestowed by Richard I. upon his brother, Prince John. In the reign of Henry III., it was restored to the then Count of Eu, but, after several changes, became again vested in the crown, in the time of Henry IV. At the commencement of the great civil war, the castle, at that time considered a very strong fortress, was garrisoned for the king, and, after a siege of two days, was surrendered to the assailants, and eventually dismantled by order of parliament.



The TOWN is situated in a fertile valley, close to the river Torn, on the border of the county of Nottingham, and on the roads between Doncaster and Worksop, and Bawtry and Sheffield, which here cross each other. The streets are neat and spacious, and the houses in general of respectable appearance, but built in a straggling manner; the inhabitants are well supplied with water. The trade in malt was formerly large, and at present there are several very extensive kilns, three corn-mills, and a paper-manufactory. The market, held on Friday, was for some years discontinued, but was revived in 1836; and a fair is held on the second Friday in October, for cattle, and various articles of merchandise: the market-cross is a circular building of stone, erected in 1776, in the centre of the town. Manorial courts leet and baron are held annually. The parish comprises 5336*a.* 21*p.*, of which 1000 acres are pasture, 56 woodland, and the remainder arable; the soil, a sandy loam, is generally fertile, and the greater part of a large tract of peat-moss has been brought under profitable cultivation. The substrata are chiefly limestone, clay, and red-sandstone.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 2. 6.; net income, £261; patron and impropiator, G. S. Foljambe, Esq.: the vicarial tithes were commuted for land in 1765. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a fine tower: it was greatly injured by lightning in 1825, but afterwards underwent a complete repair, at an expense of £1950. In the chancel is an altar, or altar-tomb, ornamented at the sides with large quatrefoils: on the wall near it, is a brass plate with an inscription to the memory of William Eastfield, seneschal of the lordship of Holderness, and of the honour of Tickhill, who died in 1386; and at the east end of the south aisle is an alabaster monument with the effigies of a knight and his lady. All these have evidently been brought hither from other places, perhaps from decayed religious houses. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. Near the church is a *Maison de Dieu*, of uncertain foundation, comprising fourteen almshouses for widows. The remains of the castle, on the south-east side of the town, consist of the mound, on which the foundations of the keep are visible; the ditch, with part of the external walls; and a dilapidated Norman gateway: the northern part has been converted into a modern residence, and the ground within the walls formed into gardens and shrubberies. The ruins of an Augustine priory, established in the reign of Henry III., and situated in an adjacent vale, have been made into a farmhouse. John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, resided at Tickhill Castle.

TICKNALL, otherwise TICKENHALL (*St. Thomas à Becket*), a parish, in the union of ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, S. division of the county of DERBY, 9½ miles (S.) from Derby; containing 1271 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Derby to Ashby, and comprises 1860*a.* 1*r.* 19*p.*, mostly pasture, with some woodland; it is of a clayey soil on the south side, and a light loam on the north and north-west. Extensive lime-works are in operation, affording employment to many of the population, and there are tramways for conveying the lime to various parts. About three-quarters of a mile south of the village is a manufactory of brown earthenware.

The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £262; patron and impropiator, Sir John Harpur Crewe, Bart.; a parsonage-house was built in 1839, and there is a glebe of about 70½ acres, valued at £140. The church was rebuilt in 1842, at a cost of £4000; it is in the early English style, and consists of a nave, chancel, aisles, and a tower and handsome spire, with a beautiful east window of stained glass. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. A school-house was erected by Dame Catherine Harpur, who, in 1744, conveyed for its support some land now producing an income of £25; the premises were rebuilt in 1825, at the expense of Sir George Crewe. An hospital for seven decayed housekeepers was founded in 1771, by Charles Harpur, Esq., who gave £500 for building it, and endowed it with £2000, now yielding £70 per annum. Lady Crewe supports a girls' school of 40 children.

TICKTON, with HULL-BRIDGE, a township, in the parish of ST. JOHN, BEVERLEY, union, and liberties of the borough, of BEVERLEY, E. riding of YORK, 2½ miles (N. E.) from Beverley; containing 251 inhabitants, of whom 193 are in Tickton. The hamlet of Tickton was in possession of the church of St. John at Beverley so early as the time of Athelstan, and is returned in Domesday book as a berewick belonging to the archbishop, in Holderness. It is situated a little east of the Hull river, and Hull-bridge derives its name from a bridge at that place over the river. The township comprises 700 acres, nearly all arable land: the surface is level, interspersed with ornamental plantations; the soil in the carrs is of a vegetable quality, imbedded with numerous trees, and in other parts is found a kind of loam. On the river is a commodious wharf. A church was erected in 1843, at a cost of £800, by public subscription. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. On the lands of S. Wormald, Esq., is a strong chalybeate spring, which forces itself upwards, a height of two yards, in the manner of a fountain.

TIDCOMBE (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of HUNGERFORD, hundred of KINWARDSTONE, Everley and Pewsey, and S. divisions of WILTS, 6¼ miles (N. N. E.) from Ludgershall; containing 226 inhabitants, and comprising about 2000 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; net income, £77; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £468, and the glebe contains 47½ acres.

TIDDESLEY-HAY, an extra-parochial liberty, in the E. division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 2¼ miles (N. E.) from Penkridge; comprising 3500 acres, and containing 61 inhabitants. This was a royal chase, adjoining that of Cannock, till the reign of Elizabeth, who granted it jointly to the Earls of Warwick and Leicester, by whom it was sold to Sir Edward Littleton, of Pillaton Hall. There were then no other inclosures upon it than two parks, and in that state it continued till recently, when it was wholly appropriated by Lord Hatherton.

TIDDINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish of ALBURY, union of THAME, hundred of BULLINGDON, county of OXFORD, 3¼ miles (N. N. W.) from Tetsworth; containing 207 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £162.



## T I D E

**TIDENHAM** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **CHEPSTOW**, hundred of **WESTBURY**, W. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 2 miles (N. E.) from Chepstow; containing 1407 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated at the extremity of a peninsula bounded by the Wye and the Severn, comprises about 6000 acres, and is divided into the six hamlets of Churchend, Bishton, Sedbury, Beachley, Wibdon, and Stroat. The Severn is crossed at Beachley by the old Passage ferry, which has been lately much improved. Sedbury Park, the property of George Ormerod, Esq., is in the parish; within the grounds is the southern termination of Offa's Dyke, which passes through the estate, and over Buttingdon Hill, to a lofty cliff overhanging the Severn near its confluence with the Wye. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 14., and in the patronage of Highford Burr, Esq., with a net income of £441, and a handsome parsonage-house in the Elizabethan style, lately built by the Rev. Henry S. Burr: the glebe consists of about 7 acres. The church is chiefly in the early and decorated styles, with a square tower; the font is of lead, ancient, and curiously sculptured. A church was erected in 1833 at Beachley, where is also a national school, built in 1840; and in 1841 a national school was erected at Tidenham. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Among the relics of antiquity are the ruins of a chapel, on a small rocky island near the confluence of the two rivers; the Akeman-street, crossing Sedbury in its line from Oldbury to Caerwent; and several Roman and Danish camps on the line of Offa's Dyke, in Churchend and Wibdon, some of which were occupied as stations during the civil war in the reign of Charles I.

**TIDESWELL** (*St. John the Baptist*), a market-town and parish, in the union of **BAKEWELL**, hundred of **HIGH PEAK**, N. division of the county of **DERBY**; containing, with the chapelry of Wormhill, and the hamlets of Litton and Whetstone, 3043 inhabitants, of which number 1777 are in Tideswell township, 33 miles (N. N. W.) from Derby, and 160 (N. W. by N.) from London. The first account of this place is in Domesday book, in which it is described under the name *Tideswall* as a royal demesne having a chapel, which latter was given by King John to the canons of Lichfield. The town is situated in a valley, surrounded by some of the most barren lands in the county, on the road from Chesterfield to Manchester; the houses in general are of mean appearance. The inhabitants are supplied with good water from a small stream which flows through the town. The chief branches of trade are calico-weaving and mining. A market and two fairs were granted by Henry III., and confirmed by subsequent sovereigns; the market is on Wednesday, and fairs are held on March 24th, May 15th, the last Wednesday in July, the second Wednesday in September, and October 29th, for cattle and sheep.

The **LIVING** is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £7. 0. 7½.; net income, £150. The great tithes of Tideswell township have been commuted for £189, and the small for £14: the vicar has a glebe of 5 acres. The church is a remarkably fine cruciform structure, principally in the decorated English style, having an embattled tower at the west end with crocketed pinnacles. The chancel is

## T I D W

separated from the nave by a light screen of carved oak, and from the vestry-room by an embattled stone screen enriched with tracery. In the south transept is a tombstone to the memory of John Foljambe, who contributed largely to the erection of the church, in 1358. In the chancel is an altar-tomb, ornamented with brasses, to the memory of Sampson Meverell, who served under the Duke of Bedford in France, and was knighted upon the field at St. Luce. Another altar-tomb records the death of Robert Pursglove, a native of this town, prior of Gisburn Abbey, and bishop of Hull, who died May 2nd, 1579. At Wormhill is a separate incumbency. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Roman Catholics: also a free grammar school founded in 1560, under letters-patent from Queen Elizabeth, by the above-mentioned Robert Pursglove, and endowed with land producing £227 per annum, one-fourth of which has generally been distributed among the poor.

**TIDMARSH** (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of **BRADFIELD**, hundred of **THEALE**, county of **BERKS**, 6 miles (W. N. W.) from Reading; containing 146 inhabitants, and comprising 754*a.* 2*r.* 3*p.* The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 2. 6., and in the gift of Robert Hopkins, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £220; the glebe contains 28¾ acres. The church is partly Norman, and partly in the early English style; the doorway is a particularly fine specimen of Norman architecture: the ceiling of the chancel is of panelled oak, and there are two slabs of blue marble, with some ancient brasses.

**TIDMINGTON**, a parish, in the union of **SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR**, Upper division of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, Blockley and E. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**, but locally in the Kington division of the hundred of **KINGTON**, county of **WARWICK**, 1½ mile (S. by E.) from Shipston; containing 70 inhabitants, and comprising 754*a.* 1*r.* 12*p.* of land. Tidmington and Shipston, townships or chapelries in the parish of Tredington, were separated by act of parliament, in the 6th of George I., and made distinct; on which occasion the rectory of the old parish was divided into three parts. The rectory of Tidmington is annexed to that of Shipston: the church is partly in the early English style.

**TIDWORTH, NORTH** (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of **ANDOVER**, hundred of **AMESBURY**, Everley and Pewsey, and S. divisions of **WILTS**, 2½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Ludgershall; containing 417 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 17. 1., and in the patronage of the Crown: the incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £324; a sum of £30 is paid to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester, and the glebe contains 14 acres. An almshouse was endowed with a rent-charge of £21 by Dr. Thomas Price, in 1689. North-west of the village, on the summit of an isolated hill, is the large earthwork called Chidbury Camp, in form resembling a heart. Robert Maton, a celebrated divine, was born here about 1607.

**TIDWORTH, SOUTH** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **ANDOVER**, Andover and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 2¾ miles (S. W. by S.) from Ludgershall; containing, with the hamlet of Hampshire-Cross, 254 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 15. 2½., and in the gift of T. A. Smith, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £398, and the glebe contains 36 acres.



**TIFFIELD** (*St. John*), a parish, in the union and hundred of TOWCESTER, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. by E.) from Towcester; containing 146 inhabitants. The road from Northampton to Towcester passes in the vicinity. The parish consists of  $1221\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 9. 7.; net income, £175; patron, the Rev. J. T. Flesher. The tithes were commuted for land and annual money payments in 1780.

**TILBROOK** (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of ST. NEOT'S, hundred of STODDEN, county of BEDFORD,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N. W. by W.) from Kimbolton; containing 319 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 10.; net income, £388, with a house; patron, Lord St. John. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents, under an inclosure act, in the 39th and 40th of George III.

**TILBURY, EAST** (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of ORSETT, hundred of BARSTABLE, S. division of ESSEX, 18 miles (S. E. by E.) from Romford; containing 311 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2136 acres, of which 71 are common or waste. It is bounded on the south-east by a part of the Thames called the Hope, where was an ancient ferry, said to be the place where Claudius crossed the river in pursuit of the Britons. On Hope Point is a battery for the defence of the river below Tilbury Fort. The lofty tower of the manor-house of Gossalyne, here, was battered down by the Dutch fleet which ascended the Thames in the reign of Charles II. The parish comprises 2112 acres, nearly equally divided between arable and pasture, the latter including about 70 acres of saltings. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; impropiator, the Rev. E. Lloyd. The great tithes have been commuted for £382, and the vicarial for £242; the impropriate glebe contains  $28\frac{1}{2}$  acres.

**TILBURY-JUXTA-CLARE**, a parish, in the union of HALSTEAD, hundred of HINCKFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Castle-Hedingham; containing 276 inhabitants. This parish derives the affix to its name from its proximity to Clare in Suffolk. It is about five miles in circumference, and is intersected by a rivulet that has its source in the adjoining parish of Ridgwell; the soil is moderately fertile, and the lands are in a good state of cultivation. The living is a rectory, consolidated with that of Ovington, and valued in the king's books at £8: the incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £260. 15.; £12 are paid to the rector of Great Yeldham, and the glebe contains 16 acres. The church is an ancient stone edifice, with a tower of brick.

**TILBURY, WEST** (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of ORSETT, hundred of BARSTABLE, S. division of ESSEX,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (E.) from Grays-Thurrock; containing 516 inhabitants. According to Bede, Tilbury or Tilla-burgh was the seat of Bishop Cedda, when, about 630, he was engaged in baptizing the East Saxons. Tilbury Fort, partly in this parish and partly in that of Chadwell, was originally a block-house, built in the reign of Henry VIII.; but after the memorable attack of the Dutch fleet upon the shipping in the Medway, in 1667, it was converted into a regular fortification, to which considerable additions have since been made. The fort is encompassed by a deep wide fosse, and its ramparts

present formidable batteries of heavy ordnance, particularly towards the river. It contains comfortable barracks, and other accommodations for the garrison, which consists of a fort-major and a detachment of invalids. The parish is bounded on the south by the Thames, and comprises 1830 acres, of which 118 are common or waste: the surface is elevated, and the soil light and gravelly, in the northern parts; the marsh lands in the vicinity of the river are stiff and clayey. Tilbury lies directly opposite to Gravesend, with which town and the interior of Kent there is a constant traffic by means of ferry-boats. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £577. 10.; the glebe contains  $47\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The church is an ancient edifice; its lofty embattled tower fell down some time since, and was replaced with a belfry-turret and spire of wood. In a chalk hill near the village are several caverns termed Danes' Holes, curiously constructed of stone, narrow at the entrance, and very spacious at the depth of thirty feet. Some traces of a camp formed in the neighbourhood, to oppose the invasion of the Spanish Armada, are still visible. Two mineral springs were discovered in the last century, the water of one of which was much celebrated a few years since; but they have now both fallen into disuse.

**TILDESLEY, LANCASHIRE**.—See TYLDESLEY.

**TILEHURST** (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of BRADFIELD, hundred of READING, county of BERKS,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W.) from Reading; containing, with Theale, 2147 inhabitants. This parish has the river Thames on the north, and the Kennet on the south; and is intersected by the Great Western railway. It has been divided by act of parliament into two parts, of which one constitutes the sub-parish of Theale. The whole comprises 6205*a.* 3*r.* 3*p.*; about 3393 acres are arable, 920 pasture, and 401 woodland. The living is composed of a rectory and vicarage, united in 1586, valued in the king's books at £21. 15.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of Mrs. Sophia Sheppard. The church is a plain brick structure, containing some ancient brasses, and a sumptuous monument to the memory of Sir Peter Vanlore, Knt., who died in 1627. A church was erected at Theale in 1830. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Richard Lloyd, the learned Bishop of Worcester, was born here in 1627.

**TILFORD**, with CULVERLANDS, a tything, in the parish and hundred of FARNHAM, W. division of SURREY, 3 miles (S. E.) from Farnham; containing 509 inhabitants. Here is a place of worship in connexion with the Establishment.

**TILLEY**, a township, in the parish and union of WEM, Whitchurch division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, 1 mile (S.) from Wem; containing 333 inhabitants.

**TILLEY-DOWN**, a hamlet, in the parish of APPLESHAW, union and hundred of ANDOVER, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 52 inhabitants.

**TILLINGHAM** (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of MALDON, hundred of DENGIE, S. division of ESSEX, 14 miles (E. by S.) from Maldon; containing 1106 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the sea-shore, and comprises 4135*a.* 3*r.* 29*p.*, whereof 2973 acres are arable, and 1128 grass. The surface rises gradually



from the marshes till it attains a considerable elevation; the lands are watered by numerous fine springs, and the soil is generally fertile. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £25. 3. 9.: the great tithes have been commuted for £797. 17., and the vicarial for £335. 15.; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 12 acres. The church was rebuilt, at the expense of the inhabitants, in the year 1708.

**TILLINGTON**, a township, in the parish of **BURGHILL**, hundred of **GRIMSWORTH**, union and county of **HEREFORD**, 5 miles (N. W. by N.) from Hereford; containing 462 inhabitants.

**TILLINGTON**, a township, in the united parishes of **ST. MARY** and **ST. CHAD**, **STAFFORD**, union of **STAFFORD**, S. division of the hundred of **PIREHILL**, N. division of the county of **STAFFORD**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N. N. W.) from Stafford; containing 55 inhabitants. It comprises 956 acres, consisting of three farms. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £112. 15.

**TILLINGTON**, a parish, in the union of **MIDHURST**, hundred of **ROTHERBRIDGE**, rape of **ARUNDEL**, W. division of **SUSSEX**, 1 mile (W.) from Petworth; containing 949 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the Rother navigation, and comprises 3765*a.* 2*r.* 35*p.*, of which the portion under tillage, including orchards, contains 2112 acres, the meadow and pasture 673, woods, hedge plantations, &c., 714 acres, and the commons 238 acres. The soil is chiefly a mellow brown earth, but in some places is altogether clayey; the surface is in general hilly. Here are some very extensive quarries of stone of good quality for building and other purposes. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 10., and in the gift of Col. Wyndham: the tithes have been commuted for £740; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 22 acres. The body of the church was almost entirely rebuilt in 1837, at the expense of the Earl of Egremont; the tower had been erected by the earl in 1808, in imitation of the tower of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, London. In the hamlet of River was formerly a chapel; and some years since, a stone coffin was dug up there, which is now used as a trough for water. An almshouse for six persons was built chiefly from a bequest of the Styles family, now extinct; and in 1839, Col. Wyndham erected houses for two persons, and endowed them with £20 per annum. Dr. J. S. Clark, chaplain and librarian at Carlton-House, and author of the *Life of Nelson*, was rector of the parish.

**TILMANSTONE** (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **EASTRY**, lathe of **ST. AUGUSTINE**, E. division of **KENT**, 6 miles (W. by S.) from Deal; containing 445 inhabitants. It comprises 1124 acres, of which 25 are in wood. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 6.; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The great tithes have been commuted for £160, and the vicarial for £263; there is a vicarage-house, and the appropriate glebe contains  $27\frac{1}{4}$  acres.

**TILNEY** (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **WISBECH**, hundred of **FREEBRIDGE-MARSHLAND**, W. division of **NORFOLK**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. S. W.) from Lynn; containing 441 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2578*a.* 7*p.*, of which 1451 acres are arable, 1064 meadow and pasture, and the remainder homesteads and roads; the

soil is fertile, and the pastures luxuriantly rich. The living is a vicarage, with that of Tilney St. Lawrence annexed, valued in the king's books at £30, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Cambridge, who, with others, are impropriators. The great tithes of the two parishes have been commuted for £1055, and the vicarial tithes for £307, with a glebe of 60 acres, and a handsome house, rebuilt by the Rev. C. Currie, the present vicar. The church is a venerable Norman structure, with a lofty embattled tower in the later English style, surmounted by a spire; the nave is separated from the aisles by fine Norman arches, springing from massive columns, and the roof is elaborately groined. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Dr. John Aylmer, Bishop of London, who died in 1594, was a native of the parish.

**TILNEY** (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of **WISBECH**, hundred of **FREEBRIDGE-MARSHLAND**, W. division of **NORFOLK**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Lynn; containing 762 inhabitants. It comprises 3461*a.* 30*p.*, of which 2079 acres are arable, 1284 meadow and pasture, and the remainder homesteads and roads. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Tilney All Saints. The church is a handsome structure, principally in the later English style, with a square embattled tower: it was restored at the cost of £2000, by Miss Mary Mann, and re-consecrated in Sept. 1846. There are places of worship for Calvinists and Primitive Methodists.

**TILNEY CUM ISLINGTON**.—See **ISLINGTON**.

**TILSHEAD** (*ST. THOMAS à BECKET*), a parish, in the union of **AMESBURY**, hundred of **BRANCH** and **DOLE**, Devizes and S. divisions of **WILTS**, 10 miles (S. by E.) from Devizes; containing 426 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Devizes to Salisbury, and comprises 3751*a.* 3*r.* 31*p.*, of which about 2377 acres are arable, 1247 pasture, and 90 in plantations; the soil is light and chalky. The parish forms part of Salisbury Plain. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 16., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £216; impropriator, G. W. Taylor, Esq. The great tithes of the new inclosures, and all the vicarial tithes, those on mills excepted, were commuted for land in 1811. The church, which is very ancient, contains 400 sittings. The downs near the village were celebrated for great numbers of bustards, the last of which, taken alive in 1801 after having attacked a man on horseback, weighed upwards of 20 pounds, and measured 5 feet from the extremities of its wings. Fossil sponge is found in the neighbourhood, and madrepores are largely collected in flint-stones.

**TILSOP**, with **WESTON**.—See **WESTON**.

**TILSTOCK**, a chapelry, in the parish of **WHITCHURCH**, Whitchurch division of the hundred of **NORTH BRADFORD**, N. division of **SALOP**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.) from Whitchurch; containing 637 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Shrewsbury to Chester, and is about 3 miles long, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  broad. Whitchurch heath, comprehended within its limits, is a fine open common, crossed by the road. The soil is in general rich and gravelly, and the Ellesmere and Chester canal passes through the chapelry. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £87, in the patronage of the Trustees of the Earl of Bridgewater: a glebe-house has been built, and the glebe contains 125 acres. The present chapel, dedicated to St. Giles, was built in 1834, by a



bequest from Francis, Earl of Bridgewater, who was rector of Whitchurch. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Independents; and a national school has been erected upon the site of the former chapel, which was remarkable for its antiquity, and was surrounded by very fine old yew-trees.

**TILSTON** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **GREAT BOUGHTON**, Higher division of the hundred of **BROXTON**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**; containing, with the townships of Carden, Grafton, Horton-by-Malpas, and Stretton, 923 inhabitants, of whom 450 are in Tilston township, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Malpas. In the township are 742 acres, the soil of which is partly clay and partly sand. The Chester canal passes close to the village. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 2. 11.; net income, £333; patrons, the Marquess of Cholmondeley, and T. T. Drake, Esq. The tithes of the township have been commuted for £76, and the glebe consists of 38 acres. A national school is supported partly by an endowment of £16 per annum.

**TILSTON-FERNALL**, a township, in the parish of **BUNBURY**, union of **NANTWICH**, First division of the hundred of **EDDISBURY**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. S. E.) from Tarporley; containing 189 inhabitants. It comprises 821 acres, the soil of which is partly clay and partly sand. A church was built in the year 1836, and endowed at the expense of John Tollemache, Esq.; it is a brick edifice cased with white stone, in the later English style. The living is in the gift of the Tollemache family. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £70, payable to the Haberdashers' Company, London.

**TILSWORTH** (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **WOBURN**, hundred of **MANSHEAD**, county of **BEDFORD**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Dunstable; containing 311 inhabitants. It adjoins the road from Dunstable to Fenny-Stratford, and comprises about 1220 acres of arable, pasture, and woodland; the surface is varied, and the scenery pleasing. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £60; patron and impropriator, Sir G. O. Page Turner, Bart. The small tithes have been commuted for £31. 10. The church stands on rising ground, is in the pointed style, and contains several old monuments of the Fowler family, one to Sir Henry Chester, K.B., and an ancient altar-tomb with a French inscription and the effigy of Adam de Tillesworth in sacerdotal robes. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

**TILTON** (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **BILLESDON**, partly in the hundred of **GARTREE**, but chiefly in that of **EAST GOSCOTE**, N. division of the county of **LEICESTER**,  $8\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. S. W.) from Oakham; containing, with the townships of Halstead and Marefield, and the hamlet of Whatborough, 408 inhabitants, of whom 190 are in Tilton township. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 8., and in the patronage of the Rev. George Greaves: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £174, and the impropriate for £52. The church is partly in the later English style. Here was an hospital, which Sir William Burdett annexed to Burton-Lazars hospital in the time of Henry II.

**TILTS**, with **LANGTHWAITE**, West riding of **YORK**.—See **LANGTHWAITE**.

**TILTY** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **DUNMOW**, N. division of **ESSEX**, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Thaxted; containing 96 inhabitants. The living is a donative; net income, £30; patron and impropriator, Viscount Maynard. The church constitutes the remains of an abbey church, and is a fine specimen of the decorated English style: the east and north windows present remarkably elegant tracery; there are some rich stalls in the chancel, and several ancient and interesting monuments. The abbey was founded about 1152, by Robert Ferrers, Earl of Derby, and Maurice Fitz-Jeffery, for White monks, whose revenue at the Dissolution was valued at £177. 9. 4.

**TIMBERLAND** (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of **SLEAFORD**, First division of the wapentake of **LANGOE**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, 10 miles (N. N. E.) from Sleaford; containing, with the townships of Martin and Thorpe-Tilney, 1649 inhabitants, of whom 597 are in Timberland township. An act was passed in 1839, for the more effectual drainage of the fen and dales of Timberland. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 2. 11.; net income, £216; patron and impropriator, Sir T. Whichcote, Bart. The tithes were commuted for land and annual money payments in 1774 and 1794. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

**TIMBERSCOMBE** (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of **WILLITON**, hundred of **CARHAMPTON**, W. division of **SOMERSET**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. S. W.) from Dunster; containing 476 inhabitants. The parish includes a small fertile valley surrounded by high hills, and is traversed by the road from Dunster to Dulverton; it comprises by admeasurement 1432 acres. The soil is in some parts gravelly, in others stony; and good stone is quarried for building. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, valued in the king's books at £6. 10.; net income, £170. There is a parsonage-house; the glebe consists of about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres, and the impropriator possesses 43 acres. The church has an embattled tower surmounted by a low spire, which are much more ancient than the body of the edifice; the nave is separated from the chancel by a handsome screen, in excellent preservation. Richard Ellsworth, in 1714, bequeathed £200 towards building a school-house, and an annuity of £20 for clothing and educating children; it was not erected till 1824, and the endowment having accumulated to £50 per annum, about 60 children are instructed and clothed. Here are two strong chalybeate springs.

**TIMBLE, GREAT**, a township, in the parish of **FEWSTON**, Lower division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, W. riding of **YORK**, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Otley; containing 206 inhabitants. The township comprises nearly 1500 acres, divided into numerous farms.

**TIMBLE, LITTLE**, a township, in the parish of **OTLEY**, Upper division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, W. riding of **YORK**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.) from Otley; containing 63 inhabitants. It comprises about 420 acres of land, pleasantly situated in the vale of the Washburn. Here is the ruin of a once handsome mansion, of which no account is preserved.

**TIMPERLEY**, a township, in the parish of **BOWDON**, union of **ALTRINCHAM**, hundred of **BUCKLOW**, N. division of the county of **CHESTER**,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (N. E. by E.) from Altrincham; containing 947 inhabitants. It com-



prises 1571 acres; the soil is partly clay and partly sand. A church has been built containing 500 sittings, 340 of which are free. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £49; and the appropriate for £225. 17., payable to the Bishop of Chester. A school is supported by the interest of £300, presented by Mrs. Jane Houghton, who also gave £100 for purchasing bibles and prayer-books.

**TIMSBURY** (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CLUTTON, hundred of CHEW, E. division of SOMERSET, 8 miles (S. W.) from Bath; containing 1666 inhabitants. The parish is situated about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile from the road between Bath and Wells, and comprises 1148*a.* 1*r.* 31*p.*, of which 132 acres are arable, and 983 pasture; the soil is rich, and elm and ash grow luxuriantly. Several coal-mines are worked. The Somerset coal canal commences at the south-western extremity of the parish, and passes along its southern boundary. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 19. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of Balliol College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £283; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 64 acres. The church was rebuilt on an enlarged scale, in 1825, at a cost of £2110, of which sum the Incorporated Society granted £250; it contains 606 sittings. Here are places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, and Baptists.

**TIMSBURY** (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of ROMSEY, hundred of KING'S-SOMBURN, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by W.) from Romsey; containing 223 inhabitants. It is situated on the Romsey and Stockbridge road, and comprises 1384*a.* 1*r.* 17*p.*, of which 797 acres are arable, 499 meadow and pasture, and 87 wood. The Andover canal has a wharf here; and the river Test, celebrated for its trout, adorns the finely-wooded undulations between which its bright and rapid stream passes. Extensive views are obtained from the high grounds, embracing the abbey church of Romsey, and many other interesting objects. The living is a vicarage, with a net income of £64, including a payment of £34 made by the patrons, J. Fleming and W. Chamberlayne, Esqrs., who present alternately; the latter is impropriator, and holds all the glebe land. The church is built of flint, and has a wooden belfry; here is a piscina in good preservation, and the chancel, which is very elegant, contains two fine wainscot pews in the form of stalls.

**TIMWORTH** (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of THINGOE, hundred of THEDWASTRY, W. division of SUFFOLK,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. by E.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 212 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, consolidated with the rectory of Ingham, and valued in the king's books at £9. 17. 11.

**TINCLETON**, a parish, in the union of DORCHESTER, hundred of PIDDLTOWN, Dorchester division of DORSET,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E.) from Dorchester; containing 187 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the river Frome, and comprises 1000 acres by computation. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £5. 11. 8.; net income, £92; patron, H. C. Sturt, Esq.: the glebe contains about 4 acres. The church is a small structure, the burial-place of the Baynards, of Cliff, of which family it has several memorials.

**TINGEWICK** (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and county of BUCKINGHAM,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. by S.) from Buckingham; containing 911 inhabitants. A

market was formerly held here on Tuesday, granted in 1246 to the abbey De Monte Rothomago, in Normandy, to which the manor had previously been given by the family of Finmore. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 3.; net income, £260; patrons, the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford: the tithes were commuted for land in 1773. The church is evidently of great antiquity; the south doorway exhibits a handsomely-carved Norman arch: the tower, which is built from the ground, and the chancel, were both erected by William of Wykeham. A stone over the central window, in the south battlement, contains a very old and curious inscription. The building was completely restored a few years since, by the parish, at an expense of £500. Charles Longland, in 1688, bequeathed property now producing £11 per annum for the poor; and the Rev. Francis Edmonds, in 1751, endowed a charity school with £15 per annum.

**TINGRITH** (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of WOBURN, hundred of MANSHEAD, county of BEDFORD,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. by S.) from Woburn; containing 158 inhabitants. It comprises 942*a.* 1*r.* 30*p.* About thirty-five women and children are employed in making lace and straw-plat. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9, and in the patronage of the Misses Trevor: the tithes have been commuted for £240; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises  $5\frac{1}{2}$  acres.

**TINHEAD**, a tything, in the parish of EDINGTON, union of WESTBURY and WHORWELSDOWN, hundred of WHORWELSDOWN, Whorwelsdown and N. divisions of WILTS, 1 mile (N. by E.) from the village of Edington; containing 484 inhabitants.

**TINSLEY**, a parochial chapelry, in the union of ROTHERHAM, S. division of the wapentake of STRAF-FORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Rotherham; containing 512 inhabitants. It comprises about 1570 acres, the property of Earl Fitzwilliam, who is lord of the manor; the soil is fertile, and the surface varied. The strata abound with excellent coal, in the working of which a great part of the population is employed; and slate of an inferior quality is quarried. The Rotherham and Sheffield canal runs through the chapelry, and joins the river Don a little below the village, where is an old wharf; the high road to Sheffield also intersects the chapelry. The living is reputed to be a vicarage, and has a net income of about £100; patron and impropriator, Earl Fitzwilliam. The church is very ancient, having portions in the earliest Norman style. A school is endowed with £10 per annum.

**TINTAGEL** (*ST. SYMPHORINA*), a parish, in the union of CAMELFORD, hundred of LESNEWTH, E. division of CORNWALL; comprising the disfranchised borough of Bóssiney, and containing 1185 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the Bristol Channel, by which it is bounded on the north; and was distinguished at an early period for its castle, whose foundation is attributed to King Arthur. This fortress was built partly on a stupendous craggy rock surrounded by the sea, and partly on the precipitous cliff that skirts the main land, the two portions being separated by a frightful chasm, 300 feet deep, over which was a drawbridge. It was occasionally occupied by the English princes: in 1245, Richard, Earl of Cornwall, entertained his nephew, Davydd, Prince of



Wales, in it, during the latter's rebellion against Henry III. ; and in subsequent reigns, till within a few years of that of Elizabeth, it continued to be a royal castle, under a governor appointed by the crown, and was used as a state prison for the duchy of Cornwall. The remains consist chiefly of large scattered masses of the broken towers, and parts of the walls pierced for discharging arrows: in Leland's time the keep was remaining, and, according to that writer, contained "a praty chapel, with a tumbe on the left syde."

The parish comprises 3709 acres, of which 450 are common or waste land; the soil exhibits almost every variety. The scenery is strikingly picturesque; on the Trevillet estate is a deep vale of considerable length, in some parts richly wooded, in others marked with spiral rocks and overhanging precipices, and terminating on the south-east with a lofty cascade. Upon the cliffs, which are bold and romantic, are several slate-quarries, whence 200 cargoes are annually procured, and shipped at a wharf near the remains of Arthur's Castle: in these quarries are found those beautifully transparent and regular polygonal crystals called Cornish diamonds. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 11. 3.; net income, £220; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor; impropiator, Lord Wharnccliffe: there is a parsonage-house, with a glebe of 40 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with a curious Norman font. In the parish were formerly two chapels, one dedicated to St. Piran, and the other to St. Denis. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. On the Trevillet estate are some remains of earthworks called Condolden Burrows; in the churchyard are three barrows, and in the town of Bossiney is another, on which the writ for the election of members for that borough was read. Near the town also is an ancient cross.

TINTERN, LITTLE (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union and division of CHEPSTOW, hundred of RAGLAN, county of MONMOUTH, 6 miles (N.) from Chepstow; containing 375 inhabitants. This parish, which consists of about 650 acres, is romantically situated on the right bank of the river Wye, and on the road from Chepstow to Monmouth. The neighbourhood is adorned with the remains of Tintern Abbey, described in the article on Chapel-Hill. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 1. 5½.; net income, £162; patron, W. Gale, Esq. The church is an ancient structure. Philip Hacket, in 1634, bequeathed property now producing £36 per annum, for the poor of Chapel-Hill and Little Tintern.

TINTINHULL (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of YEOVIL, hundred of TINTINHULL, W. division of SOMERSET, 2¼ miles (S. W.) from Ilchester; containing 553 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £90; patron and impropiator, the Hon. Hugh Arbuthnot. The tithes were commuted for £396. 10., and there is a glebe of one acre. The Roman fosse-way passes through the parish, which is bounded on the north by the river Ivel. Stock-Dennis, now a tything, was anciently a very populous place.

TINTWISTLE, a township, in the parish of MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDENDALE, poor-law union of ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 13 miles (E. by S.) from Manchester; containing 2290 inhabitants. This township comprises 17,050 acres, and includes the chapelry of

Woodhead, *which see*. The population are mostly employed in the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods, and in quarrying stone in the neighbourhood: Messrs. John and Robert-Hyde Buckley have a cotton-mill for spinning and weaving, employing 300 hands. The village is situated on an acclivity rising from the western bank of the river Etherow. Fairs for cattle are held on May 2nd and November 1st. This was anciently a borough, and had a court leet; it is now a member of the lordship of Mottram. Christ Church, in the township, was erected in 1837, at a cost, including a parsonage and school, of £3000; it is in the early English style, with a tower. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Trustees; income, £150. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists.

TINWELL (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of STAMFORD, hundred of EAST, county of RUTLAND, 1½ mile (S. W. by W.) from Stamford; containing, with the hamlet of Ingthorpe, 258 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south and south-east by the river Welland, which here separates Rutland from Northamptonshire. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 10. 5.; net income, £303; patron, the Marquess of Exeter. A payment of £105 per annum, in lieu of tithes, is received from his lordship; and the glebe consists of about 158 acres. The church contains a monument to Elizabeth Cecil, sister of Lord Treasurer Burghley.

TIPTON (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of DUDLEY, S. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 1½ mile (N. E.) from Dudley; containing 18,891 inhabitants. This place, sometimes called Tibbington, is situated nearly in the centre of a rich mining district, and has risen progressively from an inconsiderable village to its present size and importance, from the abundant and apparently exhaustless beds of coal and ironstone under almost every acre of its surface. The coal, which is of excellent quality, occurs in seams about thirty feet in thickness, and is extensively wrought at the Moat and Tibbington collieries, at which, within half a mile of each other, are four powerful steam-engines, pumping from the mines not less than 10,000 tons of water every twenty-four hours, exclusively of numerous other engines in the immediate neighbourhood. The ironstone is also wrought to a very great extent; in the parish are not less than twelve blast-furnaces with apparatus for smelting the ore, and on an average 1500 tons of wrought or malleable iron are made weekly.

There are twelve forges for the manufacture of wrought-iron articles of every kind, including boilers for steam-engines, iron-boats, fenders, fire-irons, hinges, nails, and tin-plates; and several factories for soap, muriatic potash, and red-lead. The principal iron-works are those of Messrs. John Bagnall and Sons, at Toll-End, in which 250 tons of iron are made weekly; those of Messrs. Edward Cresswell and Sons, producing about the same quantity; and those of Messrs. Bramah, Barrows, and Hall, in which 400 tons are made weekly. In the Gospel-Oak works, belonging to Messrs. John and Edward Walker, the manufacture of iron and tin-plates is largely carried on; and adjacent is a foundry in which bridges, immense quantities of cannon, &c., are made. These works together employ 350 persons, and the wrought-iron cannon produced in the establishment



have been brought to such perfection as probably to supersede brass cannon, from their possessing more tenacity, when hot, than those of brass, and not being heavier, a great desideratum with artillery-men. In the Factory iron-works of Messrs. Richard Bradley and Son, boiler-plates, &c., are made. At the Moat forge, belonging to Mr. Thomas Spencer, every description of hammered iron is made for marine engines and other uses. The Park-Lane coal and iron works, the property of Messrs. Thomas Morris and Sons; and the Horsley iron-works, belonging to Messrs. Bramah and Co., are also extensive; and there are several others on a smaller scale. The consumption of coal in the parish, in manufactures, is upwards of 4000 tons per week. The various factories are lighted with gas from works at West Bromwich,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant; and the trade is much facilitated by the Birmingham canal, and several of its collateral branches, which intersect the parish, affording a communication with almost every line of inland navigation. A court leet is held annually by the lord of the manor, at which officers are appointed. The parish comprises 2095a. 2r. 7p., the greater portion being arable: the river Trent has its source within a few hundred yards of the western boundary.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy; net income, £419; patron, J. S. Hellier, Esq. The present church, a neat structure of brick with a tower and cupola, was erected at a cost of £1500, in 1797, to replace the ancient edifice which had become dilapidated. St. Paul's church, to which an ecclesiastical district is annexed including Tipton-Green and a population of 7000, was erected in 1839 at a cost of £3700; of this sum, £2000 were granted by the Church Commissioners, and the remainder raised by subscription. It contains 1300 sittings, of which 770 are free in consideration of a grant of £300 from the Incorporated Society. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Incumbent of the parish, and has a parsonage-house; net income, £150. A church district named Ocker-Hill has been endowed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Primitive Methodists, Methodists of the New Connexion, and Wesleyans; and several national schools are supported by subscription, and the proceeds of a bequest of £650 by Mr. Solomon Woodhall, in 1796, for the foundation and endowment of a school, to which subsequent benefactions have been added. Mr. Sheldon bequeathed £40 per annum, to be distributed in bread to poor widows not receiving parochial relief.

TIRLEY (*St. MATTHEW*), a parish, in the union of TEWKESBURY, partly in the Lower division of the hundred of WESTMINSTER, and partly in that of the hundred of DEERHURST, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 8 miles (N. by E.) from Gloucester; containing 550 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 1891 acres, about one-third of which is arable, and the remainder pasture; the soil is a rich loam. The river Severn flows through the parish, and is crossed at Haw by a handsome stone bridge, completed in 1824, on the new line of road leading from Cheltenham into Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, and South Wales. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £375; impropiator, the Earl of Coventry: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1795.

The church is partly in the decorated and partly in the later English style. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

TISBURY (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), an ancient parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of DUNWORTH, Hindon and S. divisions of WILTS,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E.) from Hindon; comprising East and West Tisbury parishes, and the parish of Wardour; and containing 2420 inhabitants, of whom 972 are in East and 735 in West Tisbury. A castle appears to have been erected here prior to the reign of Edward III., which was successively the seat of the families of St. Martin, Touchet, Audley, and Willoughby de Broke. It subsequently belonged to Sir John Arundel, whose son Thomas was by James I. created Lord Arundel of Wardour, by which name the castle was distinguished. In the civil war of the 17th century, it was besieged by a detachment of the parliamentary army, consisting of 1300 men under the command of Sir Edward Hungerford, and was defended in the absence of Lord Arundel by his wife, the Lady Blanche, with a garrison of only 25 men. After nearly a week's siege, it surrendered on May 8th, 1643, upon honourable terms, which, however, were not fulfilled by the captors. In the course of the same summer, it was retaken by the royalists under Lord Arundel and Sir Francis Doddington, from the celebrated Ludlow, who had been made governor by the parliament, and who, in his memoirs, accuses the royalists of the same disregard of the terms of capitulation which had been shown by the parliamentarians. In consequence of the great injury the castle received, especially on the latter occasion, it became totally unfit either for the purposes of a fortress or a residence; and since the year 1776, the family of Arundel have erected the magnificent mansion called Wardour Castle, consisting of a centre and two wings projecting in a curvilinear shape, the whole forming a handsome structure of freestone, beautifully situated within a mile of the original castle. The parish of Tisbury was divided in 1834, by act of parliament, into the three parishes of East and West Tisbury, and Wardour.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 10. 10.; patron, Lord Arundel; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £880, and the vicarial for £440; £67. 12. are paid to the rector of Compton-Chamberlayne, and £50 to another impropiator: the appropriate and vicarial glebes contain respectively 12 and 3 acres. The church is a spacious structure in the Norman style, and contains numerous monuments to the family of Arundel. There is a place of worship for Independents. Several bequests have been left to the poor. The union of Tisbury comprises 20 parishes or places, with a population of 10,106. The remains of the ancient castle are situated under a range of hills in the form of an amphitheatre, richly crowned with wood, and consist principally of the hexagonal court which formed the centre of the buildings: contiguous are the remains of the mansion occupied by the family, after the destruction of the castle, till the completion of their present seat. Sir Nicholas Hyde, chief justice of the king's bench and lord treasurer in the reign of James I., was born in Wardour Castle; and Sir John Davies, eminent as a lawyer, poet, and political writer, was a native of the hamlet of Chisgrove, in the parish.



**TISSINGTON** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the hundred of **WIRKSWORTH**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**, 4 miles (N.) from Ashbourn; containing 427 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Ashbourn to Buxton; it comprises 2262 acres by admeasurement, and borders on the romantic district of Dove-dale, which abounds with striking scenery. Here is a quarry, the produce of which is used for building; and a cotton-factory, on Bradbourn Brook, employs about 130 hands. Tissington Hall was garrisoned for Charles I. by its owner, Col. Fitzherbert, in 1643. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Sir H. Fitzherbert, Bart., with a net income of £97: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £229, and the vicarial for £3. 10. The church is partly Norman, and partly of later date, with a tower, and contains handsome memorials to the Fitzherbert family: it is beautifully situated in the midst of fine old trees, on an eminence overlooking the village. A national school for boys has an endowment of £7 per annum, and one for girls £4. In the parish are five springs of the purest water, which at a remote period are said to have furnished the only supply of the neighbourhood for several miles round.

**TISTED, EAST** (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of **ALTON**, hundred of **SELBORNE**, Alton and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Alton; containing, with the tything of Rotherfield, 220 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Alton to Gosport and Portsmouth, and comprises 2200 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16; net income, £333; patron, James Scott, Esq. There is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 29 acres. The Rev. Philip Valois in 1760 bequeathed £300, and the Rev. John Williams in 1822 gave £400 three per cents., in support of a school. John Groves, Savilian professor of astronomy in the university of Oxford, in the reign of Charles II., was born here.

**TISTED, WEST**, a parish, in the union of **ALRESFORD**, hundred of **BISHOP'S-SUTTON**, Alton and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 9 miles (S. W. by S.) from Alton; containing 252 inhabitants. It is about a mile from the London and Gosport road, and comprises 2236 acres, of which 1938 are arable, 47 meadow, and 251 wood and coppice. The surface is undulated, and the soil a poor flinty earth with a substratum of chalk; the chief produce is wheat, oats, barley, and turnips. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £58; patrons and impropriators, the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, whose tithes have been commuted for £410. The church contains about 150 sittings.

**TITCHBOURN** (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of **ALRESFORD**, hundred of **FAWLEY**, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by S.) from Alresford; containing 340 inhabitants. The living is annexed, with that of Kilmeston, to the rectory of Cheriton: the tithes have been commuted for £494, and there are  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres of glebe.

**TITCHFIELD** (*St. Peter*), a town and parish, in the union of **FAREHAM**, hundred of **TITCHFIELD**, Fareham and S. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W.) from Fareham; containing, with the chapelries of

Crofton and Sarisbury, 4030 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the Southampton Water, and comprises 15,407 acres, of which 1372 are common or waste. The town is well built, and pleasantly situated in a valley on the road from Southampton to Portsmouth, about two miles west of the Titchfield river. A customary corn-market is held on Tuesday; and fairs take place on the Saturday fortnight before Lady-day, on May 14th, September 25th (for hiring servants), and the Saturday fortnight before December 21st. A court baron occurs twice a year, and a court leet annually, the latter with jurisdiction in all pleas of debt under 40s. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 17. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; patron, H. P. Delmé, Esq.; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The great tithes have been commuted for £2886, and the vicarial for £35; the incumbent receives also £150 from the appropriators: there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 7 acres. The church is a fine edifice: the north aisle was built by William of Wykeham; the chancel is kept in repair by the Duke of Portland, and contains a handsome monument to Henry, first earl of Southampton. At Crofton and Sarisbury are separate incumbencies. There are places of worship for Independents and other dissenters. Twelve girls are educated from funds arising out of land and premises demised in 1620 by Henry, Earl of Southampton, for charitable uses, and now producing about £70 per annum. At a short distance north of the town are the remains of Palace or Place House, erected by the earl, on the site and with the materials of an abbey for Præmonstratensian canons founded by Peter de Rupibus, in 1231, and the revenue of which at the suppression was valued at £280. 19. 10. In this mansion Charles I. was concealed after his escape from Hampton Court in 1647, and again previously to resigning himself to Col. Hammond, who conducted him to Carisbrooke Castle, in the Isle of Wight. The entrance gateway is the only part standing. It is asserted that the nuptials of Henry VI. with Margaret of Anjou were celebrated at Titchfield. Rachel, wife of Lord Russell who was beheaded in the reign of Charles II., was born here. The place confers the title of Marquess on the family of Bentinck.

**TITCHMARSH** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **THRAPSTON**, hundred of **NAVISFORD**, N. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Thrapston; containing 905 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by a portion of the county of Huntingdon, and consists of 3857 acres. On the west is the river Nene; and the road from Oundle to Thrapston, and the Blisworth and Peterborough railway, pass through. The surface is more undulated here than in many parts of the county; the soil in some places is a rich loam, in others rocky, and in some a deep blue clay: there are several quarries of good stone. The manufacture of lace employs a portion of the female population. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £45; net income, £782; patron, Lord Lilford. The church, built in 1247, has a beautiful massive tower of modern date; it was thoroughly repaired in 1840-43, at a cost of about £2000. There are two places of worship for dissenters. An allotment of about 28 acres was awarded under an inclosure act, in 1778, in lieu of an estate purchased with a bequest by Edward Pickering in 1697; the rental amounting



to £36. 10., is distributed among poor persons. Dorothy Elizabeth Pickering and Frances Byrd, in 1756, founded and endowed an almshouse for eight unmarried women; the income is £165.

**TITCHWELL** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **DOCKING**, hundred of **SMITHDON**, W. division of **NORFOLK**,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile (W.) from Brancaster; containing 166 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1521a. 2r. 13p., of which 1300 acres are arable, and 200 pasture and marsh: at the inclosure in 1786, about 220 acres of land were embanked against the irruption of the sea. In the village, which is situated on the road from Lynn to Wells, is the lofty octagonal shaft of an ancient cross. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the gift of Eton College: the tithes have been commuted for £410; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains  $18\frac{3}{4}$  acres. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a round tower. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

**TITHE HILL**, a hamlet, in the parish of **CARHAM**, union of **GLENDAL**, W. division of **GLENDAL** ward, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. E.) from Coldstream. It comprises 230 acres of good arable land, having a level surface and a light soil.

**TITLEY** (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **KINGTON**, hundred of **WIGMORE**, county of **HEREFORD**, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Kington; containing 393 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road between Presteign and Kington, and comprises 1757 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £231; patrons and impropiators, the Warden and Fellows of Winchester College, whose tithes have been commuted for £229. 10. The church was erected about 60 years since, on the site of one that belonged to a priory of Benedictine monks founded as a cell to the abbey of Tyrone, in France. There are no vestiges of the priory, except the moat that encompassed it, and a remarkably fine spring of water still called the Priory well.

**TITLINGTON**, a township, in the parish of **EGLINGHAM**, union of **ALNWICK**, N. division of **COQUETDALE** ward and of **NORTHUMBERLAND**,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. by N.) from Alnwick; containing 70 inhabitants. It lies east of the road between Morpeth and Wooler, at the southern extremity of the parish; and between it and Crawley is a high hill called Titlington Pike. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £54. 0. 6., and the impropriate for £24. 9.

**TITSEY**, a parish, in the union of **GODSTONE**, Second division of the hundred of **TANDRIDGE**, E. division of **SURREY**, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from Godstone; containing 205 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Croydon to Maidstone, and includes within its limits one of the sources of the river Medway. It comprises 1936 acres, of which 620 are meadow and pasture, 328 wood, 31 in hop-grounds, and the rest arable; the soil is in some parts chalk, in others clay, and lime of superior quality is made from the chalk-pits of Botley Hill here, which is 880 feet above the level of the sea. The village is beautifully situated in the midst of verdant meadows and richly-wooded hills. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 17.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £290; patron, W. L. Gower, Esq.: the glebe contains about 30 acres. The ancient church, which stood near the mansion-house of Titsey Place, was taken down, and a new edifice erected, in

1776, by Sir John Gresham; in the north wall of the chancel is a stone with brass effigies of William Gresham and family.

**TITTENHANGER**, a hamlet, in the parish of **St. Peter**, borough and union of **St. Alban's**, hundred of **CASHIO**, or liberty of **St. Alban's**, county of **HERTFORD**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from St. Alban's; containing 1220 inhabitants.

**TITTENLEY**, a township, in the parish of **AUDLEM**, union of **DRAYTON**, hundred of **NANTWICH**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**; containing 23 inhabitants. It comprises 439 acres, of which the soil is two-thirds clay and one-third of light quality.

**TITTENSOR**, a liberty, in the parish and union of **STONE**, Southern division of the hundred of **PIREHILL**, Northern division of the county of **STAFFORD**; containing 347 inhabitants.

**TITISWORTH**, a township, in the parish and union of **LEEK**, Northern division of the hundred of **TOTMONSLOW** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, 2 miles (N. E. by N.) from Leek; containing 438 inhabitants.

**TITTLESHALL** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **MITFORD** and **LAUNDITCH**, hundred of **LAUNDITCH**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, 10 miles (N. N. E.) from Swaffham; containing, with the merged parish of Godwick, 607 inhabitants. The united parishes comprises 3364a. 1r. 28p., of which 2306 acres are arable, 634 meadow and pasture, and 260 woodland. The living of Tittleshall with Godwick is a rectory, with that of Wellingham annexed, valued in the king's books at £11. 1.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of the Earl of Leicester: the tithes of Tittleshall with Godwick have been commuted for £665, and the glebe comprises 52 acres, with a house. The church is an ancient structure in the decorated style, with a square embattled tower, and contains an effigy in white marble of the celebrated Sir Edward Coke, in his judicial costume: on the north side of the chancel is the mausoleum of the earls of Leicester. There are places of worship for dissenters.

**TIVERTON**, a township, in the parish of **BUNBURY**, union of **NANTWICH**, First division of the hundred of **EDDISBURY**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (S.) from Tarporley; containing 687 inhabitants. It comprises 1488 acres, the soil of which is half clay, half sand. At Four-lane Ends, in the township, an old established corn-market is held every Monday. The Chester canal passes in the vicinity. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £116, payable to the Haberdashers' Company, London. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

**TIVERTON** (*St. Peter*), a borough, market-town, and parish, possessing exclusive jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of **TIVERTON**, Collumpton and N. divisions of **DEVON**, 14 miles (N. by E.) from Exeter, and 175 (W. by S.) from London; containing 10,040 inhabitants, of whom 7769 are in the town quarter. This place, formerly *Twy-ford*, *Twy-ford-ton*, or *Two-ford-ton*, derives its name from its situation between two rivers anciently called Fords, the



Corporation Seal.



Exe and the Lowman. It was known as the village of Twyford so early as 872. A castle was erected here in 1106 by Rivers, Earl of Devon, which continued for many ages the head of a barony, and, with the lordship of the hundred and the manor, is now the property of Sir W. P. Carew, Bart. In 1200, the town had a market and three annual fairs; and in 1250, it was first supplied with water by means of a stream called the Leat, at the expense of Isabel, Countess of Westmorland. In the year 1353 the wool-trade was introduced, and about 1500 the inhabitants were extensively engaged in the manufacture of baizes, plain cloths, and kerseys. For this manufacture the town enjoyed considerable repute in the time of Elizabeth; and although in 1591 the plague greatly checked its prosperity, destroying nearly 600 of the inhabitants, and although a destructive fire occurred in 1598, Tiverton was regarded, in 1612, as the chief manufacturing place in the west of England. About this time, however, a second fire consumed 600 houses, and occasioned very great distress. During the contest between Charles and the parliament, the townsmen were much divided; in 1643 they were for a time subject to the king, but in 1645 the republican forces effected the entire subjugation of the town, and the castle, church, and outworks were taken, together with the governor and 200 men. In 1731, a third fire destroyed 300 houses; and ten years after, one-twelfth of the population was cut off by a severe epidemic fever. In 1745, the introduction of Norwich stuffs, and the subsequent establishment of a manufactory at Wellington, occasioned the decay of the woollen-trade, which in 1815 was entirely superseded by the patent-net manufacture, now the staple trade of the place.

The TOWN is pleasantly situated on elevated ground between the rivers Exe and Lowman, which unite their streams a little to the south. It consists of several streets of respectable appearance, paved throughout under an act obtained in 1794, and lighted with gas by subscription; some of the houses are spacious, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water. At its eastern extremity is a wharf, whence a canal extends to Burlescombe, passing near the rocks of Canonsleigh, which yield excellent limestone. In 1845 an act was passed for a branch to Tiverton of the Bristol and Exeter railway,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles in length. The lofty factories on the west side of the Exe have an imposing effect, and the river is crossed by a handsome stone bridge originally erected in 1590, by the munificence of Walter Tyrrel, a linen-draper of the town, and lately rebuilt: from this bridge is a fine view of the castle and church. A subscription reading-room, a theatre, and assembly-room, are the chief sources of amusement. About 1500 persons are employed in the lace manufacture. The markets are on Tuesday and Saturday, the former being the principal; there are four great markets for cattle during the year, and fairs are held on the second Tuesday after Whitsunday and on Michaelmas-day.

The first charter of incorporation was granted by James I., in 1615; in 1723, the mayor absconding on the day of election, it became forfeited, and a second was bestowed by George I. in 1737. The corporation now consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, under the act 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the borough is divided into three wards, and the municipal boundaries are co-extensive with those for par-

liamentary purposes. The mayor, late mayor, and recorder are justices of the peace, and the total number of magistrates is nine. The town returns two representatives to parliament; the elective franchise was extended in 1832 to the £10 householders of the parish: the mayor is returning officer. The recorder holds a court of session quarterly, and a court of record occasionally for all pleas not exceeding £100; petty-sessions take place every alternate week. The powers of the county debt-court of Tiverton, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Tiverton and Dulverton, and the parish of Rackenford. The bridewell, a commodious edifice, was built about 50 years since: among the other public buildings are the guildhall, and a spacious market-place, erected in 1830. The parish comprises about 18,000 acres, the greater part of which is meadow and pasture, and the remainder arable, with a small portion of woodland.

At the close of the thirteenth century, the LIVING was divided by Hugh Courtenay, Baron of Oakhampton and Earl of Devon, into the portions of Clare, Pitt, Tidcombe, and Pryors. The last of these was given to the monastery of St. James, Exeter, and having been subsequently assigned with the convent to King's College, Cambridge, that society, as owners of the impropriate rectory, appoint the curate. The Clare portion is valued in the king's books at £27; the Pitt portion, with Cove chapelry annexed, at £36; and the Tidcombe portion, at £27. These three, which are rectorial, are in the patronage of the Earl of Harrowby, Sir W. P. Carew, Bart., Sir R. Vyvyan, Bart., and the Rev. John Spurway: net income of Clare, £452; of Pitt, £675; and of Tidcombe, £735. The church has been rebuilt on an enlarged plan: the altar-piece, the subject of which is the Deliverance of St. Peter from Prison, was painted and presented by Mr. Cosway, the eminent artist, a native of the town. The churchyard occupies a commanding elevation, and forms an agreeable promenade. A handsome edifice in the Grecian style was erected in 1730, as a chapel of ease; it is dedicated to St. George, and each of the four portionists officiates in turn. St. Thomas' chapel, Chevythorne, was consecrated in June 1843; it was built by subscription, aided by a grant from the Diocesan Society. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans.

The free grammar school was founded in 1604, pursuant to the will of Peter Blundell, a clothier of Tiverton, who gave £2400 for the purchase of ground and the erection of a building, and for its maintenance devised all his lands in Devon to 27 trustees, directing his executors to apply £2000 of the proceeds in the establishment and perpetual maintenance of six students at either of the universities. Certain exhibitions were added by John Ham, in 1678; by John Newte, in 1715; and by R. Downe, in 1806: there are likewise two exhibitions of £30 per annum each, founded by Benjamin Gilberd in 1783. The whole income is upwards of £1100 per annum. The building is a venerable edifice, having its north front cased with freestone; the façade exhibits two porches, and is of considerable extent, with a spacious quadrangular court opposite. The free English school, in Peter-street, was instituted in 1611, by Robert Comyn alias Chilcot, who gave £400 for its erection, and an annuity of £20 for the master's salary. Almshouses for nine men, situated in Gold-street, were



established by John Greenway in 1529; a chapel is attached, which contains some good carved work. The Western almshouse, which has also a small chapel, was founded in 1579, by John Waldron; and another, in Peter-street, for six aged women, in 1613, by George Slee. A charitable fund was established pursuant to the will of Mary Rice in 1697, from which 67 persons receive life annuities; and other charitable benefactions are expended in various ways. The poor-law union comprises 27 parishes or places, and contains a population of 32,499. A few remains of the boundary wall of the old castle with its flanking and angular towers, are still perceptible, particularly a portion of the grand east entrance, and some fragments on the south-west; the site occupies about an acre of ground, on a level with the churchyard, and overhangs the river. Mrs. Cowley, the dramatic writer, was a native of the town.

**TIVETSHALL** (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of **DEPWADE**, hundred of **DISS**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 6 miles (N. E. by E.) from Diss; containing 368 inhabitants. The road from London to Norwich, by way of Bury, runs through the parish. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Tivetshall St. Mary: the tithes have been commuted for £526. The church contains portions in the early and decorated English styles, with a tower; the nave has a handsomely-carved oak roof, and is separated from the chancel by an ancient screen. The Society of Friends have a place of worship.

**TIVETSHALL** (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **DEPWADE**, hundred of **DISS**, E. division of **NORFOLK**,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. E. by N.) from Diss; containing 331 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from London to Norwich, through Bury. The living is a rectory, with that of Tivetshall St. Margaret annexed, valued in the king's books at £20; patron, the Earl of Orford. The tithes have been commuted for £475. 3. 4.; and there is a glebe of about 28 acres, with a glebe-house much improved by the Rev. J. N. White. The church is partly in the early and partly in the decorated style, and has a square tower at the west end.

**TIXALL** (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the S. division of the hundred of **PIREHILL**, union, and N. division of the county, of **STAFFORD**, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Rugeley; containing 209 inhabitants. It is situated between the once much frequented London and Liverpool, and London and Chester mail-roads; parallel to which, respectively, are the Trent-Valley railway and the North Staffordshire railway. The Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal passes through the parish for a considerable distance, and forms a junction with the Trent and Mersey canal within a mile of the village. The parish comprises about 2300 acres, in nearly equal portions of arable and pasture, with about 25 acres of plantation; the surface is undulated, the scenery very picturesque, and some of the prettiest in the vale of Trent. The whole is the property of Earl Talbot, who purchased it in 1844, together with 1700 acres in Colwich and Stowe parishes adjoining, of Sir T. A. Clifford Constable, Bart., for £240,000. Large quantities of freestone are quarried in the neighbourhood of Tixall Hall, and much of it has been used in the construction of the bridges and locks of the two canals, the stone being peculiarly adapted for resisting the action of water. The noble gatehouse in the park was erected in 1580. The living

is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 0. 8.; net income, £200; patron, Earl Talbot: the tithes have been commuted for £190; and there is a parsonage-house, with about 40 acres of glebe-land.

**TIXOVER** (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of **STAMFORD**, hundred of **WRANDIKE**, county of **RUTLAND**, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Stamford; containing 102 inhabitants. The parish is situated near the road from Wansford to Uppingham, and bounded on the south and east by the river Welland. It comprises about 900 acres of land, chiefly arable. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Ketton: the church is in the early Norman style.

**TOKENHAM** (*St. JOHN*), a parish, in the union of **CRICKLADE** and **WOOTTON-BASSETT**, hundred of **KINGSBRIDGE**, Swindon and N. divisions of **WILTS**, 3 miles (S. W.) from Wootton-Basset; containing 263 inhabitants. It comprises 761a. 2r. 26p., of which 154 acres are arable, 568 pasture, and 15 wood. The London and Bath road, the Wilts and Berks canal, and the Great Western railway, pass through. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £245; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 36 acres. In the church are handsome memorials to the Buxton family, proprietors of the parish.

**TOCKETTS**, a township, in the parish and union of **GUISBOROUGH**, E. division of the liberty of **LANGBAURGH**, N. riding of **YORK**,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (N. by E.) from Guisborough; containing 43 inhabitants. This place, at the time of the Domesday survey, was called *Toscutun*, and belonged to the Earl of Morton; it afterwards came to the family of de Brus, and was more recently held by the Thwengs, Tocketts, and others. Here was a chapel dedicated to St. James, which was connected with the priory of Guisborough. The township is in the district called Cleveland, and comprises 584 acres, of which 384 are arable, 170 meadow and pasture, and 30 woodland and plantation; the soil is a rich loam, the surface undulated, and the high lands command a fine view of the sea and the Cleveland hills. The manufacture of tiles and bricks is carried on, for which there is abundance of excellent clay. The tithes have been commuted for £130, payable to the Archbishop of York.

**TOCKHOLES**, a township and chapelry, in the parish, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of **BLACKBURN**, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. S. W.) from Blackburn; the township containing 1023 inhabitants. In the 14th of Henry VII. Sir Alexander Hoghton held lands here, and in the 17th of Charles I. Nicholas Wittone died seised of lands and messuages called "Green Tockholes in Livesey;" the family of Holinshed more recently held the lordship, and on the margin of a moor stands an old farmhouse called Holinshed Hall. Tockholes is a scattered tract, watered by the river Roddlesworth, or Moulder Water, and its branches issuing from the adjacent hills. It comprises 1926a. 3r. 13p., of mountainous surface, chiefly meadow and pasture: there are several coal-mines, which are partially worked; and sandstone of good quality is quarried for building purposes. Most of the inhabitants are employed in the hand-loom weaving of cotton, and in a cotton-factory. The chapelry hitherto consisted of



Tockholes and Livesey; but by a recent order of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, it now consists of the township of Tockholes, and parts of the townships of Livesey and Lower Darwen. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Blackburn; net income, £150. The old chapel was dedicated to St. Michael: the present edifice is dedicated to St. Stephen; it was built in 1833, at an expense of £2567, and is in the early English style. The Independents have a place of worship. Cannon-balls have been found at various times; a twelve-pounder was discovered in the garden of the parsonage, and on clearing out an old pond in 1833, skeletons of 48 horses were found, from which it would appear that an action took place here, most probably between the royalists and parliamentarians.

TOCKINGTON, LOWER, a tything, in the parish of ALMONDBURY, union of THORNBURY, Lower division of the hundred of LANGLEY and SWINEHEAD, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. by E.) from Thornbury; containing 440 inhabitants.

TOCKINGTON, UPPER, a tything, in the parish of OLVESTON, union of THORNBURY, Lower division of the hundred of LANGLEY and SWINEHEAD, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Thornbury; containing 769 inhabitants.

TOCKWITH, a township, in the parish of BILTON, W. division of AINSTY wapentake, W. riding of YORK,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. E.) from Wetherby; containing 557 inhabitants. It comprises 1692*a.* 1*p.*, the property of various families, mostly resident: the village is situated about a mile south of the river Nidd, which flows in a very devious course. The tithes were commuted for land and annual money payments in 1792. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

TODBERE, a parish, in the union of SHAFTESBURY, hundred of REDLANE, Sturminster division of DORSET,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Shaftesbury; containing 138 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united in 1746 to that of Stower-Provost, and valued in the king's books at £5. 19. 4.: the tithes have been commuted for £105, and the glebe contains 23 acres. The church was considered a chapel to Gillingham till 1434, when it was made parochial, though the inhabitants, by ancient custom, bury at Stower.

TODBURN, a township, in the parish of LONG HORSLEY, union of ROTHBURY, W. division of MORPETH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 8 miles (N. W. by N.) from Morpeth; containing 22 inhabitants. This place belonged to the Merlays, and some lands were also held here by the Plessys; other proprietors have been, the families of Thornton, Lumley, Horsley, and Collingwood. The township comprises about 691 acres, of a thin clayey soil, and is now the property of C. W. Bigge, Esq. It is divided from Wingates by the Tod burn, which is formed by the Wray and Wingates burns, and which, after taking in the Linden, falls into the Coquet a little above Weldon bridge; the banks are generally steep and narrow, but beautifully wooded, especially on the left side.

TODDENHAM (*St. THOMAS à BECKET*), a parish, in the union of SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR, Upper division of the hundred of WESTMINSTER, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. E.) from Moreton-in-the-Marsh; containing 474 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east and north by parts of Warwick-

shire, and on the north-west by parts of Worcestershire. The road from Stow-on-the-Wold to Warwick passes on the west. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 19.  $9\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £254; patron, the Bishop of London; impropriator, A. Pole, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in the year 1775. The church is a handsome structure, with a tower and spire, and contains some canopied stone stalls.

TODDINGTON (*St. GEORGE*), a market-town and parish, in the union of WOBURN, hundred of MANSHEAD, county of BEDFORD, 5 miles (N.) from Dunstable; containing, with Chalton hamlet, 2225 inhabitants, of whom 2001 are in the township of Toddington with Fancot. This place, which is of remote antiquity, was distinguished as the scene of a battle between the Romans under Aulus Plautius, who encamped his forces on Conger Hill, near the church, and the Britons commanded by their prince Togodumnus; the latter were defeated, with the loss of their leader. In the reign of Henry III., the manor, which was a free warren, was given by that monarch to Sir Paulinus Peyvre, who obtained for the inhabitants a market and other privileges. The grand manor-house, rebuilt by Sir Paulinus Peyvre, was situated at the distance of a mile from Toddington, and was the seat of his descendants, amongst whom was Sir John Broughton, Lord Cheney, chamberlain to Edward VI. and to Elizabeth. Queen Elizabeth, in 1563, passed some time in the manor-house, which was also honoured by a visit from James I., in 1608; it was the residence of the Duke of Cleveland, and of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford. James, Duke of Monmouth, was concealed in it for some time after the battle of Sedgemoor in 1685. During the civil war of the 17th century, the parliamentary general called Hudibras was encamped with his army at Toddington; and the king, who had posted himself on Sundon hills, occupied a house at Woodend, in the parish, the site of the encampment and the moat surrounding it being still visible.

The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence; the houses are chiefly of ancient appearance and irregularly built. The young persons are principally employed in making straw-plat. The market, granted by charter of Henry III., is on Saturday, but has greatly declined; the fairs are on St. George's day, the first Monday in June, September 4th, November 2nd, and December 16th: the ancient market-house, which was very spacious, was demolished in 1799. The parish contains 5437 acres of a rich loamy and gravelly earth; 2718 acres are under tillage. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £29. 2. 11.; net income, £829; patron, W. D. C. Cooper, Esq.; the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1798. The church is in the later English style, with earlier portions; and is ornamented with grotesque sculptures of various animals. In the interior are several interesting monuments to the descendants of Sir Paulinus Peyvre, and a very costly monument to Henrietta, Baroness Wentworth, who is said to have died of grief, a few months after the execution of the Duke of Monmouth, to whom she had been betrothed. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a place of worship; and there are six almshouses. When digging gravel in a field on the estate of Mr. William Harbett, in 1829 and 1830, great quantities of human



bones and skulls, several urns containing small bones, the head of a spear, a sword-blade, some beads, and other relics of antiquity, were discovered.

TODDINGTON (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of WINCHCOMB, Lower division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Winchcomb; containing 229 inhabitants. It comprises about 1300 acres; the surface is in general flat, and the soil a strong fertile clay. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Stanley-Pontlarge annexed, valued in the king's books at £7. 15. 4.; net income, £56; patron, Lord Sudeley. There is a parsonage-house, with a glebe of 34 acres.

TODMORDEN, a parochial chapelry, and the head of a union; containing 16,830 inhabitants, of whom 10,776 are in a part of the town of Todmorden, and in the townships of Langfield and Stansfield, parish of HALIFAX, W. riding of YORK; and the remaining 6054 in the greater portion of the town of Todmorden, and in the hamlet of Walsden, parish of ROCHDALE, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER; 20 miles (N. E.) from Manchester, and 207 (N. W. by N.) from London. This place, which is situated in the fertile and romantic vale of Todmorden, anciently *Todmare-dene*, or "the valley of the Fox mere," belonged in the reign of Edward III. to the family of Radcliffe, a branch from Radcliffe Tower, which resided here and at Mearley, alternately, for more than four centuries. The estate was ultimately conveyed by marriage with Elizabeth, heiress of Joshua Radcliffe, Esq., to Roger Mainwaring, Esq., of Carincham, in the county of Chester, by whom it was alienated, and subsequently sold, about the close of the 17th century. The vale, which is watered by the Calder, abounds with coal, and with stone and timber for building. Numerous mills for spinning cotton, and spacious factories for the weaving of calicoes, fustians, dimities, satteens, and velveteens, have been erected on the banks of the river, and are scattered throughout the valley; the manufacture also of worsted goods has been introduced, and is carried on to a very great extent. In addition to the mills on the Calder, there are several in the township whose machinery is propelled by steam; the number of engines employed is 34, of the aggregate power of 608 horses. In the extensive cotton-works of Messrs. Fielden are five steam-engines of the aggregate power of 242 horses, and water-power equivalent to that of 15 horses. About 60,000lb. of cotton-yarn are spun, and 7000 pieces of calico woven, weekly in the town and vicinity, exclusively of fustians and other goods; and ten packs of wool are used weekly in the manufacture of various kinds of worsted goods.

The town is situated near the junction of the several townships, and skirted on the south by the Rochdale canal, which opens a direct communication with the inland navigation of Yorkshire and Lancashire, and through those channels, with the eastern and western sea-ports. The intercourse has been latterly increased by the Manchester and Leeds railway, which has a station here; and the Burnley branch of this railway quits the main line at Todmorden. The market for corn and provisions is on Thursday, and for cattle on the first Thursday in every month; fairs for cattle, which continue for three days each, commence on the Thursday before Easter, and on the 27th of September. A court of petty-sessions, established in 1833 by John Crossley,

Esq., of Scaitcliffe, at the request of the inhabitants, is still continued. The powers of the county debt-court of Todmorden, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Todmorden. The chapel, erected about the time of the Reformation, on land given for its site and for a spacious cemetery by the Radcliffes, of Todmorden Hall, having become ruinous, was rebuilt in 1770, by Anthony Crossley, Gent., at an expense of £605, and is at present used for the performance of the funeral service. A church dedicated to Christ, which is now the parochial chapel, was erected in 1832 at a cost of nearly £4500, by subscription, aided by a liberal grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners; it is a handsome structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower. Near it are excellent national schools just erected at a cost of £2000; and a parsonage-house. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £165; patron, the Vicar of Rochdale. In the hamlet of Walsden is another incumbency. A school adjoining the old churchyard was endowed in 1713, with £100 by the Rev. Richard Clegg, vicar of Kirkham-in-the-Fylde, and with £50 by subscription. The union of Todmorden comprises six townships, containing a population of 31,656.

TODRIDGE, a township, in the parish of HARTBURN, union, and W. division of the ward, of MORPETH, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Hartburn; containing 6 inhabitants. It comprises about 60 acres of a good arable soil, formerly the property of Newminster Abbey, and now tithe-free.

TODWICK (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of WORKSOP, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 10 miles (E. by S.) from Sheffield; containing 214 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Sheffield to Worksop, and comprises about 1700 acres of tolerably fertile land, including 50 acres of wood: good red gritstone is quarried for building. From a hill called Gospel Hill, views are obtained embracing seven churches and fourteen hamlets. Todwick Grange, the seat of George Colton Fox, Esq., is a handsome residence. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 14. 7.; net income, £160; patron, Mr. Fox. The tithes for the manor were commuted for land and a money payment in 1767: there is a parsonage-house, with 68 acres of glebe land. The church is a small neat edifice, with a square tower.

TOFT (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of CAXTON and ARRINGTON, hundred of LONGSTOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Caxton; containing 338 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Caldecote annexed, valued in the king's books at £6. 16. 10½.; net income, £287; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge. A national school has been endowed by the Rev. John Preston with the interest of £500.

TOFT, a township, in the parish of KNUTSFORD, union of ALTRINCHAM, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 1¼ mile (S.) from Knutsford; containing 200 inhabitants. It comprises 1135 acres, the soil of which is partly clay and partly sand; the land is of good quality, and cultivated for dairy purposes. Toft Hall is the ancient seat of the Leycester family, of whom Ralph Gerard Leycester, Esq., is the present representative.



TOFT, with LOUND, a township, in the parish of WITHAM-ON-THE-HILL, union of BOURNE, wapentake of BELTISLOE, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (S. W.) from Bourne; containing 225 inhabitants, of whom 167 are in Toft hamlet.

TOFT, MONKS' (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of LODDON and CLAVERING, hundred of CLAVERING, E. division of NORFOLK,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.) from Beccles; containing 349 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Beccles to Yarmouth, and comprises 2205*a.* 1*r.* 21*p.*, of which about 1402 acres are arable, 164 pasture, 76 in woods, 552 marsh, and 10 waste. The Hall, which is moated, is supposed to have been part of an alien priory, a cell to the abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul, at Preaux, in Normandy, founded here in the time of Henry I., and the revenue of which was given by Henry V. to the Carthusian monastery at Witham, by Henry VI. to Eton College, and by Edward IV. to King's College, Cambridge. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Haddiscoe, and valued in the king's books at £8: a tithe rent-charge of £316. 13. is paid to King's College, a rent-charge of £153. 16. to the rector, and one of £26 to the incumbent of Gillingham. The inhabitants, by a charter, are exempt from serving on juries.

TOFT-NEXT-NEWTON (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, N. division of the wapentake of WALSHCROFT, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W.) from Market-Rasen; containing 71 inhabitants, and comprising 1230 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 10. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £230; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains  $43\frac{1}{2}$  acres.

TOFT, WEST (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of THETFORD, hundred of GRIMSHOE, W. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (N. E.) from Brandon; containing 182 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Thetford to Watton, and comprises 2700 acres, of which 500 are woodland in the demesne of the Hall. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 6.; income, £110; patron, Sir R. Sutton, Bart. The church is an ancient building of flint and stone, with a large square tower erected early in the reign of Edward IV., and coped and embattled with freestone. In 1720, an oaken coffin was discovered, containing, among other relics, human bones, the representation of a face cut in jet, a blue cypher, and several beads.

TOFTREES (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of GALLOW, W. division of NORFOLK,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W.) from Fakenham; containing 84 inhabitants. It comprises 1184*a.* 2*r.* 4*p.*, of which 774 acres are arable, 286 meadow and pasture, and 93 woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 18. 6., and in the gift of the Townshend family: the great tithes have been commuted for £155, and the vicarial for £157. 12.; the glebe contains 9 acres. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with a square tower; the font is Norman, and there are some other details of that character.

TOGSTON, a township, in the parish of WARKWORTH, union of ALNWICK, E. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 10 miles (S. E. by S.) from Alnwick; containing 151 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the sea, and comprises 1031

acres, of which two-thirds are arable land, of a good strong soil: 634 acres are the property of Thomas George Smith, Esq., of Togston House. In 1830 a colliery was opened by Mr. Smith, and another is also in operation, both for the supply of the district. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £157. 13., and the vicarial for £32. 12. 2. The Winston Dyke passes through the township.

TOLLAND (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of TAUNTON, hundred of TAUNTON and TAUNTON-DEAN, W. division of SOMERSET,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Wiveliscombe; containing 124 inhabitants. The parish comprises 825 acres by admeasurement. The road from Wiveliscombe to Dunster and Minehead runs through it on the south-west, and the old road to the same places on the north-east. Lime is quarried for agricultural use. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £140; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 40 acres. The church is a very small ancient edifice.

TOLLARD-ROYAL (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of TISBURY, partly in the hundred of CRANBORNE, Shaston division of DORSET, but chiefly in the hundred of CHALK, Hindon and S. divisions of WILTS,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Shaftesbury; containing, with the tything of Farnham-Tollard, 548 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2807 acres, of which 416 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16, and in the gift of the Rev. John Austin: certain inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £10, and the incumbent's for £560; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 55 acres. In the parish is an old farmhouse called King John's Hunting-seat, thought to be the remains of an ancient royal residence for hunting in Cranborne Chase.

TOLLER-FRATRUM (*St. BASIL*), a parish, in the union of DORCHESTER, hundred of TOLLERFORD, Dorchester division of DORSET, 9 miles (N. W. by W.) from Dorchester; containing 67 inhabitants. The parish belonged to the brethren of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, whence it derived its distinguishing appellation *Fratrum*. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the living of Winford-Eagle annexed, valued in the king's books at £10. 6.; net income, £161; patron, J. Fleming, Esq. Near the road to Maiden-Newton are traces of an ancient intrenchment, upon an eminence called White Sheet: on Farn down, a barrow was opened many years since, which contained seventeen urns, full of firm bones and black ashes.

TOLLER-PORCORM (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of DORCHESTER, partly in the hundred of BEAMINSTER-FORUM and REDHONE, Bridport division, but chiefly in the hundred of TOLLERFORD, Dorchester division, of DORSET, 10 miles (W. N. W.) from Dorchester; containing, with the tything of Kingcombe, 543 inhabitants. This parish is said to have derived its distinguishing name *Porcorum* from the great number of swine formerly bred in the district. It comprises by admeasurement 3145 acres. Here are chalk-pits; and stone is quarried, for all kinds of buildings. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5; patron and impropiator, J. Fleming, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for £242, and the small for £90; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 71



acres. The parish partakes with Toller-Fratrum in the benefit of a school founded in 1772 by George Browne, and endowed with a school-house, &c., and an annuity of £21.

TOLLERTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of BINGHAM, S. division of the wapentake of BINGHAM and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from Nottingham; containing 155 inhabitants. This place, which takes its name from Torlaston, one of its possessors before the Conquest, in the reign of Stephen became the manor of Radulphus Barre, with whose descendants it still remains. The parish comprises by admeasurement 1198 acres; the surface in some parts is hilly, and the soil consists of sand, clay, and marl. The Hall is situated in the midst of extensive grounds, and has a fine lake ornamented with a small woody island: the village stands on a declivity. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 9. 4½; net income, £435; patron, Pendock Barry, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1803; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe altogether contains 218 acres. The church suffered much in the civil wars: it has been nearly rebuilt and greatly beautified by the present patron, to whose family it contains some handsome memorials.

TOLLERTON, a township, in the parish of ALNE, union of EASINGWOLD, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK, 4½ miles (S. by W.) from Easingwold; containing 521 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation about 2000 acres: the village is in the vale of the small river Linton, which is supposed to have been formerly navigable; and a station of the York and Newcastle railway is situated here. A large cattle and sheep fair is held on the 15th of August. The tithes, with certain exceptions, were commuted for land and a money payment in 1810. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

TOLLESBURY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of MALDON, hundred of THURSTABLE, N. division of ESSEX, 8 miles (E. N. E.) from Maldon; containing 1149 inhabitants. The parish comprises 7918 acres, of which 1382 are common or waste land. It is bounded on the south by the river Blackwater, and the creek of Southfleet is navigable to the village for vessels drawing six feet of water. Tollesbury is supposed to derive its name from having been the place where customs or tolls were paid by ships entering the bay. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 6. 3.; net income, £484; patrons, the family of Lawson; impropiator, R. Benyon de Beauvoir, Esq. The church is an ancient edifice, with a stone tower. There is a place of worship for Independents.

TOLLESHUNT, D'ARCY (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of MALDON, hundred of THURSTABLE, N. division of ESSEX, 7 miles (N. E. by E.) from Maldon; containing 733 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the south-east by the river Blackwater and Northfleet creek, derives the adjunct to its name from the family of D'Arcy, who were anciently its lords. Corn is sent to Maldon to be shipped, and great quantities of fish-manure are landed in the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 10.; patrons and impropiators, the Rebow family. The great tithes have been commuted for £351, and the vicarial for £250; the glebe contains 3 acres. The church has a square embattled tower of stone. New-House or

White-House Farm, in the parish, was purchased in 1635 by the trustees of Henry Smith, who, besides his munificence to almost every town and village in Surrey, left money to buy lands, directing the rents to be distributed among the poor of fourteen parishes, of which this is one.

TOLLESHUNT, KNIGHTS' (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of MALDON, hundred of THURSTABLE, N. division of ESSEX, 9 miles (N. E.) from Maldon; containing 313 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2079a. 3r. 17p., mostly arable land; it is pleasantly situated, and contains some ancient mansions. A fair is held on the 29th of June. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £540, and the glebe contains 60 acres. The church is a very ancient edifice, with a belfry-turret of wood, and has a monument of a Knight Templar. Near the manor-house of Barnewalden here, some Roman pavements were discovered a few years since.

TOLLESHUNT MAJOR, or BECKINGHAM (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of MALDON, hundred of THURSTABLE, N. division of ESSEX, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from Maldon; containing 447 inhabitants. It comprises 2185a. 3r. 5p., three-fourths of which are arable. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; income, £150; patron, the Rev. C. W. Carwardine; impropiators, the New England Company. The church is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel: on the north side was a chapel, now destroyed, and the arched entrance walled up.

TOLPUDDLE, a parish, in the union of DORCHESTER, hundred of PIDDETOWN, Dorchester division of DORSET, 7 miles (E. N. E.) from Dorchester; containing 368 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1856 acres, of which 169 are common or waste; the soil is chalky. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 7. 3½; net income, £240; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford, whose tithes have been commuted for £400, and who have a glebe of 10 acres. The church is a small ancient fabric, built of rubble. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

TONBRIDGE, or TUNBRIDGE (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the lowey of TONBRIDGE, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 14 miles (W. S. W.) from Maidstone, and 30 (S. E.) from London; containing, with Southborough, and part of the chapelry of Tonbridge-Wells, 12,530 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have been originally called "Town of Bridges," from the stone bridges crossing the five streams into which the river Medway here branches. It probably owes its origin to a castle of formidable strength, considered by some to have existed before the Conquest, but more generally thought to have been erected very soon after that period by Richard, Earl of Clare, a relation of the Conqueror's. This castle, which was frequently an object of contention, was besieged by William Rufus, the proprietor having declared in favour of Robert, Duke of Normandy. It was taken by King John in his war with the barons; and subsequently was besieged by Prince Edward, son of Henry III., on which occasion the town was burned by the garrison to prevent its giving shelter



to the assailants. Edward having become king, was sumptuously entertained here by Gilbert, Earl of Clare; and during his absence in Flanders, his son, afterwards Edward II., when administering the government of the country, resided in this castle. Having been crowned, he took possession of it, in consequence of the rebellion of its owner; after which it became, with three others, the depository of the national records. The lordship, some time after, was the property of the Staffords; and on the attainder of the Duke of Buckingham, the last powerful member of that family, in the reign of Henry VIII., it was seized by the crown, with his other possessions, and the castle was suffered to fall into decay.

The town consists mainly of a long spacious street, paved, and lighted with gas, and containing some good houses. Its situation on the declivity of a hill contributes greatly to its cleanliness. The only public buildings, besides the church and grammar-school, are the town-hall and market-house: the principal bridge was erected in 1775, by Mr. Milne, at an expense of £1100. Tonbridge ware, and gunpowder, are manufactured here, but both to a less extent than formerly. The river Medway, on which are convenient wharfs for the accommodation of the trade (which is considerable), was made navigable to the town about the middle of the last century, and a large quantity of coal and timber is brought by it from Maidstone. The South-Eastern railway passes near the town, on the south, where a station is established. The weekly market, on Friday, is now discontinued; but there is a cattle-market on the first Tuesday in every month, which is numerously attended, and a fair is held on October 12th. The powers of the county debt-court of Tonbridge, established in 1847, extend over the sub-registration-district of Penshurst; the parishes of Capel, Hadlow, and Tudely; and part of those of Bidborough and Tonbridge. The county magistrates meet on the second and fourth Wednesdays in each month. Two representatives were sent to parliament from the town in the 23rd of Edward I., but it has not since exercised the elective franchise. The parish comprises 15,234*a.* 3*r.* 35*p.*, of which 5284 acres are arable, 4636 pasture, 5313 woodland, and 89 common or waste.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. 3. 4., and in the gift of John Deacon, Esq.: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £1077, and the impropriate for £873. 7. The church, a spacious and handsome structure with a square embattled tower, was some years since repaired and enlarged. District churches have been erected at Southborough and Hildenborough, and there are three incumbencies in Tonbridge-Wells. The grammar school was founded by Sir Andrew Judd, alderman of London, in the 7th of Edward VI.; and by letters-patent of that monarch, it was ordained that, after the death of the founder, the management should be vested in the Skinners' Company, London. A salary of £500 is paid to the head-master, and one of £200 to the under-master, both having also rent-free residences; and sixteen exhibitions of £100 a year each, for four years, are maintained from the income, for boys going to either of the universities. In addition to these exhibitions, the pupils are eligible to a fellowship at St. John's College, Oxford, instituted by Sir Thomas Whyte; to six exhibitions of £10 per annum each, tenable at any college in either

university, founded by Sir Thomas Smith; to a scholarship of £17. 9. 6. a year, at Brasenose College, Oxford, founded by Mr. Henry Fisher; to an exhibition of £2. 13. 4. per annum, at either of the universities, by Mr. Thomas Lampard; to two exhibitions of £6 per annum each, at St. John's College, Cambridge, by Mr. Worrall; to an exhibition originally £4, now £8, a year, at either university (in default of scholars from Seven-Oaks school), established by Mr. Robert Holmedon; and to two exhibitions, of £75 per annum each, at Jesus College, Cambridge (also in default of scholars from Seven-Oaks), instituted by Lady Mary Boswell. The school premises, which have been repaired and enlarged, form an elegant range with a frontage of 130 feet: attached is a play-ground of about 12 acres. The poor-law union of Tonbridge comprises 10 parishes or places, containing a population of 23,814.

The remains of the once celebrated castle consist only of the entrance gateway, flanked by two round towers, and of an artificial mount, on which the keep stood. At some distance, on the opposite side of the river, are the ruins of a priory of Black canons founded by Richard de Clare, about the end of the reign of Henry I. Upon its dissolution in 1525, the revenue, amounting to £169.10.3., was intended to form part of the endowment of Wolsey's colleges at Ipswich and Oxford; but the cardinal's disgrace occurred before the grant was confirmed. Little remains besides the refectory, or hall, converted into a barn. About a mile from the town is a well of mineral water of the same quality as that of Tonbridge-Wells.

TONBRIDGE, or TUNBRIDGE, WELLS, a market-town and chapelry, partly in the parish and lowey of TONBRIDGE, and partly in the parish of SPELDHURST, hundred of WASHLINGSTONE, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT; and partly in the parish of FRANT, hundred of ROTHERFIELD, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX; 20 miles (S.W.) from Maidstone, and 36 (S.E. by S.) from London; the whole containing 8302 inhabitants. This attractive and fashionable town owes its importance to its medicinal springs. These were first discovered in 1606, by Dudley, Lord North, who was then staying at Eridge House, in the vicinity, for the benefit of his health; and in consequence of the benefit he derived from the use of them, Lord Abergavenny, the owner of Eridge, was induced to fit up the wells, and make such improvements as might lead to their becoming a public resort. The springs soon acquired such celebrity that Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I., retired hither to enjoy the benefit of the waters, after the birth of her eldest son, Prince Charles; on which occasion, there being no suitable residence, she and her suite were lodged in tents upon Bishop's-Down. Their increasing reputation continuing to attract many visitors, various retail dealers constructed standings, on which they exhibited their wares, under a row of trees in the road by which the company usually passed to the Wells; and finally, lodging-houses were erected. Soon after the Restoration, in 1664, the place was visited by Charles II. and his Queen Catherine, who, residing here for some time, with the gay court of that monarch, gave it additional attraction. It was also a very favourite residence of Queen Anne prior to her accession to the throne, and has continued ever since to attract a great concourse of company during the season, from May to November. The waters, which are chaly-



beate, are of nearly equal strength with those of the German Spa, and are considered very efficacious in cases of weak digestion, or where tonics are necessary.

The town is irregularly but beautifully built, consisting of clusters of houses in different situations. An act for its internal regulation was obtained in 1815; and in 1835 a new act was passed for lighting, watching, and improving the town, for regulating the supply of water, and establishing a market. In 1846 another act was obtained for its better paving and lighting, and for effecting further improvements in the place. The Well is situated close to the Parade; the water, which rises into a stone basin, is served by women called "Dippers," who receive a certain sum for the season from each person drinking it. Near the Well, which is 300 feet above the level of the sea, are the principal shops and places of amusement; and a spacious building called the Bath House has been erected, containing both hot and cold mineral baths. The Parade, which is broad and handsome, is bounded on one side by the assembly-rooms, libraries, and by shops in which Tonbridge-ware and fancy articles of every kind are sold; on the opposite side is a row of trees, with an orchestra in the midst, where a band usually plays during a portion of each day in the season. With the Parade is connected what are called the Upper and Lower walk, divided by palisades of iron. The other parts of the town are situated on detached eminences, at short distances from the Wells, called Calverley, Mount-Ephraim, Mount-Sion, Mount-Pleasant, Bishop's-Down, Grove-Hill, and Nevill-Park, which, being interspersed with shrubberies and pleasure-grounds, and connected with the Wells by walks regularly disposed, present a combination of interesting scenery. About a mile south-west of the town, is a beautifully romantic spot called the High Rocks, which, with the surrounding scenery, resembles parts of Derbyshire, and forms a point of strong attraction to the numerous visitors. A market-house has been erected by John Ward, Esq., near Calverley Park; it is a fine range of building, with an area in front, in the centre of which is a fountain, and contains an elegant and spacious room for assemblies and public meetings. The inns, and boarding and lodging houses, are generally of a superior description. A branch railway from near the Tonbridge station of the South-Eastern railway, was opened to this place in September 1845: it traverses a beautiful district; and from the inequalities of the surface, the engineering difficulties were considerable. In 1846 an act was passed for a railway, in continuation, to Hastings and Rye, in Sussex.

The estate of Calverley was purchased in 1828, by John Ward, Esq., who opened the mansion as an hotel, and laid out the grounds with great elegance and taste, forming a park, with a terrace, parade, and promenade, to which 24 villas have been added, conferring upon the locality the appearance of a new town. A library and baths are attached to the promenade; and the splendid hotel, with its ornamental appendages and beautiful adjacent scenery, is justly considered as elevating this delightful spot to a rivalry with any establishment of the same kind in the kingdom. Calverley House was frequently occupied by Her present Majesty while Princess Victoria, and by the Duchess of Kent; and the inhabitants, as a proof of their grateful remembrance of royal patronage, in 1835 planted a grove on the common

named Victoria Grove, which consists of elms, limes, and sycamores, disposed in three rows, and measures 550 feet in length and 50 in breadth.

A literary and scientific institution and a horticultural society have been established; there is a small theatre near the Wells, and races are held in August, on the common. The manufacture of wooden toys and articles for domestic use, commonly denominated Tonbridge-ware, is carried on to a considerable extent. The government is vested in commissioners chosen under the local act of 1835, which embraces a district of one mile beyond the town. Constables are appointed at the court leet for the "hundred of Southborough and manor of Rusthall," and petty-sessions are held every alternate Wednesday: the powers of the county debt-court of Tonbridge-Wells, established in 1847, extend over part of the parishes of Tonbridge and Bidborough, and over eight other parishes. The chapel, dedicated to King Charles the Martyr, was erected about 160 years since, by subscription, on ground given by the lady of the manor; it is a plain Grecian building, fitted up and wainscoted with fine old oak, which, with the ornamented ceiling, is much admired. The living is in the gift of Trustees. A district church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected in 1829, at an expense of £12,000, by subscription, aided by a grant from His Majesty's Commissioners; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, accommodating between 1500 and 1600 persons, and a finely-painted window has lately been erected at the east end. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of John Deacon, Esq. The church called Christ-church, in the Norman style of the 12th century, was erected in 1835, but was not opened until 1841, when it became the property, by purchase, of the Rev. Thomas Ward Franklyn, in whom the patronage is vested. There are places of worship for the Connexion of the Countess of Huntingdon, Independents, and Wesleyans; and a Roman Catholic chapel in the Grecian style, erected in 1838. Richard Cumberland, the celebrated dramatist, was for many years a resident on Mount-Sion, and frequently attracted hither some of the most eminent literary characters of the day.

TONE, a hamlet, in the township of COLWELL with SWINBURN, parish of CHOLLERTON, union of HEXHAM, N. E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTH-UMBERLAND, 10 miles (N.) from Hexham. It comprises 1121 acres, lying on a high elevation; and contains a good modern mansion.

TONG (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union and hundred of MILTON, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAY, E. division of KENT, 2 miles (E. by N.) from Sittingbourne; containing 212 inhabitants. It consists of 1618 acres, of which 45 are in wood. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 6. 8.; patron, W. Baldwin, Esq.; appropriator, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The great tithes have been commuted for £522. 10., and the vicarial for £205; the glebes comprise respectively 7 and 2 acres. The church has a steeple on the south side. Here was a castle in which Hengist surprised King Vortigern and his nobles, the latter of whom he massacred, and the former kept prisoner till he surrendered his kingdom: of this fortress the ditch and keep-mount still remain, at a short distance south of the church. At Pukeshall, in the parish, was an hospital dedicated to St. James.



## TONG

**TONG** (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of **SHIFFNALL**, Shiffnall division of the hundred of **BRIMSTREE**, S. division of the county of **SALOP**,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. by S.) from Shiffnall; containing 566 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Birmingham to Chester, and comprises by admeasurement 3466 acres. The river **Worf** commences from the union of two brooks at the western extremity of the parish. **Tong Castle**, the seat of the family of **Durant**, a magnificent mansion remodelled in the last century, is crowned with numerous turrets, pinnacles, and eight lofty domes, producing a striking effect: it contains many valuable pictures and cabinets. There are several quarries of red and white stone for building. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the **Durant** family: the stipend of the incumbent was originally £14 per annum, with board, &c., at the castle; but **Lord Pierrepont**, who built the present handsome parsonage-house, endowed the benefice with £80 per annum. The glebe comprises two acres, valued at £6 a year. The church is in the decorated style, with a spire rising from the centre, and is a fine specimen of ancient monastic architecture. It originally belonged to the abbey of **Shrewsbury**, and was purchased in 1411 by **Isabel**, relict of **Sir Fulk Pembridge**, Knt., who, with others, rebuilt the edifice, and made it collegiate for a warden, four secular chaplains, a number of priests, and two clerks, with an hospital for thirteen poor persons; the revenue at the Dissolution, according to **Dugdale**, was £22. 8. 1. Within the choir are some splendid altar-tombs with statues of the **Pembridges** and **Vernons**, ancient lords of the manor; also a monument in memory of **Sir Thomas Stanley**, which formerly stood in the chancel, and the inscription upon which is said to have been written by **Shakspeare**. There are some bequests for the poor. **Charles II.** is stated to have found refuge in a farmhouse in the parish.

**TONG**, a chapelry, in the parish of **BIRSTAL**, union of **BRADFORD**, wapentake of **MORLEY**, W. riding of the county of **YORK**,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. S. W.) from **Leeds**; containing 2515 inhabitants. The manor, including the hamlets of **Cutler-Height**, **Far-Street**, **Rycroft**, **Holme**, and **Westgate-Hill**, comprises by admeasurement 2643 acres, principally the property of **Col. John Plumble Tempest**. The surface is hilly, and the scenery enriched with extensive woods of native growth; the soil is fertile, and the substratum abounds with coal and ironstone. **Tong Hall**, the seat of **Col. Tempest**, is a stately mansion, erected by **Sir George Tempest**, on the site of an ancient Hall occupied by the **De Tonge**, **Mirfield**, and **Tempest** families for more than 750 years; it is situated in a finely-wooded demesne, comprising much beautiful scenery, and commanding extensive views. The village is neatly built, and though in the centre of a populous manufacturing district, is rural and retired; the inhabitants are mostly employed in agriculture, in wool-combing, and the making of rope and twine. The chapel, dedicated to **St. James**, was rebuilt in 1727, chiefly at the expense of **Sir Geo. Tempest**: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £166; patron and impropiator, **Col. Tempest**. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyans**. A school was built by **Sir Geo. Tempest** in 1737.

**TONGE**, with **HAULGH**, a township, in the parish and union of **BOLTON**, hundred of **SALFORD**, S. division of the county of **LANCASTER**,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (E. N. E.) from

## TOOT

**Bolton**; containing 2627 inhabitants. In the reign of **John**, lands were held here by **Gilbert de Tonge**. The township comprises 1030 acres, forming table-land situated between two valleys, and contains several good houses; it is separated from the township of **Great Bolton** by the river **Croal**. The soil belongs to the **Earl of Bradford**, by whom the coal here is worked. **Messrs. Heyes and Hamer**, and other firms, have extensive bleach-works; and the paper-mill of **Messrs. W. and W. Mangnall**, established in 1817, employs about 100 hands: these gentlemen have adopted the patent of making straw into paper. The ingenious **Samuel Crompton** resided at **Hall-i'-th'-Wood**, in the township, the ancient seat of the **Norris** family and afterwards that of the **Starkies**, where he completed his invention of the spinning-mule, which he sold for not more than £100. He received, however, a grant from parliament of £5000, and a subscription was opened by the cotton-spinners and others of **Bolton** and **Manchester** for the purchase of an annuity, which he enjoyed during the remainder of his life. The hamlet of **Haulgh** is in the ecclesiastical parish of **Lever-Bridge**. The church district of **Tonge** was formed in July 1845, under the provisions of the act 6th and 7th of **Victoria**, cap. 37: its estimated area is 750 acres. Divine service is at present performed in a commodious licensed schoolroom. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown and the **Bishop of Manchester** alternately. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyans**; and about £15 per annum, part of **Highstill** charity founded by **Mr. Mather**, are applied to the instruction of children.

**TONGE**, a township, in the parish of **PRESTWICH-cum-OLDHAM**, union of **OLDHAM**, hundred of **SALFORD**, S. division of **LANCASHIRE**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. E.) from **Manchester**; containing 2423 inhabitants. It is probable that the family of **Tonge** gave name to this place, which in the 43rd of **Elizabeth** was possessed by a member of it named **Christopher Tonge**. The township adjoins **Middleton**, and forms a populous part of the environs of that town. The soil here is various, chiefly sand, gravel, and clay: a coal-mine is in operation. The population is mostly employed in silk hand-loom weaving, and in cotton-mills and print-works. **Tonge**, with **Alkington**, forms an ecclesiastical district: the church, dedicated to **St. Michael**, was built in 1839, by **Her Majesty's Commissioners**, at a cost of £1773, and is a plain brick edifice. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the **Rector of Prestwich**; net income, £150, of which £137 are granted by the **Ecclesiastical Commissioners**. The tithes of **Tonge** have been commuted for £20. There are national schools.

**TONGE**, a hamlet, in the parish of **BREEDON**, union of **SHARDLOW**, hundred of **WEST GOSCOTE**, N. division of the county of **LEICESTER**; with 150 inhabitants.

**TONGHAM**, a hamlet, in the parish of **SEAL**, hundred of **FARNHAM**, W. division of **SURREY**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from **Farnham**; with 242 inhabitants.

**TOOLEY**, a hamlet, in the parish of **PECKLETON**, union of **MARKET-BOSWORTH**, hundred of **SPARKENHOE**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, 5 miles (N. E.) from **Hinckley**; containing 25 inhabitants.

**TOOTHOG**, a township, in the parish of **CWMYOY**, union of **ABERGAVENNY**, hundred of **EWYASLACY**, county of **HEREFORD**, 10 miles (N.) from **Abergavenny**; containing 132 inhabitants, and comprising 2300 acres.



**TOOTING, LOWER, or TOOTING-GRAVENY** (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of WANDSWORTH, W. division of the hundred of BRIXTON, E. division of SURREY, 7 miles (S. S. W.) from London; containing 2840 inhabitants. The parish comprises 500 acres, of which 50 are common, and the remainder chiefly good pasture. The village, consisting of two streets, is situated on the road from London to Brighton, through Reigate, and is supplied with water from wells formed by boring; the atmosphere is considered very salubrious, and the environs are studded with elegant cottages and villas. Assemblies are occasionally held during the winter months. The parish is under the metropolitan police. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 8. 6½.; net income, £374; patron, the Rev. Richard W. Greaves. The church was rebuilt in 1832-3, in the later English style, by subscription, by a sale of part of Tooting common, and by a grant of £350 from the Incorporated Society: it contains monuments to Sir John Hebdon, ambassador to Russia in the reign of Charles I.; Sir James Bateman; and others. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; also national schools, erected on the site of some former ones, in 1828, at an expense of £1800.

**TOOTING, UPPER**, a hamlet, in the parish of STREATHAM, union of WANDSWORTH, E. division of BRIXTON hundred and of the county of SURREY, 6¾ miles (S. S. W.) from London. This village, which is also designated Tooting-Beck, is well sheltered from the north winds; and the salubrity of the air, the purity of the water, and its dry gravelly soil, have made it the residence of several respectable families. In that part adjoining Balham-Hill, a hamlet in the same parish, is a proprietary episcopal chapel, built by the inhabitants, at an expense of nearly £7000, about the year 1806, and since greatly enlarged; it will accommodate about 1000 persons: over the altar is a painted window.

**TOPCLIFFE** (*ST. COLUMB*), a parish, in the union of THIRSK, partly in the wapentake of BIRDFORTH, and partly in the wapentake of HALLIKELD, N. riding of YORK; containing 2964 inhabitants, of whom 706 are in the township of Topcliffe, 4½ miles (S. S. W.) from Thirsk. The parish comprises by computation 14,733 acres, and consists of the chapelries of Dishforth and Marton-le-Moor, and the townships of Asenby, Baldersby, Catton, Dalton, Elmire with Crakehill, Rainton with Newby, Skipton, and Topcliffe. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £19. 19. 2.; net income, £600; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of York. The great tithes of Topcliffe township have been commuted for £547, and the small for £97; the dean and chapter have a glebe of 43 acres, and the vicar of 7 acres. The church is of great antiquity. There are separate incumbencies at Dishforth, Marton, and Skipton. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. John Hartforth, in 1588, gave land and money in support of a free grammar school, which, with subsequent bequests, produce £70 a year. Here are some slight vestiges of an ancient baronial mansion of the Percy family called Maiden Bower, in which Henry, fourth earl of Northumberland, was murdered by the populace, in 1489, for enforcing an obnoxious tax. Charles I. was confined in it; and the sum of £200,000, for giving him up to the parliament, was here paid to the Scottish commissioners.

**TOPCROFT** (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of LODDON and CLAVERING, hundred of LODDON, E. division of NORFOLK, 5½ miles (E. by S.) from Long Stratton; containing 475 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Bishop of Norwich: the tithes have been commuted for £400; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains about 48 acres. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a tower circular in the lower part and octagonal in the upper. Near Topcroft Hall was formerly a free chapel, dedicated to St. Giles. There is a place of worship for Independents.

**TOPPESFIELD** (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of HALSTEAD, hundred of HINCKFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 8 miles (N. W.) from Halstead; containing 1073 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 3220 acres, of which about 2870 are arable, 300 pasture, and 50 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26; it is in the patronage of the Crown, and the tithes have been commuted for £1100, with a glebe of 20 acres. The church has a modern tower of brick, the original one of stone having been burnt down in 1700: under an arch in the south wall of the chancel is a very ancient tomb, and there are several interesting monuments in the church. The Independents have a place of worship.

**TOPSHAM** (*ST. MARGARET*), a market-town and parish, in the union of ST. THOMAS, hundred of WONFORD, Wonford and S. divisions of DEVON, 3½ miles (S. E.) from Exeter, and 170 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 3733 inhabitants. In the civil war of the 17th century, the Earl of Warwick brought some ships up the river Exe, but the vessels being left upon the sands, on the ebbing of the tide, two were captured and one burnt by the army under Fairfax, who remained here a short time. The Duke of Monmouth is also said to have been at this place, one of the streets being called after his name. The town is situated just above the influx of the river Clyst into the Exe, and about six miles from the sea. It is celebrated for the salubrity of its air: it is reported to have lost only one person when the plague was raging at Exeter and in the vicinity, in the reign of Charles II.; and during the desolation produced in the neighbourhood by the cholera, in 1832, it entirely escaped. On the strand are some neat residences, fronted with gardens extending to the water's edge, the view being justly admired for its variety and extent. An act for better cleansing and lighting the town was passed in 1843.

The foreign trade was formerly very great, but has gradually fallen away, and at the present time its vessels are chiefly employed in the coasting-trade. In the time of William III., the number engaged in the Newfoundland fishery exceeded that of any port in the kingdom, with the exception of London; but the vessels were mostly taken in the American revolutionary war, and the little trade that remained was transferred to Teignmouth. The river Exe expands here to a considerable width, forming at high tides a noble sheet of water. About a mile to the south, on the opposite side of it, are the sea-locks, opening into the Exeter canal, which was begun in 1563, and altered at various periods, but especially in 1829, when it was extended to Turf, about a mile below the town. An act was passed in 1840 for



improving the navigation of the river, under which seven commissioners have been appointed. A quay built about 1313, by Hugh Courtenay, was purchased by the Chamber of Exeter in 1778, and is capable of receiving vessels of 200 tons' burthen. Ship-building is carried on extensively; chain-cables, anchors, ropes, twine, and sacking are manufactured; a large paper-manufactory is in operation, and there is a considerable trade in coal and timber. An annual fair for three days was granted to the inhabitants in 1257, and, together with a market on Saturdays, confirmed to them by Edward I.; the market is still held on Saturday, and there is a small fair on the Thursday after the 20th of July. The parish comprises 1552*a.* 2*r.* of rich loamy land, resting principally on gravel; it is diversified with hill and dale.

The *LIVING* is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter (the appropriators), with a net income of £227: the glebe consists of about 30 acres. The church was nearly rebuilt in 1794, and was enlarged in 1827 and 1832; it contains some good monuments by Chantrey, among which is one to Sir John Duckworth, Bart., and another to the memory of his son, Lieut.-Col. Duckworth, who fell in the battle of Albuera. A district church, built by subscription, was consecrated in 1838; the patronage is in the incumbent of Topsham, and the living is endowed with £1500 raised also by subscription, to which £200 have since been added, with £100 from the Rev. C. Burne, and £200 from the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians. Capt. Burgess, R.N., who was killed at the battle of Camperdown, and to whose memory a public monument was erected in St. Paul's Cathedral, was a native of this place; Capt. Watson, who lost his life in the West Indies under Admiral Rowley, resided here for some time.

TORBRIAN (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of NEWTON-ABBOTT, hundred of HAYTOR, Teignbridge and S. divisions of DEVON, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Newton-Bushell; containing 264 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1972 acres, of which 200 are common or waste land; it abounds with limestone of excellent quality. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 14. 7., and in the gift of John Wolston, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £340, and the glebe comprises 14 acres. The church contains three sepulchral chapels, and has an elegant wooden screen, an enriched pulpit of wood, an ancient font, and a piscina; the porch is ornamented with sculptured angels, and in the churchyard is a cross.

TORKINGTON, a township, in the parish and union of STOCKPORT, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 4½ miles (S. E.) from Stockport; containing 345 inhabitants. It comprises 670 acres, the soil of which is partly clay.

TORKSEY (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of LAWRESS, though locally in the wapentake of WELL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (N.) from Newton-on-Trent; containing, with the chapelry of Brampton, and the township of Hardwick, 615 inhabitants, of whom 420 are in Torksey township. This place formerly enjoyed many privileges, on condition that the king's ambassadors, when travelling this way, should be conveyed by the inhabitants, in their own barges, down the Trent to

York. A priory of Black canons, in honour of St. Leonard, was founded here by King John, which at the Dissolution was valued at £27. 2. 8. per annum. The parish is situated on the road from Gainsborough to Lincoln, at the junction of the Fosse-dyke with the river Trent; and comprises by admeasurement 1487 acres, of which 530 are arable, 945 grass-land, and about 12 wood. The soil in some parts is sandy, and in others clayey. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £42; patron and impropriator, Sir A. Hume, Bart. The body of the church was rebuilt in 1821.

TORMARTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CHIPPING-SODBURY, Lower division of the hundred of GRUMBALD'S-ASH, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Chipping-Sodbury; containing 620 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the road from Bristol to Malmesbury, and consists of 2616 acres. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Acton-Turville united, valued in the king's books at £27; net income, £800; patron and impropriator, the Duke of Beaufort. There is a chapel of ease at West Littleton.

TOR-MOHUN, or TOR-MOHAM, a parish, in the union of NEWTON-ABBOTT, hundred of HAYTOR, Paignton and S. divisions of DEVON; containing, with the town of Torquay, 5982 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Cockington annexed; net income, £270; patron, C. Mallock, Esq.; impropriators of Tor-Mohun, Sir L. V. Palk, Bart., and H. G. Cary, Esq. The church has an elegant wooden screen, formerly painted and gilt; and an ancient stone font. At Torquay are two other incumbencies. Of 32 Præmonstratensian monasteries in England, that of Torre, founded and endowed by William de Brewer in 1196, was by far the richest; it was dedicated to Our Holy Saviour, the Virgin Mary, and the Holy Trinity, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £396. 0. 11. The situation of the abbey is most beautiful; and the remains of the church (which is said to have been richly furnished with cloth of gold), the chapter-house, &c., evince the former magnificence of the buildings: the refectory was, many years since, converted into a Roman Catholic chapel, still existing. One of the three gateways mentioned by Leland is still remaining, and is much admired for the beauty of its proportions. The modern mansion of Torre Abbey is the seat of Mr. Cary, in whose family it has continued since 1662. On a hill about half a mile from the church, are the remains of a chapel dedicated to St. Michael.

TORPENHOW (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the poor-law union of WIGTON, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND; including the townships of Bewaldeth with Snittlegarth, Blennerhassett with Kirkland, and Bothel with Threapland; and containing 1067 inhabitants, of whom 315 are in the township of Torpenhow with Whitrigg, 2½ miles (W. by N.) from Ireby. This parish, which is bounded on the north by the river Ellen, abounds with freestone and limestone. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £33. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Bishop of Carlisle: the tithes were commuted for land under inclosure acts, in 1807 and 1814. The church is principally in the Norman style; the roof of carved oak, is painted and curiously embellished. On a hill called Caer Mot, are the remains of a square double intrenchment, intersected



by the old road from Keswick to Old Carlisle; near it is a smaller encampment, defended by a rampart and fosse.

**TORPOINT**, a chapelry, in the parish of **ST. ANTHONY**, union of **ST. GERMANS**, S. division of the hundred of **EAST**, E. division of **CORNWALL**, 3 miles (W.) from Devonport. The village occupies a peninsula formed by the river Tamar, the Lynher, and St. John's Lake, from which the inhabitants derive an abundance of fish. Though small it is highly respectable; and in the vicinity are many genteel seats, of which Trematon Castle is the most distinguished. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £124; patron, the Vicar of St. Anthony. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. Sir Coventry Carew founded a small free school here.

**TORQUAY**, a chapelry, in the parish of **TOR-MOHUN**, union of **NEWTON-ABBOTT**, hundred of **HAYTOR**, Paignton and S. divisions of **DEVON**, 7 miles (S. E. by S.) from Newton-Bushell, and 23 (S.) from Exeter; containing 4085 inhabitants. This town, about half a century since an insignificant fishing-hamlet, is now a fashionable and attractive watering-place, situated in the most northern cove of Tor-bay, and occupying a somewhat irregular but singularly beautiful site. The first great improvement was the erection of a pier and quay, for which an act of parliament was obtained by Sir Lawrence Palk, to whom the town is greatly indebted; it was commenced in 1803, and completed in 1807, and another pier has since been constructed, forming a secure basin 500 feet long and 300 broad. A considerable portion of the town, consisting of neat and comfortable residences (principally lodging-houses) and shops of the best description, is built at the sides of the basin and on the strand. On the north, east, and west sides, the town is completely sheltered by hills, on whose declivities are terraces and detached houses, some of them very handsome buildings; and the heights being richly clothed with wood, their appearance from the pier-head is strikingly beautiful. A regatta takes place about August, at which the principal prize is a gold challenge cup, of the value of £100, with an accumulated fund added. There are two excellent hotels, some warm and cold baths, and a library with billiard and news rooms. An assembly-room, erected in 1826, is much frequented during the season, which is from September to May. The salubrity and mildness of the air of Torquay, arising from its contiguity to the sea and its sheltered situation, render it a most desirable winter residence for persons of a consumptive habit, or others for whom a mild climate is necessary; and it is usually, at this period of the year, very full of company. It is adequately supplied with water.

Torquay has a trifling share in the Newfoundland trade; and in addition to several coasting-vessels employed in the importation of coal and other commodities, it has a weekly communication by water with London, and the advantage of steam-boats passing four times in the week. An act was passed in 1846 for a branch to Torquay, four miles in length, of the South Devon railway. There is a small but very convenient market-place, well furnished with provisions at the customary markets, which are on Tuesday and Friday: a fair is held at Easter. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income £204; patron, the perpetual Curate of Tor-

Mohun. The chapel, dedicated to St. John, being found insufficient to accommodate the increasing population, and, from its confined situation, being incapable of enlargement, another dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has recently been erected; they are both handsome structures. The living of Trinity chapel is in the gift of the Rev. R. Fayle. There are places of worship for Calvinistic Methodists and Wesleyans; and a national school. In the cliffs in the neighbourhood are some remarkable fissures, or openings, particularly one of extraordinary magnitude, called Kent's Hole, comprising numerous caves of various elevations, to which are several openings, one of them 93 feet deep, 100 wide, and 30 in height, containing many interesting specimens, both stalactital and organic, and fossil remains of the elephant and other animals. Druidical knives have also been discovered.

**TORRINGTON, BLACK** (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **HOLSWORTHY**, hundred of **BLACK TORRINGTON**, Holsworthy and N. divisions of **DEVON**, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Hatherleigh; containing 1252 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected by the river Torridge, comprises 7200 acres of land, chiefly arable; 708 acres are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 8. 9.; patron, Lord Poltimore: the tithes have been commuted for £450, and the glebe consists of 191 acres. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

**TORRINGTON, EAST** (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of **CAISTOR**, W. division of the wapentake of **WRAGGOE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Wragby; containing 113 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Wragby united in the year 1735, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 10.; net income, £327; patron, C. Turnor, Esq.

**TORRINGTON, GREAT** (*ST. MICHAEL*), an incorporated market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of **FREMINGTON**, Great Torrington and N. divisions of **DEVON**, 34 miles (N. W.) from Exeter, and 202 (W. by S.) from London; containing 3419 inhabitants. The name of this place is derived from its situation on the river Tor-



Arms.

ridge; and its antiquity as a market-town is evident from various old records, in which it occurs under the appellation of *Cheping-Toriton*. At a very early period it gave the title of Baron to its lords, who had the power of life and death throughout the lordship. In 1340, Richard de Merton, in whose possession it then was, erected a castle here, of which the chapel was remaining about the close of the last century. In 1484, Bishop Courtenay was tried at the sessions here, on a charge of treason against Richard III.; and in 1590, the county-sessions were held at this place, on the appearance at Exeter of the plague, which malady afterwards extended to Torrington. During the civil war, Colonel Digby, who had fortified himself here, was attacked in 1643, by a party of the parliamentary forces (strengthened by the garrisons of Barnstaple and Bideford), whom he



defeated and put to flight. In 1646, the royalists, under Lords Hopton and Capel, and Sir John Digby, having taken possession of and fortified the town, were besieged by some troops under Sir Thomas Fairfax, who, after a severe contest, drove them from their post, and obtained a victory which put an end to the power of the royalists in this part of the country, and which was celebrated by a thanksgiving sermon preached in the market-place by the noted Hugh Peters. Fairfax, however, was frustrated in his intention of prolonging his stay here, by the accidental explosion of eighty barrels of gunpowder deposited in the church, by which the south-west angle of that building was destroyed, and 200 prisoners who were confined in it, together with the soldiers on guard, perished. In 1724, the place suffered from an accidental fire, by which about eighty houses were destroyed, and the records of the corporation burnt.

The town occupies a singularly bold and picturesque situation on the summit and declivity of a lofty cliff, washed at its base by the river Torridge, over which is a bridge connecting this parish with that of Little Torrington. It is lighted with gas, and consists of several good houses surrounding the market-place, and of two streets respectively on the ridge and the declivity of the cliff, with gardens sloping towards the river; the banks of the stream are crowned with finely-varied scenery, and in its winding course, a little above the town, it passes beneath some of the richest hanging woods in the kingdom. The woollen-trade, which was formerly considerable, is now confined to the manufacture of a few serges, blankets, and some coarse woollen-cloths. The principal business at present is the making of kid, chamois, beaver, and other gloves, for the London and foreign markets. The beaver gloves are the same as those called Woodstock, and the preparation of the leather affords employment to a large number of men; great quantities of gloves are also sewn by commission, and in the trade altogether 3000 girls in the town and neighbourhood are engaged. There are two tan-yards, and on the river is a corn-mill. A canal constructed by the late Lord Rolle, at a cost of more than £40,000, extends from the town to the sea-lock near Bideford, and runs in a direction nearly parallel with the river, which at that place becomes navigable for sloops. The market, held by prescription, is on Saturday; and on the third Saturday in March is one of the largest cattle-markets in the west of England: there is a smaller cattle-market in November, and fairs are held on May 4th, July 5th, and October 10th. An act was passed in 1842, for the erection of a market-house, and for regulating the market.



Corporation Seal.

Charters of incorporation were granted to the inhabitants by Philip and Mary in 1554, by James I. in 1617, and by James II. in 1686. The corporation now consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, under the act 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, and hold a court of petty-sessions

sessions for the division every Saturday. The powers of the county debt-court of Torrington, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Torrington. The place sent representatives to thirteen parliaments in the reigns of Edward I. and succeeding sovereigns, but the inhabitants were released on their own petition. They enjoy the right of pasturage on a large common, granted to the occupiers of ancient messuages by William Fitz-Robert, lord of the manor of Great Torrington: of this tract, fifty acres were inclosed a few years since for cultivation by the poor. The town-hall is a neat modern edifice of brick ornamented with stone, supported on arches affording a covered area underneath. There is a small prison.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £20; net income, £162; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The church, owing to its partial destruction by gunpowder in 1646, was rebuilt in 1651; and the present structure, which in the interior is of the Tuscan order, includes such portions of the original edifice as escaped destruction. In 1831, a south transept was erected at an expense of £130 on the site of the old steeple, and a western tower surmounted by a spire was built at a cost of £1600, of which £700 were defrayed by the feoffees of the town lands, and the remainder by a rate. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. The Blue school, in Well-street, was established in 1709, by Denys Rolle, Esq., who endowed it with a messuage and with £200 in money, which sum was increased by the Rolle family to £950. An almshouse for eight persons, since increased to twelve, was founded and endowed in 1604 by John Huddle. The poor-law union comprises 23 parishes, and contains a population of 18,188. On the restoration of Charles II., General Monk, among other honours, was made Earl of Torrington: at present the place gives the title of Viscount to the family of Byng.

TORRINGTON, LITTLE, a parish, in the union of TORRINGTON, hundred of SHEBBEAR, Black Torrington and Shebbear, and N. divisions of DEVON, 2 miles (S.) from Great Torrington; containing 588 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2597 acres, of which 227 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 18. 11½., and in the patronage of the Rolle family, Mr. Buckingham, and Mrs. Stephens: the tithes have been commuted for £460; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 44 acres. At Taddipport, in the parish, is an hospital with a chapel attached, appropriated to the poor.

TORRINGTON, WEST (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of HORNCastle, W. division of the wapentake of WRAGGoe, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 2¼ miles (N. by E.) from Wragby; containing 138 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4; patron and impropiator, Sir R. S. Ainslie, Bart. The tithes have been commuted for £84. 8., and the glebe contains about an acre.

TORRISHOLME, a hamlet, in the township of POULTON, BARE, and TORRISHOLME, parish of LANCASTER, hundred of LONSDALE south of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 2½ miles (N. W.) from Lancaster; containing 217 inhabitants. This place, in Domesday book *Toredholm*, was the residence, in the reign of John, of the family of Thoroldeholm, and after-

every three weeks. The county magistrates have petty-



wards of the Parles: in the 23rd of Edward III. the manor was held by Margaret, wife of Robert de Holland. The hamlet comprises 640*a.* 3*r.* 33*p.* of land, and lies on the road from Lancaster to Poulton-le-Sands. The Hall is a large ordinary building.

TORTINGTON, a parish, in the hundred of AVISFORD, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX, 2½ miles (S. W.) from Arundel; containing 75 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the river Arun. The living is a vicarage not in charge, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and in the gift of the Duke of Norfolk: the tithes have been commuted for £175. The church is a small structure in the early English style, containing portions of Norman architecture; an arch of rich workmanship forms the south entrance, and another arch, separating the nave from the chancel, is ornamented with a curious moulding: figures of the Four Evangelists in stained glass were put into the east window in 1835. A priory of Augustine canons, in honour of St. Mary Magdalene, was founded here by the Lady Avicia Corbet, before the reign of John, and at the Dissolution possessed a revenue of £101. 4. 1.

TORTWORTH (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of THORNBURY, Upper division of the hundred of GRUMBALD'S-ASH, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 4 miles (W.) from Wotton-under-Edge; containing 240 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the road between Chipping-Sodbury and Berkeley, and comprises 1523 acres, of which 50 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 3. 9.; net income, £428; patrons, the Provost and Fellows of Oriel College, Oxford.

TORVER, a chapelry, in the parish and union of ULVERSTON, hundred of LONSDALE north of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Hawkeshead; containing 199 inhabitants. The manor of Torver, which takes its name from the river Torver, belongs to the noble owner of the liberties of Furness. The chapel was erected before 1661. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £59; patron, T. R. G. Braddyll, Esq. The interest of £200 was given by John Fleming, in 1777, in support of a free grammar school, for which a house has been built by subscription. The Baptists have a place of worship.

TORWORTH, a township, in the parish of BLYTH, union of EAST RETFORD, Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 4¾ miles (N. W. by N.) from East Retford; containing 252 inhabitants, and consisting of 1362 acres. A rent-charge of £420 has been awarded as a commutation for the impropriate tithes, payable to Trinity College, Cambridge; and one of £80 for the vicarial tithes.

TOSELAND (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ST. NEOT'S, hundred of TOSELAND, county of HUNTINGDON, 4¾ miles (E. N. E.) from St. Neot's; containing 204 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1353 acres. The soil is chiefly a strong clay, producing good wheat; the surface, though flat, is elevated, and the surrounding scenery is pleasing. The living is annexed, with that of Little Paxton, to the vicarage of Great Paxton: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1811.

TOSSIDE, or TOSSET, an extra-parochial township and chapelry, in the union of SETTLE, wapentake of

STAINCLIFFE WEST, W. riding of YORK, 7½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Settle; containing 120 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a neat edifice: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £50; patron, the Vicar of Gisburn.

TOSSON, GREAT, with RYE-HILL, a township, in the parish and union of ROTHBURY, W. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Rothbury; containing 178 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen-cloth, and at limestone-quarries in the neighbourhood. It comprises 2760 acres, of which 1829 are common or waste land. The village, formerly a considerable place, is situated at the foot of the lofty Simonside hills, on the northern extremity of which is a British encampment. A rent-charge of £204 has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes.

TOSSON, LITTLE, a township, in the parish and union of ROTHBURY, W. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 2½ miles (W. S. W.) from Rothbury; containing 31 inhabitants. It stands pleasantly on rising ground, about a mile south-west from Rye-Hill. The Coquet river runs on the north, and is shortly joined by the Lorbottle burn: the Simonside hills stretch out in the southern direction. The tithes have been commuted for £38. 18.

TOSTOCK (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of STOW, hundred of THEDWASTRY, W. division of SUFFOLK, 7 miles (E.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 367 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Bury to Ipswich, and comprises about 1000 acres of land. The soil is of a mixed quality, but mostly fertile; gravel abounds. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 8. 6½.; income, £250; patron, the Rev. W. Gilbert Tuck. The church contains some richly-carved benches for free seats, which have been much defaced, probably by Cromwell's agents during the interregnum. Here was an ancient mansion, the residence of Lords North and Grey.

TOTHAM, GREAT (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of MALDON, hundred of THURSTABLE, N. division of ESSEX, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Maldon; containing 786 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2679 acres, of which 150 are common or waste; the surface is generally much elevated, and some parts are supposed to be the highest land in the county. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; patrons and impropriators, the Trustees of the late W. P. Honeywood, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £700, and the small for £178: the vicar has a glebe of two acres. The church contains several ancient monuments.

TOTHAM, LITTLE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MALDON, hundred of THURSTABLE, N. division of ESSEX, 3½ miles (N. E.) from Maldon; containing 384 inhabitants. This parish is on the shore of Blackwater bay, and comprises 1200 acres, of which 200 are common or waste; the situation is low and uninviting, and the soil light and gravelly. Some salt-works are carried on in a creek of the Blackwater. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Rev. Thomas Leigh: the tithes have been commuted for £366, and the glebe comprises 6 acres. The church is a small ancient edifice, with a tower of flint and stone, surmounted by a spire.



**TOTHILL** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **LOUTH**, Marsh division of the hundred of **CALCEWORTH**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from **Alford**; containing 73 inhabitants. This place is said to take its name from a very high round hill in the parish, called **Toote Hill**. It comprises by admeasurement 845 acres, 160 of which are woodland; the road from **Louth** to **Alford** runs along the eastern part, and a fine trout stream on the west. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 17.; net income, £173; patron, **Lord Willoughby de Broke**: the glebe contains 64 acres. The church was erected about 60 years since.

**TOTLEY**, a hamlet, in the parish of **DRONFIELD**, union of **ECCLESALL-BIERLOW**, hundred of **SCARSDALE**, N. division of the county of **DERBY**, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from **Sheffield**; containing 408 inhabitants. The hamlet comprises 1884 acres, of which 1276 are or were common land; the old inclosures are diversified with wood, and the pasture is of fine quality. Stone is largely quarried for the repair of roads and for common fences; a thin coal is wrought, and there are two brick-kilns, clay suitable for bricks abounding in the neighbourhood. In the hamlet are two or three grinding-wheels for scythes, and a few persons are employed in making saw-handles and in file-cutting. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £22, and the vicarial for £3. 3. A school built in 1827 by **D'Ewes Coke, Esq.**, is endowed with about £15 per annum.



Corporation Seal.

**TOTNES** (*St. Mary*), a borough, market-town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of **COLERIDGE**, **Stanborough** and **Coleridge**, and S. divisions of **DEVON**, 24 miles (S. S. W.) from **Exeter**, and 196 (W. S. W.) from **London**; the parish containing 3849 inhabitants. It is variously denominated in ancient records.

In **Domesday book** it is called *Totneis*; **Camden** speaks of it as having once been *Totonese*; and **Risdon** refers to it under the name of *Toutaness*, by contraction *Totnes* or *Totness*. The latter author accedes to the opinion of **Leland**, who imagines the name to be a modernisation of *Dodonesse*, signifying a rocky town, its situation rendering this supposition probable. The antiquity of the place is attested by **Venerable Bede**, who describes it as the station where the British troops assembled under **Ambrosius** and **Pendragon**, prior to their successful attack upon the tyrant **Vortigern**. The manor of **Great Totnes**, having been a royal demesne in the time of the **Confessor**, was bestowed by **William I.** upon **Judhel**, one of his nobles, who took the title "de Totneis," and erected a castle at the north-western extremity of the town. It is probable that **Totnes** was fortified at a very early period, having, according to **Risdon**, received alteration under the Romans, Saxons, and Danes. Of the present town, which is divided into the Higher, Middle, and Lower quarters, the Middle quarter was included within the ancient boundary wall, in which were three gateways, viz., the East, West, and North. According to the **Norman survey**, **Totnes** was rated whenever

**Exeter** was, and if there was any expedition by land or water, **Totnes**, **Barnstaple**, and **Lidford**, paid as much as **Exeter**: in that record it is described as containing ninety-five burgesses within the borough, and fifteen without. During the civil war of the 17th century, the place became the temporary station of **General Goring**; and **Fairfax** subsequently halted here, on his way to and from **Dartmouth**.

The town is neatly built, and of highly respectable appearance, containing many good shops and substantial residences, and occupying a situation of much beauty and salubrity, on the river **Dart**, over which is a handsome bridge of three arches, completed in 1828 at an expense of about £12,000. It consists chiefly of one long street descending from **Bridgetown**, in the parish of **Berry-Pomeroy**, on the east, to the bridge, from which the street rises gradually in a western direction till it reaches a considerable elevation near the site of the castle. This street is crossed midway by the East gateway belonging to the old fortifications, and many of the fronts of the houses beyond are supported by pillars, affording a spacious covered way for foot passengers. The inhabitants are well supplied with water. The general aspect of the place, from the bridge, is picturesque, the church tower appearing on the right of the ascent, and the ivied ruins of the castle crowning the hill. The surrounding country, particularly as viewed from the castle and the hills, is extremely fine; the course of the **Dart** between **Totnes** and its influx into the **Channel** is through diversified and interesting scenery. There are two libraries, a small theatre, and an assembly-room; and races are held in the month of July or August, on a good course.

**Totnes** has been noted for its serge manufacture, and some weaving is still carried on, but the trade is upon the decline. Vessels of 100 tons' burthen could formerly come up to the quay during spring tides only, but the river has lately been deepened at an expense of £8000, by which means they can approach at all times of the tide, a convenience that much facilitates the commercial intercourse with **London** and **Plymouth**. Salmon are caught in great quantities in the **Dart**, and the town is also plentifully supplied with other kinds of fish. Cider is the chief article of exportation: coal, grain, and culm (the last mostly used for the burning of lime, which abounds in the neighbourhood), are the principal imports. A steam-packet and several other boats proceed daily to **Dartmouth**. In 1844 an act was passed for a railway from **Exeter**, by **Totnes**, to **Plymouth**. A customary market is held on Saturday: there is a great cattle-market, which is one of the best in the west of **England**, on the first Tuesday in every month; and fairs for cattle take place on May 12th and October 28th. An act was passed in 1845 for improving the markets, and for better supplying the town with water.

The burgesses obtained a charter of privileges from **King John**, which was confirmed by **Edward I.**, in whose time, it is understood, **Totnes** first sent members to parliament; and **Queen Elizabeth** granted a charter in the 30th year of her reign. The corporation at present consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, under the act 5th and 6th of **William IV.**, cap. 76; the municipal boundaries have been made co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes; the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, and the total



number of magistrates is seven. The town sends two representatives to parliament, elected by the £10 householders of the parish of Totnes and the manor of Bridgetown, which, by the act 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 64, were constituted the new borough, comprising 1162 acres and a population of about 4500: the mayor is returning officer. There are a guildhall and chamber, and a town prison. The corporation claim many privileges, such as freedom from quayage and wharfage throughout the whole kingdom except the port of London, and exemption from serving on juries except in the borough, for all inhabitants of the parish, whether members of the corporation or not. The powers of the county debt-court of Totnes, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Totnes.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 8. 9., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £150; impropiator, the Duke of Somerset. The church, which has been enlarged, is in the later English style, with an embattled tower surmounted by octagonal pinnacles. It is composed of a red stone strongly resembling brick, and contains an elegant stone screen, with the remains of an ancient rood-loft and steps; a curious stone pulpit, enriched with tracery; a handsome altar-piece; and a library, in which are many old and valuable books. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans, and a Roman Catholic chapel at Follaton. A grammar school was founded in 1554, and endowed in 1658 with lands now worth £70 a year by Sir John Maynard, trustee of Elizeus Hele, who left considerable property for charitable purposes. A charity school is endowed with about £40 per annum, and a diocesan commercial school has been formed. There was formerly a lazaret, the remains of which were incorporated in an edifice fitted up in 1832 for the reception of cholera patients, and now inhabited by some poor people. The union of Totnes comprises 28 parishes or places, containing a population of 34,126. Of Totnes Castle little remains except the embattled walls of a circular keep, occupying the summit of a lofty mound at the western extremity of the town, and commanding a delightful prospect, in which the windings of the Dart are prominently conspicuous: near them is the ruin of a gateway, through which the ancient town was entered on the north. Several religious foundations are mentioned as formerly existing at or near Totnes, the principal of which, endowed by Judhel de Totneis, was of the Benedictine order, dedicated to St. Mary, and formed an appendage to an abbey at Angiers; the site is occupied by a dwelling-house called the Priory. There are some remains of an ancient chapel; and Leland mentions a Roman fosse-way, commencing in the vicinity. Crystallised rhomboidal carbonate of lime has been found on grey limestone in the Peto quarry, about three miles west of the town, north of the Plymouth road. Dr. Philip Furneaux, a nonconformist divine; Benjamin Kennicott, a learned biblical critic, who was in early life master of the charity school; and Edward Lye, a celebrated lexicographer, were natives of Totnes.

TOTON, a hamlet, in the parish of ATTENBOROUGH, union of SHARDLOW, S. division of the wapentake of BROXTOW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Nottingham; containing 140 inhabitants.

TOTTENHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of EDMONTON, county of MIDDLESEX, 4 miles (N. by E.) from London; containing 8584 inhabitants. This place, written in Domesday book *Toteham*, and now sometimes called Tottenham High Cross, is a genteel village, consisting chiefly of one long street formed by houses irregularly arranged, on the road from London to Cambridge. It is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water from several fountains produced by boring. The immediate vicinity is adorned with numerous villas. Near Tottenham Green, a cross has stood for a long period: the present structure, superseding the original one of wood, is an octagonal brick column, erected in 1600 by Dean Wood, and repaired and decorated with various new architectural features, in 1809, by subscription. At the entrance of Page Green, on the east side of the high road, is a remarkable circular clump of elm-trees called the *Seven Sisters*, in the centre of which was formerly a walnut-tree, that, according to tradition, never increased in size, though it continued annually to bear leaves: these trees appear to have been at their full growth in 1631, but no authentic account of their being planted is extant. Within a short distance from the road is *Bruce Castle*, a mansion built in the seventeenth century, on the site of a castellated edifice erected in the reign of Henry VIII., and honoured in the year 1516 with the presence of that monarch, who came hither to meet his sister, Margaret, Queen of Scots. In 1578, Elizabeth also visited it. A still more ancient structure on the same site was the residence and property of Robert de Bruce, father of Robert, King of Scotland. The present building has been converted into a school, and a detached brick tower, which covers a deep well, is the only vestige of the castle built in the reign of Henry. In the parish is a well of water similar in its properties to that at Cheltenham; also a spring called *Lady's Well*, of reputed efficacy for disorders in the eyes, and of which the water, it is said, never freezes. There are extensive flour and oil mills, the former established time immemorially, a pottery for coarse brown ware, and a brewery; and near the entrance of the village, on an ancient stream now called the Moselle, are the works of the London Caoutchouc Company, for the manufacture of India-rubber solution, and for making tie-bands, ropes, cables, webs, and various other articles to which the use of India-rubber has been appropriated. The navigable river Lea passes by the parish, and the Eastern Counties railway has a station here. The parish comprises 4402 acres, of which 90 are common or waste.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London: the great tithes have been commuted for £863, and the small for £800; the appropriate glebe consists of 90 acres, and the vicarial of nine. The church stands about a quarter of a mile west of the high road, and is in the later English style, with a square embattled and ivy-mantled tower: on the summit was a lofty wooden cross (whence, according to some, the adjunct to the name of the village), which was destroyed during the civil war. On the south side of the church is a large brick porch, erected prior to 1500. At the east end of the north aisle is a vestry of circular form surmounted by a dome, erected in 1696 by Lord Henry Coleraine, and repaired in 1790, underneath



which is the family vault. The east window, divided into eight compartments, and containing representations of the Evangelists and some of the Prophets in fine old painted glass, was given to the parish in 1807, by J. Eardley Wilmot, Esq.; the font is of great antiquity, and many old monuments adorn the interior, of which one in white marble, to the family of Sir Robert Barkham, is worthy of especial notice. The building was repaired in 1816, at an expense of £3000. A district church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, in the later English style, with turrets at each angle, and pinnacles over the aisles, was erected in 1829 on Tottenham Green, by aid of the Parliamentary Commissioners and by subscription: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £309; patron, the Vicar. A church was consecrated at Wood-Green in October 1844; it is in the early English style, and has accommodation for 200 persons. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics.

The grammar school, founded by means of a bequest from Nicholas Reynardson, alderman of London, in 1685, was endowed in the following year by Sarah, Duchess Dowager of Somerset, with £250 for enlarging the buildings, and £1100 for extending the benefits of the institution. Almshouses for four men and four women were endowed about 1600, with a small rent-charge, by Balthasar Sanches, pastry-cook to Philip of Spain (with whom he came over to this country), and the first who exercised that trade in London. An almshouse for six men and six women, with a chapel in the centre, was endowed with £2000 by Nicholas Reynardson. The Fishmongers' and Poulterers' almshouses, Wood-Green, were commenced in June 1847, Lord Morpeth laying the first stone. Some almshouses on the high road are occupied by four women, chosen by the parishioners; and there is a savings' bank in the parish, one of the first established in England.

TOTTENHILL (*St. BOTOLPH*), a parish, in the union of DOWNHAM, hundred of CLACKCLOSE, W. division of NORFOLK, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Downham; containing 426 inhabitants. It comprises 1463 acres, tithe-free; about 10 of which are woodland. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £62; patron, the Bishop of Ely. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, and a richly-decorated Norman doorway on the south. The poor have 16 acres of land, let for £50 per annum; and two small commons.

TOTTERIDGE (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of BARNET, hundred of BROADWATER, though locally in the hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of ST. ALBAN'S, county of HERTFORD, 2 miles (S. by W.) from Barnet; containing 469 inhabitants. The parish is on the border of Middlesex, and comprises 1591*a.* 3*r.* 33*p.*, most of which is grass-land; 39 acres are common or waste. The living is annexed to the rectory of Bishop's-Hatfield: the tithes have been commuted for £345, and the glebe contains 7 acres. The church, which was rebuilt in 1798, has a latticed square tower, with a spire. There is a place of worship for Independents.

TOTTERNHOE (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of LUTON, hundred of MANSHEAD, county of BEDFORD, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Dunstable; containing 656 inhabitants. It comprises 1775 acres, of which 321 are common or waste. The living is a discharged vicarage,

valued in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Trustees of the Earl of Bridgewater, to whom, with Trinity College, Cambridge, the impropriation belongs. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £133, those of the college for £135, those of the trustees for £300, and those of the incumbent of Eaton-Bray for £15; the vicar has a glebe of 6 acres, and the minister of Eaton-Bray one of 4 acres. On the north side of the church passes the Roman Ikeneld-street, skirting the downs, upon which are the remains of Totternhoe Castle, overhanging the village of Stanbridge; the keep-mount is lofty, and encompassed by a circular fosse within another that is square, the latter inclosing the entire breadth of the ridge. Near this fortification is an ancient quadrangular camp; and eastward are extensive quarries of freestone and limestone, below which, at a great depth, is a bed of clay.

TOTTINGTON (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WAYLAND, W. division of NORFOLK,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. S. W.) from Watton; containing 340 inhabitants. It comprises 2206 acres, including 150 of plantations; the soil is light and sandy, and liable to be drifted by the wind. The river Wissey rises here. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 14. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £89; patrons and improPRIATORS, the Trustees of Chigwell free schools. The church is chiefly in the decorated and later English styles, with a square embattled tower; the nave is separated from the chancel by a beautifully carved screen, and the seats, which are open, are elaborately worked. At the inclosure in the year 1774, 60 acres were allotted to the poor.

TOTTINGTON HIGHER-END, a township, in the parish of BURY, union of HASLINGDEN, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 5 miles (N.) from Bury, on the road to Haslingden and Burnley; containing 3446 inhabitants. The township is bounded on the west by the river Irwell, which separates it from the township of Tottington Lower-End. It comprises 3686 acres, of which 794 are uninclosed; and includes the chapelry of Edenfield, *which see*.

TOTTINGTON LOWER-END, a township, in the parish and union of BURY, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from Bury; containing 9929 inhabitants, of whom 5445 are in the Upper division. The royal manor of Tottington was the successive possession of the houses of Lincoln and Lancaster. It was given to General Monk, Duke of Albemarle, for his services in restoring the Stuarts to the throne; and afterwards passed to the family of the Duke of Buccleuch, in which the Albemarle estates vested. The lords of the manor had anciently the power of imprisoning and executing criminals; and near the court-house is an eminence still called Gallows-hill. The township comprises 5038 acres, whereof 749 are moorland; and extends seven miles from north to south: the surface in the higher parts is mountainous and wild; the soil in the valleys is good, and the air pure and salubrious. Several small mines of coal suitable for steam-engines are in operation, and some stone-quarries are also wrought. There are several extensive establishments connected with the cotton manufacture: among them are, the Calico Print Works, built in 1812, on the site of an ancient royal corn-mill, employing 400 hands, the property of Joshua Knowles, Esq., of Stomer-Hill House, a magistrate of the county; the Kirk-Lees print-



works, belonging to Messrs. Hall and Gorton; the print-works of Mr. William Sudron; and the Leemans-Hill works. A fair is held on October 12th, for horned-cattle, horses, and pigs. The East-Lancashire railway runs on the east side of the township, passing through a large tunnel to Nuttall Mill, belonging to Messrs. Grant. The Roman Watling-street forms the boundary on the west side.

A part of the township has been formed into an ecclesiastical district, of which the boundary on the north is Holcombe Brook, on the south the township of Elton, and on the west Bradshaw and Quarlton: the population included within it is about 4000. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector of Bury; net income, £150, with a house. The church, dedicated to St. Ann, was built in 1799, and is a neat stone structure, with a bell-tower, and having a gallery and organ. The tithes of the township have been commuted for £62. 5., divided between the rectors of Bury and Prestwich. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Thomas Nuttall in 1715 built a school and endowed it with £3 per annum, which endowment was increased with £9 per annum by Peter Barron in 1773. The Rev. Dr. Wood, Dean of Ely, and principal of St. John's College, Cambridge, a distinguished mathematician, was a native of Lower Tottington.—See HOLCOMBE and RAMSBOTTOM.

TOULSTON, a township, in the parish of NEWTON-KYME, Upper division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, W. riding of YORK,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. by N.) from Tadcaster; containing 74 inhabitants.

TOWCESTER (*St. LAWRENCE*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Towcester, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by S.) from Northampton, and 60 (N. W.) from London; containing 2749 inhabitants. This place, which in Domesday book is written *Tovecestre*, "a city, or fortified spot, on the river Tove," is considered to have been a Roman station, from the discovery of numerous coins on an artificial mount north-eastward of the town, called Berrymont Hill, and in many of the gardens and homesteads. On the north-west side are some remains of a fosse, and the ruins of a tower supposed to be Saxon. The Watling-street passed along the site of the town, and some antiquaries have thought that the station of *Lactodorum* should be placed here, in preference to Stony-Stratford. During the Saxon era, the town appears to have been well defended, and to have offered a protracted and effectual resistance to the Danes: about the year 921, a mandate was issued by Edward for rebuilding and fortifying it, and it was surrounded by a stone wall, of which some vestiges are yet discernible. In the reign of Henry VI., a college and chantry were founded here by William Sponne, Archdeacon of Norfolk, the revenue of which at the Dissolution was valued at £19. 6. 8. per annum.

The town stands on the river Tove, and consists principally of one long street, composed of well-built houses, and paved under the direction of the trustees of Archdeacon Sponne, who devised the Tabart inn, and certain lands producing about £150 per annum, for that purpose. The inhabitants are well supplied with water. The manufactures comprise bobbin-lace, boots, and shoes; and some advantages were formerly derived from the situation of the town on the great Holyhead road,

which was traversed daily by as many as forty public coaches previously to the establishment of railways: this road is now, however, nearly deserted, and not more than one or two stages pass through. The Blisworth station of the London and Birmingham railway is distant about four miles. The market is on Tuesday: fairs are held on Shrove-Tuesday, May 12th, and October 29th, for cattle; and on October 10th is a statute-fair for hiring servants. The powers of the county debt-court of Towcester, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Towcester, and part of that of Potters-Pury. A manorial court takes place at Michaelmas, at which constables are chosen. The parish, including the hamlets of Caldicott, Handley, and Wood-Burcott, comprises 3368*a.* 1*r.* 13*p.* The surface of the country is gently undulated; the soil for the most part a heavy loam, resting, near the town, on gravel: oolite is found in beds of considerable size. The scenery is pleasing, and enriched with stately trees and fertile meadows on the banks of the Tove, the view being bounded on the south-west by Whittlebury Forest, a few miles distant.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage; net income, £250, with a glebe-house; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Lichfield: the tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1762. The church is a very handsome structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, north and south aisles, and south porch, with a tower; the chancel is in the decorated style, the nave in the early English. To one of the pillars are attached two small Norman columns. The outer walls and the windows are of the later English style: the present tower, which is very massive, and contains six bells, was built in the time of Edward IV. In the church is a monument of Archdeacon Sponne, who held the living. Among the earlier incumbents was Pope Boniface VIII., at the time of his promotion to the pontificate, in 1294. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. The grammar school was founded in 1552, by the trustees of Sponne's charity, who, on the dissolution of the college and chantry, purchased and converted them to this use; the income is £57. Three almshouses were founded and endowed in 1695, by Thomas Bickerstaff and others; and there are a few other bequests. The poor-law union of Towcester comprises 23 parishes or places, containing a population of 12,537. In the vicinity is a petrifying spring. Sir Richard Empson, proprietor of the manor, and a celebrated lawyer, who was promoted to the chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster in the time of Henry VII., and beheaded on Tower-hill in the succeeding reign, in the year 1509, was the son of a sieve-maker in this town. Near the Tove, north of the town, anciently stood an hospital for lepers.

TOWEDNACK (*St. TWINNOCK*), a parish, in the union of PENZANCE, W. division of the hundred of PENWITH and of the county of CORNWALL, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from St. Ives; containing 967 inhabitants. It comprises 2800 acres, of which 1060 are common or waste land. The mine called Wheal Durla is situated here; and in various parts are vast rocks of fine granite. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Uny-Lelant: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £118, and the vicarial for £150. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.



**TOWER-HAMLETS**, one of the newly-enfranchised metropolitan boroughs; comprising the Liberty of the Tower, and the Tower division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE; and forming the eastern part of the suburbs. The borough includes an area of 3954 acres, and is bounded on the east by the river Lea. It returns two members to parliament; the number of voters is 13,551, and the chief bailiffs of the liberty are the returning officers.—See LONDON, BETHNAL-GREEN, HACKNEY, SHOREDITCH, &c.

**TOWERSEY** (*St. CATHERINE*), a parish, in the union of THAME, hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. S. E.) from Thame; containing 413 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the gift of the Slater family, lately separated from the living of Thame. The tithes were commuted for land, corn-rents, and money payments in 1822.

**TOWNGREEN**, a township, in the parish of WYMONDHAM, incorporation and hundred of FOREHOE, E. division of NORFOLK; containing 808 inhabitants.

**TOWNSTALL**, DEVON.—See DARTMOUTH.

**TOWTHORPE**, a township, in the parish of WHARHAM-PERCY, union of DRIFFIELD, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK, 9 miles (W. N. W.) from Driffeld; containing 50 inhabitants. This place is said to have formerly had a village that was destroyed by fire, and to have been the seat of the ancient family of Ugh-tred. It comprises by computation about 1790 acres of land, set out in two farms.

**TOWTHORPE**, a township, in the union of YORK, partly in the parish of STRENSALL, and partly in that of HUNTINGTON, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK, 5 miles (N. by E.) from York; containing, in the latter portion, 67 inhabitants. It is situated on the Foss, and comprises 1050 acres; the village is on the east side of the river, a short distance from its bank.

**TOWTON**, a township, in the parish of SAXTON, Upper division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, W. riding of YORK, 3 miles (S.) from Tadcaster; containing 146 inhabitants. This is memorable as the scene of the celebrated engagement between the forces of the Yorkists and Lancastrians, which took place on Towton field, on Palm-Sunday, 1461, and is one of the most important battles in the annals of that calamitous period of intestine war. It lasted from nine in the morning till seven in the evening, and ended in the defeat of the latter. In this sanguinary conflict, it is recorded, 110,000 Englishmen were engaged, of whom 36,776 were slain. The township comprises nearly 1400 acres, chiefly the property of Lord Hawke, who is lord of the manor; the lands are fertile, and in good cultivation. Towton Hall, an ancient mansion, was repaired and beautified about the year 1790.

**TOXTETH-PARK**, an extra-parochial district, in the union and hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of LANCASHIRE; forming the south or south-eastern suburb of the town of Liverpool; and containing in 1841, 41,295 inhabitants, and in 1846, an estimated population of 59,185. Toxteth is called in Domesday book *Stochestede*, which orthography preserves the obvious etymology *Tochtath*, "the woody place." It was successively occupied by Saxon proprietors named Bernulf and Stainulf, and was among the territories granted by Roger de Poitou to his castellan at Liverpool, the ancestor of the Molyneux family. In the reign

of Edward I. Toxteth was held by the crown, and soon afterwards by the earls of Lancaster. In the 22nd of Edward III., Sir Thomas Stanley, who became chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, was appointed keeper of the Park; and in the 20th of Henry VIII., Sir Thomas Butler was invested with the office of chief forester, for life. The Park, as parcel of the duchy, was granted in 1593 to Henry, Earl of Derby, on whose death it reverted to the crown, which had not yet parted with the full possession. In the 2nd of James I.'s reign, Toxteth, then well wooded, was disforested, and about the same time was granted to Ralph Willey and Thomas Dodd, citizens of London, who immediately afterwards conveyed it to Richard Molyneux. This personage was created a baronet in 1611, and his family was subsequently raised to the peerage, obtaining the title of Viscount Molyneux in the year 1628, and that of Earl of Sefton in 1771.

No place in the suburbs of Liverpool has advanced so rapidly within the last few years, as this township. So recently as 1770 it was entirely composed of farms: about one-third is now covered with buildings and formed into streets, while another third is occupied with ornamental grounds, and studded with the villas and mansions of Liverpool merchants; the remaining third is chiefly pasture land, and the whole is remarkable for the purity of its air. The township comprises 2400 acres, and includes that part of Liverpool called Harrington: this portion of the estate was sold for building by the Molyneux family, by whom other portions also have been disposed of. The extreme southern part of the Dock accommodation of Liverpool; some large saw-mills; and other works, are included in Toxteth, but will be found described under the head of Liverpool.

The PRINCE'S PARK, in Toxteth (the public park of Liverpool), is a great ornament to the district, for which the inhabitants are indebted to the philanthropy of Richard Vaughan Yates, Esq. That gentleman, desirous of forming a park that should be adapted both as a site for mansions for the wealthier inhabitants, and as a place of recreation for the public, purchased a tract of land for the purpose from the Earl of Sefton. About one-half of the hundred acres so obtained was set apart for ornament, and the remainder, around it, was laid out in building lots for villas and terraces, in such a way as that one house should not intercept the view of another; the sites commanding beautiful prospects of the Mersey, with the Cheshire shore and the hills beyond, and having the park with its rising plantations as a foreground. The terraces and villas, also, according to the plan, are to have gardens, adding to the beauty of the whole. A large piece of water has been formed in the centre, with two ornamental islands in it. On one side of this is a spacious garden, reserved, for the most part, for the inhabitants of the houses in the park, who have thus the advantage of retired walks. It is elegantly arranged, containing a choice collection of shrubs, pines, and scarce plants, each labelled with its name, so as to assist visitors in the study of botany; and the garden is on a sufficiently large scale to allow of considerable beds being occupied with the same flower. Privileged persons may also sail upon the lake, boats being provided on the spot. The ground on the other side of the water, which, with the drives, is open to the public, commands a view of the garden, and is disposed with equal taste.



The Park was laid out under the directions of Mr. Paxton, of Chatsworth; Mr. Pennethorne, surveyor of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests; and Mr. John Stewart and Messrs. A. and G. Williams, architects, of Liverpool. It was completed in about three years, and the total cost was about £73,000, the price of the land being about two-thirds of the amount: the Earl of Sefton, when he sold the land, contributed £1000 towards the formation of the park. As one means of diminishing the expense to the proprietor, many of his friends and of the Liverpool public formed a tontine club, who bought from him land to the amount of five thousand guineas, on which they have erected a terrace of excellent houses. This terrace commands a remarkably fine view, and enjoys the advantages of both town and country, in a manner similar to the terraces in the Regent's Park, in London. Other individuals have taken lots of land; and when the additional buildings are completed, all appearance of the town will be shut out. The remaining ground, it is likely, will ere long attract purchasers.

Toxteth is supposed to have formerly been included in the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill. The following churches are in the extra-parochial district. *St. James's* church, in Parliament-street, and nearly adjoining *St. James's* cemetery in Liverpool, was erected in 1774, and has a neat painted window, inserted in 1847. Attached to it is a district containing a population of 20,000: the living is in the patronage of the Rector of Walton; net income, about £200. *St. Michael's* church, built in 1816, at a cost of £8000, is a handsome structure in the early English style, with a tower and pinnacles; the pinnacles, together with the pillars, the tracery, and the arch ribs of the roof, are of cast iron: the interior is very chaste. In this church was erected in 1826, by Holden, the astronomer, a marble tablet to the memory of the illustrious Jeremiah Horrox, who was the first to predict and observe the transit of Venus over the sun's disc, Nov. 24th, 1639. Horrox was born in Toxteth-Park, and died in 1641, aged only 22 years. The living is in the patronage of Trustees; net income, £200. *St. John the Baptist's* church, Park Place, was built in 1832, at a cost of £6000, and is a cruciform structure with a square tower surmounted by a spire. A defined district is assigned to it, having a population of 10,000: the living is in the gift of John Shaw Leigh, Esq. *St. Clement's*, Windsor, was built in 1841, at a cost of £3400, and is in the early English style; with a population of 5000 in its district: the living is in the patronage of Trustees. *St. Thomas-in-the-Fields*, erected in 1840 by Sir John Gladstone, Bart., the present patron, at a cost of £7000, is also in the early English style, with a square tower surmounted by a tower of octangular shape, with pinnacles: net income of the living, £250. *St. Paul's*, Prince's Park, was built in 1847-8, at a cost of £8000, and is a noble structure, from the designs of Arthur Hill Holme, Esq.; it is in the later English style, with a tower surmounted by a spire rising 150 feet: the living is in the gift of Trustees. *St. Matthew's*, in Hill-street, of which the first stone was laid by the Earl of Sefton March 21st, 1848, was erected from designs by John Hay, Esq.; it is in the middle-pointed style, with a tower and spire 147 feet high, and is intended to accommodate 1300 persons. The livings of these churches are all perpetual curacies.

Dingle Chapel, originally episcopal, was rebuilt in 1774 as a Presbyterian place of worship, and was enlarged in 1842: there is a small endowment for the minister. The Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, Methodists of the New Connexion, Welsh Methodists and Baptists, and other dissenters, have also places of worship, chiefly at Harrington. *St. Patrick's* Roman Catholic chapel, a handsome building, was erected in 1797, at a cost of £10,000: over the altar is a painting of the Crucifixion, by De Keyser, valued at five hundred guineas. To all the churches are attached excellent schools: the schools at the end of Grafton-street, which are in the early English style, cost more than £2300, and were completed in 1846.

TOYNTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, E. division of the soke of BOLINGBROKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (S.) from Spilsby; containing 483 inhabitants, and comprising 3120 acres. The living is a discharged perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £5. 11. 3.; net income, £243; patron and impropiator, Lord Willoughby de Eresby. The tithes of Toynton All Saints and *St. Peter* were commuted for land and a money payment in 1773. Here is a small Wesleyan place of worship.

TOYNTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, E. division of the soke of BOLINGBROKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. by E.) from Spilsby; containing 439 inhabitants. It comprises 1762 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 0. 2.; net income, £199; patron, Lord Willoughby de Eresby. The Wesleyans have a small place of worship here.

TOYNTON, HIGH (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union and soke of HORNCastle, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 1 mile (E.) from Horn-castle; containing 199 inhabitants. It comprises 1037*a.* 1*r.* 38*p.*, about two-thirds of which are arable, and the rest pasture; the soil is loamy, and the subsoil a white clay. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Carlisle: the tithes were commuted for land in 1768. The church, which is a very plain structure, was built in 1772. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

TOYNTON, LOW (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union and soke of HORNCastle, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N.E.) from Horn-castle; containing 129 inhabitants. It comprises 1100 acres, two-thirds of which are arable, and the rest pasture; the soil is light, and the subsoil a white clay. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 1. 8.; income, £332; patron, Lord Willoughby de Eresby: the tithes were commuted for land in 1772. The church, rebuilt in 1811, contains about 50 sittings: the font is curiously sculptured.

TRAFFORD, BRIDGE, a township, in the parish of PLEMONSTALL, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Second division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.E. by N.) from Chester; containing 63 inhabitants. It comprises 397 acres, of which 9 are road and waste; the soil is clay. The tithes have been commuted for £46.

TRAFFORD, MICKLE, a township, in the parish of PLEMONSTALL, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.E.) from Chester;



containing 334 inhabitants. The area of the township is 1143 acres, including 33 road and waste; the prevailing soil is clay. A rent-charge of £128 has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes, and there is a glebe of  $23\frac{3}{4}$  acres.

TRAFFORD, WIMBOLDS, a township, in the parish of THORNTON, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Second division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 6 miles (N. E. by N.) from Chester; containing 116 inhabitants; and comprising 517 acres, partly a sand and partly a clay soil. The tithes have been commuted for £63. 11.

TRANMERE, a township and ecclesiastical district, in the parish of BEBINGTON, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of WIRRALL, S. division of the county of CHESTER; containing, in 1841, 2554, and in 1848 about 6000, inhabitants. This place lies between the town of Birkenhead on the north, from which it is distant about a mile, and the village of Rock-Ferry on the south; it has the Mersey on the east, and is backed by commanding hills forming an agreeable slope to the river from the west. Its picturesque situation admirably adapts it for building, and much of the land has within the last few years been sold for the purpose at very high prices, varying from 5s. to 15s. and even 20s. per square yard. Several hundred houses have been erected, averaging from £20 to £50 and £100 per annum, with a great number of smaller houses for mechanics and labourers: the rental assessments have increased from £11,027, in 1841, to £18,000 in 1846. Tranmere, like Birkenhead, is becoming of considerable importance, and is now principally the residence of merchants and others whose business lies in Liverpool. A large tract called Clifton Park, at the north end of Holt Hill, has been laid out for building, and is already nearly covered with villas and mansions of the first class, having pleasant drives and lodge entrances; on another plot of ground, at the south end of the hill, called Dacre Park, many residences have also been built, and no doubt in a few years the whole site and the adjacent parts will be similarly occupied. Throughout the township, abundance of good stone of a light-red colour and very durable is to be found, and some of the quarries are now worked to considerable advantage: brick clay also is very abundant.

The township comprises about 1200 acres. The river Mersey from Birkenhead to Rock-Ferry, called the Sloin or Sloyne, is very deep, and affords excellent anchorage for first-class vessels: the Lazzerets lie a little below. There is an ancient ferry; and docks are contemplated. It is said by merchants and shippers that the new docks ought to have been constructed in the bay of Tranmere instead of at Birkenhead, owing to the great depth of water in the Sloin, and to its being so completely backed by the hills, which would afford admirable shelter for the shipping. A bill was in 1846 introduced into parliament for the general improvement of the township, but owing to some opposition it was withdrawn after a considerable expense had been incurred, which fell on the promoters of the measure. The land to the south is principally the property of George Orred and George Chamlain, Esqrs., and northward of various persons, among whom are Mr. Sharp, Miss Thompson, and Mr. Rampling. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector of Bebington; net income, £150.

The church, dedicated to St. Catherine, was built in 1831, at a cost of £2700; it is of plain exterior, with a tower, but the interior is very neat, has a gallery, and contains a fine painting of the Resurrection, by Le Brun, presented by T. Warrington, Esq. Another church is in contemplation, on land given by Mr. Orred. There are three places of worship for dissenters; also a school in connexion with the Church; a clothing club; and other charities.

TRANWELL, with HIGH CHURCH, a township, in the parish and union of MORPETH, W. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Morpeth; containing 55 inhabitants. This place formed part of the barony of Merlay, and was a member of the manor of Morpeth. Among its various proprietors have been the families of Somerville, Thornton, Mitford, and Greystock, from which last the property has descended to the Earl of Carlisle, its present owner. The township comprises about 1064 acres, of which 646 are arable, 254 meadow and pasture, and the remainder woodland and plantations; the soil in the northern part is a rich loam, producing favourable crops, and in the south a stiff barren clay. The parish church and rectory-house are both situated in the township. The tithes have been commuted for £147.

TRAWDEN, or TRAWDEN-FOREST, a township, in the parochial chapelry of COLNE, parish of WHALLEY, union of BURNLEY, Higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of LANCASHIRE,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (S. E.) from Colne; containing 2900 inhabitants, and comprising 6400 acres. This place, anciently called *Trawden* ("the hollow valley") and *Troghden Chase*, stretches from near Colne to the foot of Boulsworth Hill, which is 1689 feet above the level of the sea. It anciently consisted of five vaccaries, which in the reign of Henry VII. were reduced to three, Berdshaie-Booth, Over and Nether Wycoller, and Wynewall: the first is now obsolete. The district, like other forests in the kingdom, was rejected as of little value, at the time of the original distribution of land, the face of the country being wild and mountainous. The population consists principally of small farmers and of hand-loom weavers; there is also a cotton-factory, but not many hands are employed in it. The entire township, with the exception of the village of Wynewall, was constituted an ecclesiastical district in August 1845, under the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37; and on the consecration of a church in July 1846, the district, conformably with the provisions of that act, became an ecclesiastical parish. The edifice is dedicated to St. Mary, is in the early English style with a tower, accommodates 500 persons, and cost about £1200: the site was given by James Foulds, Esq., of Trawden House. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop of Manchester, alternately; net income, £150, besides fees, &c. A national school-house, built in 1840, was licensed, previously to the erection of the church, for the performance of divine worship. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and the Society of Friends; and schools, supported by subscription.

TRAYFORD, county SUSSEX.—See TREYFORD.

TREALE, with ROSEACRE and WHARLES, a township, in the parish of KIRKHAM, union of the FYLDE, hundred of AMOUDERNES, N. division of the county of LANCASTER,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (N. E.) from Kirkham; con-



taining 709 inhabitants. In Domesday book *Treueles* is accounted to contain two carucates of land. This and other places were in the possession of the Countess of Ormonde, 25th Edward III. The ninth Earl of Derby in 1673 married Elizabeth Butler, first daughter of Thomas, Lord Ossory, and thus acquired the greater part of this district, which is subject to the manor of Weeton. The township comprises 4015 acres, of which 53 are common or waste. The Lancaster canal passes on the east. Roseacre lies about two miles north from the village of Treales; and the hamlet of Wharles separates those two places. The pasture and arable land are in equal portions. The tithes have been commuted for £572 payable to the Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, Oxford, and £232. 13. 4. to the vicar. A school, now conducted on the national plan, was established in 1814, from the surplus funds of an estate bequeathed in 1725 for charitable purposes.

TREBOROUGH (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of WILLITON, hundred of CARHAMPTON, W. division of SOMERSET, 6 miles (S. by E.) from Dunster; containing 138 inhabitants. This place, which belonged in ancient times to Cleeve Abbey, supplied that institution with fuel, and the prior had a residence here. The parish comprises 1798 acres, of which 376 are common or waste land. Limestone is procured, and there are extensive quarries of slate of very good quality. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 5.; net income, £137 per annum; patron, Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart.: the glebe contains 31 acres. In the churchyard is a fine cross.

TREBODIER, a township, in the parish of BETTUS, union of KNIGHTON, hundred of PURSLOW, S. division of the county of SALOP; containing 139 inhabitants. It comprises 1894 acres, of which about 1150 are common or waste land.

TRECILLA, a township, in the parish of LLANGARRAN, poor-law union of ROSS, Lower division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD; containing 156 inhabitants.

TREDEGAR, a market-town, in the township of USHLAWRCOED, parish and division of BEDWELTY, union of ABERGAVENNY, hundred of WENTLLOOG, county of MONMOUTH, 12 miles (W. by S.) from Abergavenny; containing nearly 8000 inhabitants. This place, which, previously to the year 1800, contained only three houses, has since that period rapidly increased in importance, and is now a flourishing market-town. It is indebted for its prosperity to the persevering efforts of Messrs. Samuel Homfray, R. Fothergill, W. Thompson, W. Foreman, and the Rev. Matthew Monkhouse, who, appreciating its advantageous situation in a district abounding with coal and ironstone, established some extensive iron-works, which have been progressively enlarged and improved. Coal of excellent quality is obtained on the spot. The mines of ironstone are vast, and appear, from scoria frequently found on the hillsides, to have been worked at an early period. Limestone is found in the adjoining parish of Llangynidr, in the county of Brecon. A tramroad was constructed from the works in 1802, leading down the valley of Sirhowy to Newport, a distance of twenty-four miles; and at Risca this line is joined by several other tramroads, and is conducted across the valley and the river by a viaduct of thirty-two arches, nearly a mile and a

quarter in length, from which the tramroad is continued in a direction parallel with a canal for some distance. On the line are locomotive steam-engines belonging to the Ebbw Vale Company, who in 1832 carried a tunnel through the centre of the Manmoel mountain, nearly two miles in length, joining their works to those of Tredegar and Sirhowy. Connected with the district are the following iron-works, with their respective populations:—Tredegar, 7324; Sirhowy, and part of Beaufort, 2221; Ebbw Vale, 2300; Victoria, 1979; and Rumney, 5582. An excellent turnpike-road, adjoining the tramroad, has been constructed from Tredegar to Newport; and the mail-road from Merthyr to Abergavenny, intersecting a singularly wild and romantic tract of country, passes close to the town.

The town is situated on the west bank of the Sirhowy river, and comprises a square, from which diverge four principal streets; a long and wide street leading to the Sirhowy works; several smaller streets, and some detached houses. The whole is on land belonging to the Tredegar Iron Company, by whom it was arranged and the buildings were erected, and who, under the direction of Samuel Homfray, Esq., of Bedwelty House, the resident proprietor, built a very handsome town-hall, market-house, shambles, and slaughter-houses, in 1833. The market, on Saturday, is well supplied with provisions and necessaries of all kinds; and fairs are held on the 19th of April, September 23rd, and November 18th. The powers of the county debt-court of Tredegar, established in 1847, extend over the parishes of Bedwelty and Aberystwith. The parochial church is eight miles distant; but a church has been built in the town, towards the erection of which the Parliamentary Commissioners granted £1000, the Incorporated Society £450, and upwards of £600 was subscribed by private individuals: it contains 1020 sittings, half of which are free. The living is in the gift of the Incumbent of Bedwelty. There are places of worship for English and Welsh Baptists, Independents, and English and Welsh Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodists.

TREDINGTON (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union, and Lower division of the hundred, of TEWKESBURY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Tewkesbury; containing 163 inhabitants. It is situated on the Swilgate rivulet, and comprises 900 acres, of which the surface is level, and the soil a stiff clay. The Birmingham and Bristol railway runs through the eastern part of the parish. The living was formerly reputed a vicarage, and belonged to the priory of Llanthony: it is now a perpetual curacy; gross income, £54; patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol; impropiator, the Vicar of Tewkesbury. The church is a small structure, erected in the middle of the 12th century, and having a wooden tower: the nave is separated from the chancel by a low semicircular arch with exquisitely chiselled ornaments. In the tympanum of a semicircular arch over the north door, is a very ancient relievo-carving representing three figures, the central one seated, and holding a pastoral crook in the left hand; on either side is a kneeling figure holding a book. The interior of the edifice was renovated and much improved in 1845. In the churchyard is the shaft of an ancient cross, resting on a basis of four steps. Many of the springs here are impregnated with saline particles.



## T R E E

**TREDINGTON** (*St. GREGORY*), a parish, in the union of **SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR**, Upper division of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, Blockley and E. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**, locally in the Kington division of the hundred of **KINGTON**, county of **WARWICK**,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N.) from Shipston; containing 667 inhabitants, of whom 287 are in the township. The parish was divided under an act passed in the 6th of George I., when the townships of Shipston and Tidmington were separated from it; and in 1833 an act was obtained for a further division, by forming into a distinct parish the hamlets of Newbold and Armscott. The present parish includes the hamlets of Blackwell and Darlingscott, and comprises 2564 acres, of which 84 are common or waste: the surface, with some slight exceptions, is flat; the soil partly sandy, and partly a cold clay. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books (for the whole of the ancient parish) at £99. 17. 6.; net income, £539; patrons, the Principal and Fellows of Jesus College, Oxford. The old rectory-house, supposed to have been the remaining part of a religious establishment, or an episcopal palace, has been taken down and rebuilt. The church, situated on the east side of the village, is an ancient stone edifice, with a tower surmounted by a spire, and contains sittings for 400 persons. A school was endowed by Thomas Eden with £12 per annum; and John Jordan, in 1830, bequeathed an annuity of £50 for founding and endowing a free school for the whole of the then parish.

**TREDOUGHAN**, a township, in the parish of **LLANGARRAN**, poor-law union of **ROSS**, Lower division of the hundred of **WORMELOW**, county of **HEREFORD**; containing 511 inhabitants.

**TREDUNNOCK** (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of **NEWPORT**, division of **CAERLEON**, and hundred of **USK**, county of **MONMOUTH**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.) from Usk; containing 156 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 0. 5., and in the gift of Capel Hanbury Leigh, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £180, and the glebe comprises 46 acres. In the church is the monument of a Roman soldier of the Second legion, which was discovered near the foundation of the building.

**TREETON** (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of **ROTHERHAM**, S. division of the wapentake of **STRAFORTH** and **TICKHILL**, W. riding of **YORK**, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Rotherham; containing, with the township of **Brampton-en-le-Morthen**, and part of **Ulley**, 661 inhabitants, of whom 419 are in Treeton township. The parish comprises 3154*a.* 1*r.* 16*p.*, of which two-thirds are arable, 110 acres woodland, and the remainder pasture. About 1290 acres are in the township of Treeton, and the property chiefly of the Duke of Norfolk, who is lord of the manor: a portion of this area, containing 400 acres, detached from the rest of the township, is locally in the parish of **Wales**. The surface is varied, and the scenery in some parts beautifully picturesque. There are quarries of good building-stone, and also of stone used for the Sheffield furnaces. The river **Rother** bounds the parish on the west; and on its banks is a very extensive flour-mill, belonging to Mr. Robert Taylor, which is noticed in the Domesday survey. The Midland railway has a station at Treeton. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12; net income, £674; patron, the Duke of Norfolk. The glebe

## T R E G

comprises about 140 acres. The tithes of Treeton township have been commuted for £372. The church, which is of great antiquity, and the only one in **Hallamshire** noticed in the Domesday survey, contains many old monuments, with the effigy of an armed knight, supposed to represent "Earl Gilbert." At Spa House is a strong chalybeate spring.

**TREGARE** (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the division and hundred of **RAGLAN**, union and county of **MONMOUTH**,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. S. W.) from Monmouth; containing 294 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Monmouth to Abergavenny; the soil is a stiff clay, and the surface is diversified with hills, which command fine and extensive views. Charles I. slept a night at **Llwyn-y-Gare**, an old moated mansion here. The living is annexed to the vicarage of **Dingestow**: there are about 10 acres of glebe. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower, and contains a font curiously sculptured.

**TREGAVETHAN**, a manor and extra-parochial district, in the parish of **KEA**, union of **TRURO**, W. division of the hundred of **POWDER** and of the county of **CORNWALL**; containing 52 inhabitants. The manor comprises 1024 acres, of which 389 are common or waste land. It is situated on the borders of **Kenwyn** parish, and an aisle in that church is appropriated for its population. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £70. 16. 8., and the vicarial for £22. 16. 8.

**TREGONEY CUM ST. JAMES**, a market-town and parish, in the union of **TRURO**, W. division of the hundred of **POWDER** and of the county of **CORNWALL**,  $41\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W.) from Launceston, and 248 (S. W. by W.) from London; containing 995 inhabitants. The original town of Tregoney, situated at the base of the hill on which the present is built, was of very great antiquity, and a place of considerable importance. It was distinguished for its castle, probably erected in the reign of Richard I., the site of which, and of the moat that surrounded it, is still plainly discernible. A priory is supposed by some writers to have existed here, as a cell to the convent of **Merton**, in **Surrey**; but this opinion rests solely, according to Bishop Tanner, on the erroneous mention of the advowson of the priory of Tregoney having been appropriated to the convent of **Merton**, instead of the advowson of the rectory of **St. James** in Tregoney, which was actually so given by the abbot of **De Valle**, in **Normandy**, to whom it previously belonged.

The present town, which has materially lessened in importance since the increase of **Truro**, is pleasantly situated on the road from **St. Austell** to **St. Mawes**, and consists principally of one street. It is watered by the river **Fal**, which was formerly navigable to a mile above the town, for small barges, and over which a neat bridge has been erected. The market is on Saturday, and is well supplied with meat and provisions; fairs are held on **Shrove-Tuesday**, **May 3rd**, **July 25th**, **Sept. 1st**, and **November 6th**. The inhabitants received a charter of incorporation from **James I.** in 1620, by which the government was vested in a mayor, recorder, and eight capital burgesses or aldermen; the mayor and senior aldermen are justices of the peace. The borough first returned members to parliament in the reign of **Edward I.**, and, after having discontinued for many years, in 1559 regained the elective franchise, which it continued



to exercise till by the act for "amending the representation" it was totally disfranchised. The parish comprises about 130 acres, under tillage; the soil is rich, and rests upon marl. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Cuby annexed, valued in the king's books at £10. 4. 2.; net income, £311; patron, J. Gurney, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. James, stood in a meadow, near the site of the original town: it was taken down more than fifty years since. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; also an hospital for decayed housekeepers founded in 1696, by Hugh Boscawen, who endowed it with lands now producing £90 per annum.

TRELEIGH, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish and union of REDRUTH, hundred of PENWITH, W. division of CORNWALL, 2 miles (N. E.) from Redruth; containing about 3000 inhabitants. This district was constituted in December 1845 under the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37. It is three miles in length, and one and a quarter in breadth; is of undulated surface; and much of it waste and barren, being full of the debris of old mines. The Wheal-Mary, North Downs, and Wheal-Rose mines are in the district, and largely employ the population, whose cottages are built on the waste. The Truro and Penzance road bounds the district on the south, and the West Cornwall railway passes through it. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop of Exeter, alternately. There are three places of worship for Dissenters. Near an old well in a field called Chapel field, stood a chapel, of which no vestiges now remain.

TRELLECK (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, chiefly in the union of MONMOUTH, but partly in that of CHEPSTOW, division of TRELLECK, hundred of RAGLAN, county of MONMOUTH; containing 1122 inhabitants, of whom 135 are in the township of Trelleck, 5 miles (S.) from Monmouth. This place derives its name, anciently written *Tre lech*, from three massive upright stones, which, though called by the inhabitants Harold's Stones, are supposed to be Druidical. The parish embraces some very elevated ground, and contains about 5500 acres; the village is on the old road from Monmouth to Chepstow. The scenery is diversified with wildly romantic features. The living is a vicarage, with the living of Penalth annexed, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of the Crown in right of the duchy of Cornwall; net income, £430. The church is in the early English style, and consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a square tower surmounted by a lofty spire. Zacharias Babington, in 1689 and 1691, bequeathed property for maintaining a school and a lectureship; the school, upon the national system, has about £15, and the lecturer receives about £30, per annum. Near the village are several springs strongly impregnated with iron, which mineral, from the cinders of ancient blomerics, appears to have been wrought here at an early period. In the garden of a house in the village is a large tumulus surrounded by a deep fosse, about 450 feet in circumference, supposed by some to be the site of a castle that belonged to the earls of Clare. By others it is thought to be a barrow raised over the bodies of the Britons slain in some battle near the spot, and to have been subsequently occupied by the English, previously to the battle of Craig-y-Dorth, in which Owain Glyndwr defeated the

royal forces and pursued them to the gate of Monmouth.

TRELLECK-GRANGE, a chapelry, in the parish and division of TRELLECK, union of CHEPSTOW, hundred of RAGLAN, county of MONMOUTH, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Chepstow; containing 163 inhabitants. It comprises 1805 acres, the property of the Duke of Beaufort. Stone is quarried for building, and for mending the roads. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £74; patron and impropiator, the Duke: there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 85 acres. The church belonged to Tintern Abbey.

TREMAINE, a parish, in the union of LAUNCESTON, N. division of the hundred of EAST, E. division of CORNWALL,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. N. W.) from Launceston; containing 107 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Egloskerry: the tithes have been commuted for £83. 14.

TRENEGLOS (*St. Werburgh*), a parish, in the union of LAUNCESTON, hundred of LESNEWTH, E. division of CORNWALL,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Camel-ford; containing 192 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2362 acres, of which 700 are common or waste land; the surface is hilly, and the soil light. The living is a vicarage, with that of Warbstow annexed, valued in the king's books at £9. 9. 7., and in the patronage of the Crown in right of the duchy of Cornwall; net income, £187; impropiator, the Earl of St. Germans. The great tithes of Treneglos have been commuted for £63. 15., and the vicarial for £90; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 20 acres. On the moors are several ancient barrows.

TRENT (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of SHERBORNE, hundred of HORETHORNE, E. division of SOMERSET, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Sherborne; containing 505 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 1590 acres, of which 460 are arable, and 943 pasture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £23. 5. 5., and in the gift of Corpus Christi College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £460; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 48 acres. The church, in the later English style, has a tower at the south-east corner, surmounted by an hexagonal spire, and contains 355 sittings. A chapel at Adbeer, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was demolished in the civil war. John Young, in 1678, bequeathed £1000 for the erection and endowment of a free school; the annual income is about £95.

TRENTHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of STONE, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD; containing, with the two chapelries or parishes of Blurton with Lightwood-Forest, and Handford, and the townships of Butters-ton, Clayton-Griffith, and Handchurch, 2567 inhabitants, of whom 655 are in Trentham township, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Newcastle. This place, anciently *Trichingham*, at a very early period of the Saxon era had a small nunnery, of which St. Werburga, sister of Ethelred, King of Mercia, was abbess. She died in 683, and the establishment appears to have subsequently gone to decay; but in the 12th century it was refounded as a priory, for canons of the order of St. Augustine, by the second Earl of Chester; and its possessions were augmented by several of his successors, so that at its dissolution in the reign of Henry VIII., it was valued at £121. 3. 2.



per annum. The revenue arose chiefly from land in the vicinity, which was granted by the king to William, Duke of Suffolk, and which was subsequently purchased, together with the site of the priory, by the Leveson family, whose heiress carried their large possessions to the family of Gower. The parish, which altogether comprises 7236*a.* 1*r.* 3*p.* of land, was lately divided into three distinct and separate parishes, under the 16th section of the act 58th George III. The Trent and Mersey canal passes through the district, and the road from Newcastle to Stone also intersects it. The village is small but handsome, and lies on the east bank of the river Trent, whence the name of the parish.

TRENTHAM HALL, the superb mansion of the Duke of Sutherland, is delightfully situated near the village and the river. It was erected somewhat more than a century ago, after the model of the then Buckingham House, in St. James' Park; but was considerably altered and improved by the first Marquess of Stafford, from the chaste and elegant designs of Holland, who gave new and magnificent features to the whole. The building is constructed chiefly of brick, the front being covered with Egyptian cement, similar to stone; the interior harmonizes with the splendid exterior, and the fine suite of state apartments contain a most valuable collection of paintings, though his grace's picture-gallery is at his town residence. The park comprises 500 acres, with extensive gardens and pleasure-grounds. The river expands within it into a fine lake, whose banks are in some places thickly covered with trees, that hang over the margin of the water, and produce a picturesque effect. Near the eastern side of the mansion is an orangery, close to which the lake is crossed by a handsome iron bridge of one arch 90 feet in span.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy; net income, £113; patron and impropiator, the Duke of Sutherland. The church, which was originally a part of the monastery already mentioned, stands close to the Hall, and is a small edifice accommodating about 450 persons: the tower was taken down about a century since. Besides this church and the churches of Blurton and Handford, is an incumbency at Butterton. Near the high road is a mausoleum erected by the late duke as the family cemetery, a massive pyramidal pile of stone, two stories in height, the upper part having a bell, and surmounted by a cross: in the interior are twenty catacombs on each side, faced with marble, and an apartment for the funeral service. Lady Katharine Leveson in 1670 left £400 for instruction; the interest, £20 yearly, is paid by the duke to a schoolmaster, who teaches all the poor children of the parish at reduced charges. The same lady left £30 per annum towards clothing and maintaining three widows, and £20 a year for apprenticing boys. There are several other charities. Trentham gives the title of Viscount to the Duke of Sutherland.

TRENTISHOE (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of BARNSTAPLE, hundred of BRAUNTON, Braunton and N. divisions of DEVON, 10 miles (E. by N.) from Ilfracombe; containing 132 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the Bristol Channel, and comprises 1300 acres, of which 650 are common or waste. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 8. 4., and has a net income of £118; it is in the patronage of Mrs. A. W. Griffiths. The glebe contains 35 acres. The church is a very small edifice.

TRENT-VALE, an ecclesiastical district, in the township of PENKHULL, parish and union of STOKE-UPON-TRENT, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 2 miles (S. E.) from Newcastle; containing about 800 inhabitants. The district is bounded on the eastern and south-eastern sides by the Trent, and on the western side by the Lyme. It lies on the road from Newcastle to Stone; and the Newcastle canal passes through. The soil is a good stiff clay, and the scenery very picturesque. Bricks, roofing-tiles, and a material for flooring, are made here in great quantities from a peculiar kind of clay, affording employment to about 250 persons. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector of Stoke, with an income of £100 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a cruciform structure in the early English style, built in 1844, at a cost of £1230, on a site given by Thomas Fenton, Esq., of Stoke Lodge: it contains 398 sittings, of which 286 are free. This is the third church erected in the township, the others being at Penkhull and Hartshill. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; and attached to the church is a national school.

TREPRENAL, a township, in the parish of LLANY-MYNECH, hundred of OSWESTRY, N. division of SALOP, 5 miles (S.) from Oswestry; with 21 inhabitants.

TRESCOTT, with PIRTON.—See PIRTON.

TRESHAM, a chapelry, in the parish of HAWKESBURY, union of CHIPPING-SODBURY, Upper division of the hundred of GRUMBALD'S-ASH, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Wotton-under-Edge; containing 296 inhabitants. The tithes were partially commuted for land in 1818.

TRESMEER (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of LAUNCESTON, N. division of the hundred of EAST, E. division of CORNWALL, 7½ miles (W. by N.) from Launceston; containing 182 inhabitants. It comprises 1344 acres, of which 108 are common or waste. The river Ottery separates the parish on the north from that of North Petherwin, and the road from Launceston to Camelford passes through it. Stone is quarried for building, and there are mines of manganese, but not at present worked. A small fair for cattle and sheep is held on the 20th of July. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £85; it is in the patronage of the Crown. The tithes have been commuted for £130. The church was erected about the year 1486, and is now much dilapidated. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

TRESWELL (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of EAST RETFORD, South-Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 5 miles (E. by S.) from East Retford; containing 228 inhabitants. The parish consists of 1721 acres: the soil is a fertile clay, except at the east end, where it joins the Trent marsh and is sandy. The living is a rectory, formerly in two portions, which were united in 1764; the eastern is valued in the king's books at £8. 1. 4., and the western at £9. 15. 8.: net income, £254; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of York. The church is ancient, with a lofty embattled tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

TRETILLA, a township, in the parish of LLANGARRAN, poor-law union of ROSS, Lower division of the



hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD; containing 132 inhabitants.

TRETIRE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Ross, Lower division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W.) from Ross; containing 135 inhabitants, and comprising 1326 acres. The living is a rectory, with the rectory of Michael-Church united, valued in the king's books at £6. 1. 8., and in the gift of Guy's Hospital, London: the tithes of Tretire have been commuted for £259. 12., and there is a parsonage-house, with a glebe of 2 acres.

TREVALGA, a parish, in the union of CAMELFORD, hundred of LESNEWTH, E. division of CORNWALL, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Camelford; containing 184 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north-west by the Bristol Channel, and comprises by admeasurement 1290 acres, of which one-third is pasture, and about 150 acres furze and coarse land; the surface is hilly, and the soil various. There are some quarries of slate. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 6. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £146; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter: the glebe consists of about 20 acres. The church contains 300 sittings.

TREVENA.—See BOSSINEY with TREVENA.

TREVETHAN (*St. Cadocus*), a parish, in the union and division of PONT-Y-POOL, hundred of ABERGAVENNY, county of MONMOUTH; containing, with the market-town of Pont-y-pool, 14,942 inhabitants. It comprises 8212 acres, of which 4095 are common or waste. The Monmouthshire and Brecon canals, and numerous tram-roads, pass through. The inhabitants are employed in the extensive mines of iron and coal with which the neighbourhood abounds; in burning lime; and in the large iron-works at Pont-y-Pool and in its vicinity. The British Mining Company established furnaces at the Varteage, three miles from Pont-y-Pool, and buildings for the overseers and workmen were erected in almost every direction; but these works were lately stopped. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Bishop of Llandaff. The church, a very ancient building, was pulled down in the early part of 1846, and a new edifice forthwith erected. There is a separate incumbency at Pont-y-Pool, and churches have been erected at Aberyschan and Pontnewydd, both which are presented to by the incumbent of Trevethan. Charles Price, in 1826, bequeathed £200, the interest to be appropriated in supplying bread to the poor.

TREVILLE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of DORE, Upper division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Ross; containing 101 inhabitants, and comprising an area of 1560 acres.

TREWARLET, a hamlet, in the parish of LEZANT, union of LAUNCESTON, N. division of the hundred of EAST, E. division of CORNWALL; with 47 inhabitants.

TREWEN (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of LAUNCESTON, N. division of the hundred of EAST, E. division of CORNWALL,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. by S.) from Launceston; containing 221 inhabitants. The living is a joint vicarage with South Petherwin: the great tithes of the parish have been commuted for £67, and the small for £47. Fairs for colts, sheep, and lambs, are held on May 1st and October 10th.

TREWHITT, a township, in the parish and union of ROTHBURY, W. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. divi-

sion of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing 130 inhabitants. High Trewhitt is  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W.) and Low Trewhitt  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Rothbury. These places were in the time of James I. possessed by Sir Ephraim Widdrington: the family of Clavering held the former in the reign of Charles I., but forfeited it by their attachment to the Stuarts. Low Trewhitt lies at the foot of a declivity, on the west side of the Wreigh burn; while High Trewhitt is seated on an eminence about a mile to the north-east.

TREWICK, a township, in the parish of BOLAM, union and W. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W.) from Morpeth; containing 21 inhabitants. This place was a member of the barony of Bolam, and in 1240 was holden of it by the soccage service of half a mark by Robert de Trewick, of whose family notices continue to occur till the 14th century: of subsequent owners have been the families of Beking, Loraine, and Middleton. The township occupies the north side of the Blyth river, and comprises 708 acres. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £61. 19., and the vicarial for £9. 9. 6.

TREYFORD, a parish, in the union of MIDHURST, hundred of DUMPFORD, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Midhurst; containing 155 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 1., and annexed to that of Elstead. Contiguous to the Downs are several circular and conical barrows.

TRILL, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of AXMINSTER, Honiton and S. divisions of the county of DEVON; containing 39 inhabitants.

TRIMDON (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of SEDGEFIELD, S. division of EASINGTON ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 9 miles (S. E.) from Durham; containing 382 inhabitants. The soil is a strong clayey loam, with a substratum of limestone. Large pieces of lead-ore have been dug up in the neighbourhood, though no mine has yet been opened; coal is raised, and shipped at Hartlepool. The village is situated on the summit of a hill, and commands extensive and beautiful views. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £96; patron and impropriator, William Beckwith, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £175. 14.: there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 120 acres. A lectureship was endowed before 1730, with £21. 5. a year, by John Smith, Esq. A national school is endowed with £12 per annum; and an estate purchased with various bequests, and let for £32 per annum, is applied in apprenticing children and relieving poor persons.

TRIMINGHAM (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of NORTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Cromer; containing 222 inhabitants. It is situated on the coast, and comprises by admeasurement 550 acres, all arable with the exception of 50 acres near the sea, consisting of waste, common heath, and recent plantations. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6, and in the patronage of the Duchy of Lancaster: the incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £134, and the glebe comprises 4 acres; there is also a rent-charge of £7. 10. payable to the rector of Sidestrands, who has a glebe here of one acre. The church, a small ancient edifice, formerly dependent on



Brankholm Abbey, is in the early English style, with a low square tower ; the nave is separated from the chancel by the remains of a beautifully carved screen, containing in the lower compartments representations of the Apostles. In papal times it was pretended that the head of John the Baptist, the patron saint of the church, was deposited here, and rich offerings were made.

TRIMLEY (*ST. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of WOODBRIDGE, hundred of COLNEIS, E. division of SUFFOLK,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Ipswich ; containing 496 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2000 acres, and its western boundary is washed by the river Orwell. The living is a discharged rectory, with the living of Alleston consolidated, valued in the king's books at £12. 0. 5., and in the gift of J. Ambrose, Esq. : the tithes have been commuted for £500 ; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe consists of  $21\frac{3}{4}$  acres. The church is situated in the same churchyard with that of Trimley St. Mary, and contains a mausoleum for the family of Sir John Barker, Bart. : the walls of the burial-ground were repaired with the stones of Felixstow Castle and priory. No remains exist of Alleston church. Grimston Hall, in the parish, the site of which is now occupied by a farmhouse, was the seat of Thomas Cavendish, celebrated as the first English circumnavigator, who was born here.

TRIMLEY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WOODBRIDGE, hundred of COLNEIS, E. division of SUFFOLK, 9 miles (S. E. by E.) from Ipswich ; containing 430 inhabitants. Here seems to have been anciently a considerable town, which was plundered by the Danes. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Orwell, and comprises by admeasurement 1823 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 13. 4. and in the patronage of the Crown : the tithes have been commuted for £470, and the glebe contains 7 acres. The steeple and part of the nave of the church are in ruins.

TRING (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a market-town and parish, in the union of BERKHAMPSTEAD, hundred of DACORUM, county of HERTFORD, 30 miles (W. by N.) from Hertford, and 31 (N. W. by W.) from London ; containing, with the hamlet of Wilstone, and the chapelry of Long Marston, 4260 inhabitants, of whom 2772 are in the town. This place is of remote antiquity. The opinion that it is of Roman origin receives confirmation from the fact that the Ikeneld-way from Dorchester to Colchester passed in its vicinity ; and at the time of the division of the county by Alfred, it was considered of sufficient importance to give name to the hundred in which it was situated, being then called *Treung*. Antiquaries have attributed the derivation of its name to the form of the town, which they suppose to have been originally triangular. It consists principally of two streets, the larger crossed at the top by the other, and both containing good houses, generally of modern style. Contiguous to it is the elegant mansion of Tring Park (built by Charles II., for his favourite mistress, Eleanor Gwynn, and since modernised), with the hills rising in the back-ground, clothed with fine beech-trees. The general appearance of the town is exceedingly neat, the atmosphere salubrious, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water.

A silk-mill, worked partly by water and partly by steam, gives employment to upwards of 300 persons,

and the manufacture of canvas and straw-plat is carried on. The Grand Junction canal passes within about a mile of the town ; and in the parish are four large reservoirs, to supply water to that navigation. At Wilstone is one of the sources of the river Thames, and a station on the London and Birmingham railway is fixed at Tring, where the line attains its summit level, 332 feet above the Euston-square terminus. The market, granted by charter of Charles II. in 1681 to Henry Guy, Esq. (upon whom that monarch had, the year before, bestowed the manor), is held on Friday, for straw-plat, corn, meat, and pedlery ; cattle-fairs are held on Easter-Monday and Old Michaelmas-day. The market-house, the property of the lord of the manor, is on the north side of the principal street. The living is a perpetual curacy ; net income, £157 ; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford : the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1797. The church, situated near the market-house, is a handsome embattled structure in the ancient English style, with a large tower at the west end, surmounted by a low spire ; the font is in the later English style, highly enriched. At Long Marston is a chapel of ease. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents. Two allotments of land, containing together about 110 acres, let for £71 per annum, were awarded to the parish under the inclosure act, and the rent, with the produce of some small bequests, is appropriated to supplying the poor with coal, &c. A Roman helmet was found in digging the Grand Junction canal, near Northcote Hill, between this town and Berkhamstead. Robert Hill, a remarkable self-taught linguist, was born here in 1699.

TRIPPLETON, HEREFORD.—See WHITTON.

TRITLINGTON, a township, in the parochial chapelry of HEBBURN, union, and W. division of the ward, of MORPETH, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N.) from Morpeth ; containing 131 inhabitants. This place was the property of the Threlkelds, whose ancient mansion of stone has a well-sheltered garden adjoining it on the north. In the west wall of the courtyard is an ornamented gateway, of which the four pillars are crowned with vases of stone, and two of them, higher than the others, with circular fruit-baskets. The township comprises 1027*a.* 3*r.* 1*p.* ; 817 acres are arable, 159 meadow and pasture, and 51 woodland. The surface is watered by the small stream of the Line, on whose south bank the retired village of Tritlington is chiefly situated. The tithes have been commuted for a yearly rent-charge of £147. 7.

TROSTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of THINGOE, hundred of BLACKBOURN, W. division of SUFFOLK, 7 miles (N. N. E.) from Bury St. Edmund's ; containing 409 inhabitants. It comprises 1760 acres ; the surface is flat, and the soil, with slight exceptions, light and sandy. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 4. 7., and in the patronage of the Crown ; there is a parsonage-house ; the glebe contains 33 acres, and the tithes have been commuted for £332. 10. The church is in the early and decorated styles, with an embattled tower. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. An allotment of about 15 acres, awarded under an inclosure act in 1806, is let for £22 per annum, which are expended in coal for the poor. Capel Loft had a seat here.



TROSTREY (*St. DAVID*), a parish, in the union of PONT-Y-POOL, division and hundred of USK, county of MONMOUTH,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. by W.) from Usk; containing 196 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1200 acres, on the eastern bank of the river Usk; and the road from Usk to Abergavenny runs through it. The living is a discharged perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £3. 8. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; net income, £72; patron and impropriator, Sir S. Fludyer, Bart.; the tithes have been commuted for £202. 10. The church is ancient.

TROTTERSCLIFFE, or TROSLEY (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of MALLING, hundred of LARKFIELD, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 2 miles (N. E. by E.) from Wrotham; containing 305 inhabitants. It comprises 1160 acres, of which 168 are in wood. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 2. 11., and in the alternate patronage of the Crown and the Bishop of Rochester; net income, £287 per annum. The Rev. Paul Baristow, in 1711, bequeathed land producing £8 a year, for teaching children.

TROTTON (*St. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of MIDHURST, partly in the hundred of EASEBOURNE, but chiefly in that of DUMPFORD, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by N.) from Midhurst; containing, with the chapelry of Milland, 481 inhabitants. The parish lies on the river Rother, and comprises 3877 acres, of which 494 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9, and in the gift of S. Twyford, Esq.; the incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £414, and £35. 15. are paid to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester; the glebe consists of 39 acres. The church is principally in the decorated style, and contains a beautiful monument of brass inlaid with Sussex marble, to Lord and Lady Camois. There is a chapel of ease at Milland, near the border of Hampshire. Otway, the poet, was born at Trotton in 1651.

TROUGH, a township, in the parish of STAPLETON, union of LONGTOWN, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Longtown; containing 143 inhabitants.

TROUGHEND-WARD, a township, in the parish of ELSDON, union of BELLINGHAM, S. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Bellingham; containing 314 inhabitants. This ward is sixteen miles in length, and two and a half in average breadth; and comprises by measurement, 26,010 acres, of which 236 are arable, 96 woodland, and the remainder pasture, principally sheep-walks, on which the purest breed of Cheviot sheep are kept. It comprehends that part of the parish west of the river Rede. The old tower of Troughend, long the seat of the Buttycombe family, and which is mentioned in the records of a very early period, stood a little to the west of the modern mansion, and its foundations, of strong masonry, though overgrown with grass, are still traceable. The present house was built in the last century by Elrington Reed, Esq., who also greatly improved the place by planting, and whose ancestors were settled in the township at a remote date. The common, which contained 2500 acres, was inclosed, agreeably with an act of parliament, in 1769.

TROUTBECK, a chapelry, in the parish of WINDERMERE, union and ward of KENDAL, county of WEST-MORLAND,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Ambleside; con-

taining 299 inhabitants. The chapelry is intersected by a rivulet, from which it derives its name: in the neighbourhood are quarries of fine blue slate. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £43; patron, the Rector of Windermere, whose tithes here have been commuted for £34. The chapel, called Jesus' chapel, was consecrated in 1562; and adjoining is a school built in 1639, with an endowment of £8 per annum. There were formerly two cairns, supposed to be British, on the removal of one of which a rude stone chest was discovered, inclosing a quantity of human bones.

TROUTSDALE, a township, in the parish of BROMPTON, union of SCARBOROUGH, PICKERING lythe, N. riding of YORK, 8 miles (W.) from Scarborough; containing 96 inhabitants. The township comprises about 1000 acres, partly waste land, and of which the substratum has excellent beds of freestone. It is situated in a deep and narrow dale in the high moors.

TROWAY, county of DERBY.—See RIDGEWAY.

TROWBRIDGE (*St. JAMES*), a market-town and parish, in the union and hundred of MELKSHAM, Westbury and N. divisions, and Trowbridge and Bradford subdivisions, of WILTS, 30 miles (N. W.) from Salisbury, and 99 (W. by S.) from London; containing, with the chapelry of Staverton, 11,050 inhabitants. The origin of this place, and the etymology of its name, are involved in much obscurity: Camden says it was called by the Saxons *Truthabrig*, "a strong and faithful town." It is not mentioned in Domesday book; but a place called Little Trowle, now a hamlet in the parish, is therein recorded, and hence the present name is by many supposed to be a corruption of *Trowlebridge*, under which term the town is mentioned by Geoffrey of Monmouth. Leland writes it *Throughbridge*, or *Thorough-bridge*. It was anciently a royal manor, forming part of the duchy of Lancaster, having been granted by the crown to John of Gaunt. The estate afterwards reverted to the crown, and was given by Henry VIII., in the 28th year of his reign, to Sir Edward Seymour, Knt., Viscount Beauchamp. Having again lapsed to the crown, Queen Elizabeth in the 24th of her reign assigned it, with the profits of the fairs and markets, to Edward, Earl of Hertford; it afterwards became the property of the dukes of Rutland, who sold it to Thomas Timbrell, Esq., in whose family the manor still continues. The earliest historical circumstance relating to the town is its defence against King Stephen, by Humphrey de Bohun, who held it for the Empress Matilda, at which period the castle is supposed to have existed, though some writers ascribe its erection to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. The fortress was demolished previously to the time of Henry VIII., as, when Leland wrote, it was in ruins, only two of its seven towers remaining; not a vestige of it now exists, its site being occupied by other buildings.

The town is situated upon a rocky hill, near the river Biss, across which is a stone bridge. It is very irregularly built, mostly of stone; the principal street is spacious, and contains some excellent houses, but the other streets are generally narrow, the buildings old, and of rather a mean appearance. The town is paved, lighted with gas, and tolerably well supplied with water. The manufacture of woollen-cloth was introduced at an early period, and must have very soon become a thriving branch of trade, as Camden mentions that Trowbridge



was famous for the clothing business; the articles made are chiefly kerseymeres, with some superfine broad cloth. The Kennet and Avon canal passes about a mile on the north, by which a communication is opened with London and Bristol. An act was passed in 1845 for a railway from near Chippenham to Salisbury and to Weymouth, passing by Trowbridge. The markets are on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, the last being the principal, and are well supplied with provisions: there is a fair on the 5th of August, for cattle, cheese, woollen goods, &c. A petty-session takes place on the first Tuesday in the month; and a court leet and court baron are held at Easter, at the former of which constables, tythingmen, a crier, and cornets of the market, are appointed. The powers of the county debt-court of Trowbridge, established in 1847, extend over the parishes of Trowbridge and Hilpertion.

The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 12. 8½., and in the gift of the Duke of Rutland: the tithes have been commuted for £600; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 54 acres. A rent-charge of £16. 16. is paid to the lay impropriator of Staverton, and a modus of £25. 15. out of the same hamlet to the rector. The parochial church, called the New church in consequence of a more ancient one having existed about 70 yards to the south-east, is a large building, with a tower at the west end, surmounted by a lofty spire; the walls of the nave and aisles are crowned with battlements and crocketed pinnacles. In some of the windows are fragments of painted glass; the font is lofty, and covered with a profusion of tracery and paneling. Attached to the eastern extremities of the aisles are chapels, that on the south belonging to the lord of the manor, and that on the north to John Clark, Esq., as owner of Wick House and estate. Holy Trinity district church, of which the first stone was laid April 8th 1837, was consecrated November 1st 1839; it contains 1000 sittings, half free, and the living is a perpetual curacy, in the Rector's gift, with a net income of £150. At Staverton is a district chapel; and in the town are places of worship for Particular Baptists, General Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Presbyterians, and Irvingites. George Keate, a poetical and miscellaneous writer of some celebrity, was born here in 1730; Crabbe, the poet, was instituted to the rectory in 1814, and held it till his death in 1832. Trowbridge formerly gave the title of Baron to the Seymour family, dukes of Somerset, one of whom is buried here.

TROWELL (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of BASFORD, S. division of the wapentake of BROXTOW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 5½ miles (W.) from Nottingham; containing 380 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Erewash, separating it from Derbyshire; and comprises by computation 1600 acres, about two-fifths of which are arable, and the remainder grass: the soil in general is clay. The road from Nottingham to Ilkeston, and the Nottingham canal, pass through the village, which is situated at the foot of a steep declivity near the river. The living is a rectory in two portions, each valued in the king's books at £4. 14. 4½.; net income, £440; patron, Lord Middleton. The tithes were commuted for an allotment of land in the year 1787. The church is an ancient structure, with a noble tower, and has sittings for about 150 persons.

TROWLE, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of BRADFORD, Westbury and N. divisions, and Trowbridge and Bradford subdivisions, of WILTS; containing 343 inhabitants.

TROWSE-NEWTON (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HENSTEAD, E. division of NORFOLK, 1 mile (S. E. by S.) from Norwich; containing 562 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the river Yare, and comprises 1121a. 3r., of which 725½ acres are arable, and the rest pasture. The surface is varied, and Crown Point, an eminence in the parish, commands a fine view of Norwich, with the village of Thorpe and the rivers Wensum and Yare. The village is pleasantly situated on the river, and consists of neatly-built houses. There is an extensive flour-mill in Trowse-Millgate (which place, together with Brecondale and Carrow, is within the county of the city of Norwich); and adjoining the Trowse station of the Norfolk railway is an abattoir, with accommodation for slaughtering 100 beasts and 300 sheep daily. The road from Norwich to Beccles and Bungay passes through the parish. The living is a vicarage, with that of Lakenham annexed, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £5; net income, £314: the glebe comprises 10 acres. The church is in the decorated and later English styles, with a square embattled tower. Trowse-Newton Hall, an ancient building with a chapel, erected by the priors of Norwich, has been converted into a farmhouse.

TRUDOX-HILL, a hamlet, in the parish of NUNNEY, union and hundred of FROME, E. division of SOMERSET, 4 miles (S. W.) from Frome; containing 270 inhabitants. Here was formerly a chapel.

TRULL (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of TAUNTON, hundred of TAUNTON and TAUNTON-DEAN, W. division of SOMERSET, 1 mile (S. S. W.) from Taunton; containing 547 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Taunton to Honiton, and comprises about 1700 acres, nearly equally divided between arable and pasture: the soil has a substratum of red marl. The Taunton Wesleyan College is situated in the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £98; patrons and impropriators, the Cooper family. John Wyatt, in 1756, gave £210 in support of a school; the annual income is £24.

TRUMPINGTON (*St. MARY AND St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of CHESTERTON, hundred of THRIFLOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, 2½ miles (S.) from Cambridge; containing 759 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; net income, £241; patrons and impropriators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1801. William Austin, in 1679, gave fourteen acres of land now producing £18 per annum, for teaching eight children. Here are still some remains of the mill celebrated by Chaucer in his Reeve's Tale. At Dam Hill, near the river Cam, several beautiful vases and pateræ, urns containing calcined human bones, and other relics of antiquity, have been discovered. Christopher Anstey, author of the poetical *Bath Guide*, was born here in 1724.

TRUNCH (*St. BOTOLPH*), a parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of NORTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 3 miles (N. by E.) from North Wals-



ham; containing 464 inhabitants. It comprises 1353*a.* 38*p.*, of which about 1161 acres are arable, 106 pasture, and 32 woodland. In the village is a large brewing and malting establishment. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 13. 4., and in the gift of Catherine Hall, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £420; there is a parsonage-house, erected in 1832, and the glebe contains about 21 acres. The church is chiefly in the decorated and later English styles, with a square tower; the chancel is separated from the nave by the remains of a beautiful screen, richly carved and gilt, and the font has a canopy of wood carved with tabernacle-work, supported by columns. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.



Seal and Arms.

the parishes of *St. Clement* and *Kenwyn*, about 10,034. This place is called in ancient records *Triueru*, *Treuru*, *Truru*, and *Truruburgh*, and in a receipt given for the payment of a fine to the king in the 15th of Henry VII., the *ville de Truro*, all terms of similar import, the town being supposed to have derived its name from the three streets of which the town originally consisted. The manor, in 1161, belonged to Richard de Luci, chief justice of England and lord of Truro, who probably built the castle (the site of which is still called Castle Hill), and who invested the inhabitants with numerous privileges, which were confirmed by Reginald Fitz-Henry, Earl of Cornwall, natural son of Henry I. In 1410, a petition was presented to the parliament by the inhabitants, praying that the crown rent, which had been reduced by Richard II. from £12. 1. 10. to £2. 10., for a term of years, in consequence of their sufferings from war and pestilence, might be continued in perpetuity; and stating that, instead of rebuilding their houses, they were about to leave the town, which might be considered as the defence of that part of the country. Here, after the defeat at Naseby, the remains of the royalist army surrendered to Sir Thomas Fairfax; and while the negotiations were pending, Lord Hopton their general, and the Prince of Wales afterwards Charles II., Sir Edward Hyde afterwards Lord Clarendon, Lord Capel, and other royalists of distinction, made their escape and embarked at Falmouth for Scilly, and thence to Jersey.

The town is situated at the confluence of the rivers *Kenwyn* and *St. Allen*, which here fall into a creek from the river *Fal*, forming together an estuary sufficient to enable vessels of 100 tons' burthen to approach the town at spring tides. It is in the centre of a rich and extensive mining district, to which it is principally indebted for its commercial importance. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified; and at high tides a beautiful lake, nearly two miles in length, is formed above Mopus. A considerable increase has recently taken

place in the number of houses, and great improvements have been made in the streets and approaches; it has consequently become a handsome, well-built town, is paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water by streams flowing through the main streets. Most of the improvements were effected under an act passed in 1790; but the place having outgrown its jurisdiction, a new act was obtained in 1835, and to the exertions of the commissioners the town is indebted for its general neatness and cleanliness, and comparative exemption from disease.

The Royal Institution of Cornwall, to the support of which Her Majesty subscribes £50 per annum, is established here. It possesses a museum, handsomely fitted up, and enriched with objects of natural history, geological and mineralogical specimens, antiquities, coins, and various productions of China, America, Africa, the South Sea Islands, &c. In the same building is the County library, very liberally supported, and containing at present about 4000 volumes: the Truro Institution holds its meetings in the lecture-room, promoting the diffusion of knowledge by means of lectures on literary and scientific subjects; and the Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall has its museum and library in the building. The town has a very handsome assembly-room, which is occasionally converted into a theatre, and to which an elegant subscription billiard-room is added. At the top of Lemon-street, a Doric column of granite has been erected to commemorate the discovery of the termination of the river Niger, or Quorra, in the sea at the Bight of Benin, by John and Richard Lander, natives of Truro.

The PORT exercises jurisdiction over the several creeks of Newham, Tresillian, Restronguet, Devoran, Tregoney, Pill, and Mylor. The principal exports are tin and copper ore. The former, which is made into blocks weighing four cwt., into ingots of from 60 to 70 lb., and bars of from 4 to 6 oz. each, is shipped chiefly to France, the Mediterranean, and the Baltic; the copper-ore is principally from the neighbourhood of Redruth, and is shipped at Devoran, about a mile above Restronguet, where is a ferry for horse and foot passengers, making the distance from Truro to Falmouth only seven miles and a half. The imports are iron, coal, timber, and other commodities. The number of vessels of above 50 tons registered at the port, is 25, of the aggregate burthen of 1879 tons; they are chiefly employed in the coasting-trade. An act was passed in 1846 for a railway from Falmouth, by Truro, to Plymouth; and another act, for a railway from near Truro to Redruth and Penzance. A large carpet and woollen manufactory has been established more than fifty years; and an iron-foundry, two tanneries, and two small potteries for the coarser kinds of earthenware, afford employment to part of the population. The smelting of tin is carried on extensively, and there are now four smelting-houses in the town and its immediate vicinity, viz. at Calenick, on the Falmouth road, where the best crucibles in Europe for assaying are made; at Carvedras, containing four reverberating furnaces, with a chimney 110 feet high, with which the flues from the furnaces communicate; a third near Garras Wharf, on the south side of the town; and a fourth lately established at the eastern entrance to the town, where an elegant chimney 120 feet high has been erected, forming one of the chief ornaments of the neighbourhood. This place, and Helston and Penzance, were



the principal stannary towns in the county : the custom of coining the tin, as it was called, has been recently abolished. The jurisdiction of the ancient stannary courts having been confined to cases in which tin or tanners were concerned, and this being found a serious inconvenience to persons engaged in raising other minerals, by an act passed in the 6th and 7th of William IV. it was declared expedient to unite the court of equity of the vice-warden with the courts of common law of the stewards of the stannaries, and to extend the jurisdiction of the court to all metals and metallic minerals in the said stannaries, and to all transactions connected therewith in the county. This court is held quarterly at Truro, and has proved of the greatest usefulness to the mining interests. The coinage-hall, in which the tin received the duchy stamp, is an ancient edifice, at the east end of Boscawen-street. The first stone of a new market-house was laid by the mayor early in 1846. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday, the former for corn, and both are abundantly supplied with provisions of all kinds : a cattle-market has been established, on the first Wednesday in every month ; and fairs for cattle are held on the Wednesday after Mid-Lent Sunday, the Wednesday after Whit-Sunday, on November 19th, and December 8th.

The original charter granted to the inhabitants by Earl Reginald has no date, but it must have been bestowed between 1140 (5th of Stephen) and 1176 (22nd of Henry II.). Other charters were obtained from Edward I., in 1284 ; Edward III., in 1369 ; Henry IV., in 1402 ; Edward, Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall (afterwards Edward V.), in 1477 ; Henry VII., in 1488 ; and Elizabeth, in 1589 ; all which are among the muniments of the corporation. The government is now vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, under the act 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76 ; the municipal boundaries are co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes, and the borough is divided into two wards. The average income of the corporation is about £1200 per annum. The mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, with three others appointed by the crown. Truro first sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. : the right of election was extended in 1832 to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, comprising 1235 acres : the mayor is returning officer. The charter of Elizabeth describes the mayor of Truro to be also mayor of Falmouth, and as such he exercised jurisdiction over Falmouth harbour, receiving its dues and customs ; but this claim was in part successfully resisted by the inhabitants of that town, and the mayor has now jurisdiction only over a small part of the harbour. The Easter quarter-sessions for the county were formerly held at this place ; but at the Midsummer sessions held at Bodmin in 1839, the magistrates voted that for the future they should be held there. The powers of the county debt-court of Truro, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Truro. Petty-sessions for the Western division of the hundred take place on the first Thursday in every month.

The LIVING is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £16 ; net income, £135 ; patron, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, one of the high lords of the manor. The church, a handsome structure partly of granite and partly of freestone, in the later English style, was mostly built in 1518 ; the tower, which is

surmounted by a spire, was not erected until 1769. The edifice was judiciously restored in 1844-6. It contains some remains of ancient stained glass, and elegant monuments to the families of Robarts, Vivian, Pendarves, and others. A church dedicated to St. John, in the Grecian style, with a campanile turret, has been erected in Lemon-street by subscription, aided by a grant of £700 from the Parliamentary Commissioners : the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Kenwyn. There are places of worship for Baptists, Bryanites, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Methodists of the Old and New Connexion. Near the site of the castle is St. Mary's burial-ground, with a chapel for the performance of the funeral service.

The free grammar school has two exhibitions of £30 per annum each to Exeter College, Oxford, founded by the Rev. St. John Elliot, rector of St. Mary's, who died in 1760 : Sir Humphrey Davy, Lord Exmouth, Sir Hussey Vivian, Polwhele, Henry Martyn, and other distinguished characters, received the rudiments of their education in the establishment. An hospital for ten people was founded in 1631, by Henry Williams, who endowed it with lands now producing about £200 per annum. The county infirmary, situated on an elevated and healthy spot near the town, was opened in 1799, under the patronage of George IV., then Duke of Cornwall ; and is liberally supported by subscription. The poor-law union of Truro comprises twenty-four parishes or places, containing a population of 43,137. A convent of Black friars was founded here in the latter part of the reign of Henry III., by an ancestor of Rauf Reskmyer, who was a great benefactor to the establishment in the reign of Edward IV. ; it flourished till the Dissolution. The site was granted by Edward VI. to Edward Aglionby, and is now partly occupied by a tanyard in Kenwyn-street, in sinking the pits of which, about forty years since, many stone coffins, with bones, and urns containing various coins, were discovered. Samuel Foote, of dramatic celebrity, was born in 1720, in the house now called the Red Lion hotel ; the Rev. Richard Polwhele, author of histories of Cornwall and Devon, and many other works, was born here in 1760, and died here in March 1838.

TRUSHAM, a parish, in the union of NEWTON-ABBOTT, hundred of EXMINSTER, Teignbridge and S. divisions of DEVON, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from Chudleigh ; containing 213 inhabitants, and comprising 655 acres by computation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 4. 9½., and in the gift of Sir W. T. Pole, Bart. : the tithes have been commuted for £130 : there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 60 acres. The church contains a very rich wooden screen. A school, and an almshouse for widows, were endowed by Mr. Storke in 1687.

TRUSLEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, 7 miles (W.) from Derby ; containing 105 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1076a. 2r. 4p., of a strong fertile soil ; about one-third is arable, and the remainder pasture, with 7 acres of wood. The surface is undulated, and the scenery, improved by the hedge-rows being well wooded, is very pleasing. Grange-field House here, is a large half-timbered mansion, with many gables. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and in the patronage of



John Coke, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £100; and the incumbent has a house, with a glebe of  $46\frac{1}{4}$  acres. The church is a small brick edifice in the Grecian style, with stone dressings, and consists of a nave, chancel, and low tower; the entrance door is of stone, very handsomely carved: there are several elegant tablets to the Coke and other families.

TRUSTHORPE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Marsh division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 7 miles (N. E.) from Alford; containing 273 inhabitants, and comprising 1370 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 10.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; net income, £212; patrons, the Rycroft family: the tithes were commuted for land in 1811. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

TRYSULL (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union, and S. division of the hundred, of SEISDON, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 5 miles (S. W.) from Wolverhampton; containing, with the township of Seisdon, 541 inhabitants. This place takes its name from John de Tressel or Trysull, to whom the manor, with that of Seisdon, belonged in the reign of Edward II. The living is a vicarage not in charge, annexed to that of Wombourn: the small tithes were commuted for land in 1773. The church, a handsome structure with a square tower, was nearly rebuilt in 1844, at a cost of £1000, and contains 400 sittings, of which 180 are free; on the north wall is a carved figure of a bishop. Thomas Rudge bequeathed £200, with which land was purchased now producing, with other bequests, £16. 10. per annum, for instruction.

TUBNEY, a parish, in the union of ABINGDON, hundred of OCK, county of BERKS,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. by N.) from Abingdon; containing 190 inhabitants, and comprising 1124*a.* 2*r.* 36*p.* The living is a sinecure rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 1.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ , and in the gift of Magdalen College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £147. 10., and the glebe contains 10 acres. The church has been demolished, and on the induction of a rector, the ceremony takes place in the open air. The parishioners attend Fyfield church.

TUCKTON, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of CHRISTCHURCH, Ringwood and Southern divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 172 inhabitants.

TUDDENHAM (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of WOODBRIDGE, hundred of CARLFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (N. E. by N.) from Ipswich; containing 423 inhabitants, and comprising by admeasurement 1232 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 13. 4.; patron, Mrs. Lillingston. The great tithes have been commuted for £220, the vicarial for £110, and there are three acres of glebe. The north doorway of the church is a richly-moulded Norman arch; the font has the date 1363 inscribed on it.

TUDDENHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of MILDENHALL, hundred of LACKFORD, W. division of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (S. E. by S.) from Mildenhall; containing 428 inhabitants, and comprising by admeasurement 2583 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 17. 6., and in the gift of the Marquess of Bristol: the tithes have been commuted for £360; the glebe comprises 17 acres. John Cockerton,

in 1723, founded a free school, and endowed it with an estate now producing a rental of £70.

TUDDENHAM, EAST (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of MITFORD, W. division of NORFOLK,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. N. W.) from Norwich; containing 556 inhabitants. It comprises 2065*a.* 3*r.* 35*p.*, of which 1629 acres are arable, 359 meadow and pasture, and 44 woodland: the village is pleasantly situated on the road from Norwich to Mat-tishall. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to that of Honingham, and valued in the king's books at £7. 6.  $0\frac{1}{2}$ : the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £168, and the vicarial for £415; the glebe contains 102 acres. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; the east window is embellished with stained glass representing the Descent from the Cross and other scriptural subjects, inserted at the expense of Mrs. Mellish. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. At the inclosure of the parish, twenty-four acres were allotted for fuel to the poor, who have also £40 per annum arising from several bequests.

TUDDENHAM, NORTH and WEST (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of MITFORD, W. division of NORFOLK,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. by S.) from East Dereham; containing 417 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Norwich to East Dereham, and comprises 2270*a.* 1*r.* 8*p.*, of which 1706 acres are arable, 469 meadow and pasture, and 41 woodland. Tuddenham Hall, formerly the seat of the Skippe family, an ancient brick mansion surrounded with a moat, is now a farmhouse. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 5. 5., and in the gift of Robert Barry, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £680; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 65 acres.

TUDELY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of TONBRIDGE, partly in the hundred of TWYFORD, but chiefly in that of WASHLINGSTONE, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 2 miles (E. S. E.) from Tonbridge; containing 643 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1593*a.* 1*r.* 6*p.*, about 50 acres of which are hop-grounds: the South-Eastern railway passes through it. The living is a vicarage, held jointly with the vicarage of Capel, valued in the king's books at £4. 16.  $0\frac{1}{2}$ , and in the patronage of the Baroness le Despencer; net income, £238. The church is a small building of stone, with a square tower of brick, and a spire. In the parish are some mineral springs having the same properties as those of Tonbridge-Wells. Here was a seat of the earls of Westmoreland, now a farmhouse.

TUDERLEY, HAMPSHIRE.—See TYTHERLEY.

TUDHOE, a township, in the parochial chapelry of WHITWORTH, S. E. division of DARLINGTON ward, union, and S. division of the county, of DURHAM, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Durham; containing 327 inhabitants. This township, anciently called Tudhowe, comprises by computation 1770 acres of land. The village, which is reputed as being very healthy, is pleasantly situated near the source of a brook, about a mile south of the river Wear. The tithes have been commuted for £167. 13. 3., payable to the rector of Brancepeth.

TUDY, ST., a parish, in the union of BODMIN, hundred of TRIGG, E. division of CORNWALL,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N.) from Bodmin; containing 661 inhabitants. Fairs for



sheep and cattle are held on May 20th and September 14th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £31; net income, £700; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The church contains several ancient monuments to the Nichols family, of Penrose, in the parish. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and at Tintern and Kelly-Green are the remains of ancient chapels. Dr. Richard Lower, an eminent physician in the time of Charles II., who first brought into notice the mineral water at Astrop, in Northamptonshire, and who is mentioned in Dr. Good's *Study of Medicine*, as having either discovered or brought to perfection the practice of transfusing blood, was born at Tremere, in the parish, about 1631, and was interred at his native place in 1690.

TUE-BROOK, a hamlet, in the township of WEST DERBY, parish of WALTON-ON-THE-HILL, union and hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 3 miles (N. E.) from Liverpool, on the road to Knowsley. This locality, from its elevated situation and the salubrity of the air, is chiefly inhabited by Liverpool merchants, whose numerous mansions and villas adorn the scenery. Tue-Brook Villa is an elegant building in the Italian style; it is appropriated to insane persons of the wealthy classes. (See *Derby, West*.) Here is a powerful steam-engine connected with the Green-Lane Water-works, which partly supply the town of Liverpool.

TUFFLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of ST. MARY-DE-LODE, city of GLOUCESTER, Middle division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, union, and E. division of the county, of GLOUCESTER,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. by W.) from Gloucester; containing 107 inhabitants, and comprising 770 acres, of which 50 are common or waste land.

TUFTON, or TUCKINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WHITCHURCH, hundred of WHERWELL, Kingsclere and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile (S. W.) from Whitchurch; containing 153 inhabitants. It comprises about 1500 acres; the surface is hilly, and the soil rests upon chalk and gravel. The living is annexed, with that of Bullington, to the vicarage of Wherwell.

TUGBY (*St. Thomas à Becket*), a parish, in the union of BILLESDON, partly in the hundred of GARTREE, but chiefly in that of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 7 miles (W. by N.) from Uppingham; containing, with the liberty of Keythorpe, 288 inhabitants. This parish, which forms some of the highest land in the county, is situated on the road from Leicester to Stamford, and comprises about 2000 acres. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of East Norton annexed, valued in the king's books at £11. 8. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown. The tithes were partly commuted for land in 1784, and under the recent act a commutation has taken place for a rent-charge of £147. 8.; the glebe contains 137 acres. The church has been repewed. Robert Wilson in 1726 bequeathed some land, directing the produce to be applied for teaching children, and the relief of poor persons. Catherine Parker, in 1746, left £50 per annum to be distributed among three widows, two of this place and one of East Norton. £23 per annum, derived from land apportioned at the inclosure, are applied to apprenticing children; and the sum of £7. 5., derived from land purchased with bequests, is distributed among the poor.

TUGFORD (*St. Catherine*), a parish, in the union of LUDLOW, hundred of MUNSLOW, S. division of SALOP, 10 miles (N. N. E.) from Ludlow; containing 145 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Holdgate, and valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4.: the tithes have been commuted for £180; the glebe contains 23 acres.

TUGGAL, or TUGHALL, a township, in the parish, and N. division of the ward, of BAMBROUGH, union of BELFORD, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Embleton; containing 119 inhabitants. It is situated at the southern extremity of the parish, near Tuggal burn, which shortly falls into the sea; and comprises about 1500 acres of good wheat land and excellent pasture, in the proportions of two-thirds of the former and one-third of the latter. At a little distance eastward from the village stands Tuggal Hall. Here is a chapel in ruins.

TUMBY, a hamlet, in the parish of REVESBY, union of HORNCastle, W. division of the soke of BOLINGBROKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by W.) from Bolingbroke; with 12 inhabitants.

TUMBY, a township, in the parish of KIRKBY-UPON-BAIN, union of HORNCastle, S. division of the wapentake of GARTREE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by N.) from Tattershall; containing 344 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Under the will of Sir John Nelthorpe, Bart., in 1669, a moiety of his bequest to the school of Glandford-Brigg is appropriated to providing lodging, diet, clothing, and books for the poor of Fullsby, in this township, and for those of Legsby.

TUNBRIDGE, county KENT.—See TONBRIDGE.

TUNSTALL, a township, in the parish of BISHOP-WEARMOUTH, union of SUNDERLAND, N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. by W.) from Sunderland; containing 64 inhabitants. The township lies between the road from Sunderland to Durham, and that from Sunderland to Stockton; and comprises about 760 acres, mostly arable land. It is chiefly remarkable for the hills named after it, which form one of the most prominent features of the district, being a long monotonous chain or ridge of limestone, running from north to south, and terminating in two depressed round summits; the eastern ascent is tame and gradual, but the western rises rapidly from a deep and romantic gill. From these hills fine views of the sea and of Sunderland are presented; and they form a good landmark for mariners. Imbedded in the limestone have been found fossils, and a considerable quantity of iron-ore. There are some vestiges of a Druidical circle; and a rude sepulchre, constructed with fragments of stone, was discovered in 1814. The tithes have been commuted for £182. 15. 3. A division of waste lands took place in 1671.

TUNSTALL (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union and hundred of MILTON, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAY, E. division of KENT,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (S. W. by W.) from Sittingbourne; containing 188 inhabitants. It comprises 1179a. 25p., of which 627 acres are arable, 291 pasture, 229 woodland, and 15 in hop-grounds; the soil is loamy, with a considerable admixture of flint, and rests on chalk. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 8. 4., and in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury: the tithes have been commuted



for £510, and there is a glebe-house, with  $9\frac{1}{2}$  acres of land. The church is principally in the later English style, is built of flint, and has several handsome monuments. Edward Rowe Mores, a distinguished antiquary, was born here in 1730.

TUNSTALL (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of LANCASTER, hundred of LONSDALE south of the Sands, N. division of LANCASHIRE; containing, with the chapelry of Leck, and the townships of Burrow with Burrow, and Cantsfield, 721 inhabitants, of whom 142 are in Tunstall township,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S.) from Kirkby-Lonsdale. This is the *Tunestalle* of the Domesday survey. It was early held by a family of the local name, a member of which, Sir Bryan Tunstall, was killed in the battle of Flodden-Field, and is called in Sir Walter Scott's *Marmion*, "the Stainless Knight." The family occupied Thurland Castle, a place of great antiquity, restored by the present proprietor. The parish comprises 13,840 acres, of which 1076*a.* 1*r.* 13*p.* are in the township of Tunstall. The course of the river Lune here forms a direct line from north to south, and its banks are agreeably varied with groves and glades. The Greta, issuing from the adjoining county of York, enters Lancashire between Wrayton (in Melling) and Cantsfield, and after flowing to the south-south-west of Thurland Castle, terminates its career in the Lune. The bridge over this stream near the castle was rebuilt in 1817, but was so much injured by the destructive floods of the Greta, that it fell on the 16th December 1833; it was restored, however, in 1835-6. The Leck beck, a mountain torrent, rises near Graygirth fell; descends, by Leck and Cowan bridge, to Over Burrow; and flowing over immense beds of stone, falls into the Lune west of Burrow Hall. The road from Kirkby-Lonsdale to Lancaster passes through the parish.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 3. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £332; patron and impropiator, R. T. North, Esq.: the great tithes of Tunstall township have been commuted for £62, and the small for £50; the vicar has a glebe of 12 acres. The church is a large irregular structure situated to the north-east of the village, comprising a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a tower and spacious porch, all in a nearly similar style of architecture. It is believed to be the third erection on the site, which may have been occupied, in the Saxon era, by one of the churches mentioned in Domesday book. The last rebuilding is ascribed to Sir Thomas Tunstall, who lived in the reigns of Henry IV. and V. The ceiling fell down from age and decay in 1826, but was replaced. At Leck is a separate incumbency. Twenty-four children receive education for about £26 a year, arising from bequests; and there are some other small charities.

TUNSTALL (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of BLOFIELD, hundred of WALSHAM, E. division of NORFOLK,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. S. E.) from Acle; containing 116 inhabitants, and comprising about 1600 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £70; patron, the Bishop of Norwich. The body of the church forms a picturesque ruin, the chancel only being fitted up for public worship.

TUNSTALL, a township, in the parish of ADBASTON, union of NEWPORT, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD; with 124 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £135.

TUNSTALL, a considerable modern town, and a district parish consisting of the townships of Oldcott, Tunstall, and Ranscliff, in the parish of WOLSTANTON, union of WOLSTANTON and BURSLEM, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Newcastle; containing 9240 inhabitants. In the township of Tunstall, which forms the northern extremity of the parliamentary borough of Stoke, are 6978 inhabitants. This place is seated on the declivity of a considerable eminence, about one mile north-by-east of Burslem, and has risen during the present century from the rank of a small village to that of a respectable town. The population in the year 1811 was only 1677. In 1816 a market-place was set out, and a town-hall, a neat building of brick, erected in the centre; and in 1840 an act was passed establishing a market, and vesting the profits in a body corporate as trustees for the original subscribers. In 1847 an act for paving, lighting, watching, and otherwise improving the town, and for regulating the market, was also obtained: the market is held on Monday and Saturday. The manufacture of china and earthenware is extensively carried on, there being in the vicinity nearly twenty potteries; and the population is likewise employed in collieries, ironstone-mines, and brick and tile works, the last producing articles of superior hardness and quality, in great demand in Lancashire and the northern parts. Goods are forwarded by the Grand Trunk canal, which has its summit level near the west side of the town, and is conducted into Cheshire in two collateral tunnels under Harecastle Hill, within half a mile north-west of the town: these tunnels are 2880 yards in length.

The township of Tunstall comprises only 795 acres, but the manor, of which Ralph Sneyd, Esq., of Keele Hall, is lord, comprehends also twelve contiguous townships, including Burslem. The church, dedicated to Christ, was erected in 1831, on a site given by Mr. Sneyd, at a cost of £4000, of which £3000 were a grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners, and £1000 were raised by subscription; it is in the early English style, with a tower and spire, and contains 1000 sittings. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of Mr. Sneyd, and incumbency of the Rev. S. Newall: a parsonage-house has been built by subscription, aided by £400 from the late Col. Sneyd. There are places of worship for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists (both large foundations, with school-houses attached), and Methodists of the New Connexion; also a Barker meeting-house. Excellent national schools were built in 1838.

TUNSTALL (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union and hundred of PLOMESGATE, E. division of SUFFOLK, 8 miles (N. E. by E.) from Woodbridge; containing, with the hamlet of Dunningworth, 658 inhabitants, and an area by admeasurement of 3057 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Dunningworth annexed, valued in the king's books at £21. 0. 5.; net income, £352; patron and incumbent, the Rev. T. G. Ferrand. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

TUNSTALL (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of PATRINGTON, Middle division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.) from Patrington; containing 159 inhabitants. This place is of considerable antiquity, a church existing here in 1115, when Stephen, Earl of Albemarle, gave the church and tithes of Tunstall to the abbey of St. Martin. The pa-



ish is bounded on the east by the sea, and comprises 1193*a.* 16*p.*, of which 919 acres are arable, and 274 pasture: about 100 acres have been lost since the inclosure in 1777, by the encroachment of the waves. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Succentor of the Cathedral of York, with a net income of £52; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter. The tithes of the township were commuted for land and a money payment in 1777. The church, situated near the centre of the village, consists of a nave, north and south aisles, and chancel, with a tower; the elevation is lofty, and the edifice of very substantial erection.

TUNSTALL, a township, in the parish of CATTERICK, union of RICHMOND, wapentake of HANG-EAST, N. riding of YORK, 2 miles (S. W.) from Catterick; containing 314 inhabitants. It comprises about 1470 acres, divided among various proprietors: its scattered village is seated in a narrow vale, near the source and on both sides of a small rivulet. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

TUNSTEAD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the TUNSTEAD and HAPPING incorporation, hundred of TUNSTEAD, E. division of NORFOLK, 3¼ miles (N. E. by E.) from Coltishall; containing 488 inhabitants. It comprises 2261*a.* 1*r.* 2*p.*, of which 2155 acres are arable, 70 pasture, and 20 wood. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of South Ruston annexed, valued in the king's books at £18. 9. 7.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. T. Mack, who is joint impropiator, with R. Johnson, Esq. The great tithes not held by the landowners have been commuted for £355, and the vicarial tithes for £284; the glebe contains 6 acres. The church is chiefly in the decorated style, with a square embattled tower; on the south side of the chancel are three stone seats with highly decorated canopies, and also a piscina. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

TUNSTEAD, an ecclesiastical district, in the union of HASLINGDEN, Higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 8 miles (N. N. W.) from Rochdale, on the road to Haslingden; containing about 2700 inhabitants. This was anciently a booth or vaccary in the Forest of Rossendale. The district consists of the whole of Tunstead Booth and a small portion of Bacup Booth, and forms a fine vale rising on each side to high moorland: the soil, generally, is clay. The river Irwell, and a branch of the East-Lancashire railway, pass through. The population is chiefly employed in two cotton-mills, three woollen-mills, a foundry, in the large collieries in the vicinity, and in several stone-quarries. Heath-Hill here, a mansion of stone, situated on an eminence, is the seat of Robert Munn, Esq. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Trustees; net income, £110. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was built in 1840, at a cost of £1800, and has a tower. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Baptists; also an excellent national school.

TUNWORTH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BASINGSTOKE, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3 miles (S. E.) from Basingstoke; containing 124 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 1045 acres, of which 548 are arable, 200 down, 160 meadow and pasture, and 137 woodland: the earth rests upon chalk. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 18. 9., and in

the gift of G. P. Jervoise, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £175; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 40 acres.

TUPHOLME, a parish, in the union of HORNCastle, W. division of the wapentake of WRAGGOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 7 miles (S.) from Wragby; containing 74 inhabitants. It comprises 1795 acres, of which 487 are arable, 1011 meadow and pasture, and 297 woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £2. 10. 10.; net income, £89; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Lincoln. An abbey of Præmonstratensian canons, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded here in the time of Henry II., by Allan and Gilbert de Nevill, and at the Dissolution possessed a revenue of £119. 2. 8.

TUPSLEY, a township, in the parish of BISHOP-HAMPTON, hundred of GRIMSWORTH, union and county of HEREFORD, 2 miles (E. S. E.) from Hereford; containing 556 inhabitants. It comprises, with an extra-parochial place of 8 acres, 1401 acres, of which 473 are arable, and the remainder meadow and garden.

TUPTON, a township, in the parish of NORTH WINGFIELD, union of CHESTERFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY, 4 miles (S.) from Chesterfield; containing 317 inhabitants.

TURKDEAN (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of NORTHLEACH, hundred of BRADLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Northleach; containing 246 inhabitants. It comprises about 2100 acres; the soil is light, and the surface boldly undulated. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £208; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land and annual money payments in 1792; the glebe contains 180 acres.

TURNASTONE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of DORE, hundred of WEBTREE, county of HEREFORD, 11 miles (W. by S.) from Hereford; containing 76 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Dore, near the Hay and Hereford road; and comprises 550 acres, a large portion of which is woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 14. 2., and in the patronage of Lady Boughton: the tithes have been commuted for £73, and the glebe comprises 5½ acres. The church is in the Norman style of architecture.

TURNDITCH, a chapelry, in the parish of DUFFIELD, union of BELPER, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Belper; containing 405 inhabitants. It comprises 1007 acres, partly clay and partly a sandy soil; with an undulated surface, and very picturesque scenery: there are some well-built farmhouses and neat cottages. The chapel, built in 1631, is a small structure, dedicated to All Saints. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £63; patron, the Vicar of Duffield; impropiator, Lord Beauchamp. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Primitive Methodists.

TURNERS-PUDDLE (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of WAREHAM and PURBECK, hundred of HUNDREDSBARROW, Wareham division of DORSET, 7½ miles (N. W.) from Wareham; containing 122 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 4., and in the gift of J. Framp-



ton, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £168, and the glebe comprises  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The church was partly blown down in 1758 and rebuilt in 1759.

TURNHAM-GREEN, a hamlet, in the parish of CHISWICK, union of BRENTFORD, Kensington division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX, 5 miles (W. by S.) from London. The great western road passes through. The village contains many handsome houses occupied by genteel families; it is lighted with gas, and supplied with water from the West London water-works. On the south side is the Horticultural Society's garden, the principal entrance to which is from the green here. A cruciform church in the early English style, with a handsome tower surmounted by a lofty spire, has lately been erected; it is a district church, and dedicated to Christ. The living is in the gift of the Bishop of London.

TURNHILL, an extra-parochial place, adjoining the parish of Middleton, in the union and lythe of PICKERING, N. riding of YORK; containing 12 inhabitants.

TURNWORTH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BLANDFORD, hundred of CRANBORNE, Blandford division of DORSET, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Blandford; containing 89 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1560*a.* 1*r.* 39*p.*, of which 528 acres are arable, 805 pasture, 95 woodland, 17 orchard and garden, and 88 waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 12. 3., and in the gift of the Bishop of Salisbury: the tithes have been commuted for £125, and the glebe contains 25 acres.

TURTON, a township and chapelry, in the parish and union of BOLTON, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.) from Bolton, on the road to Blackburn; the township containing 3577 inhabitants. This is a highly interesting locality, abounding in romantic scenery, and remarkable for its antiquity, its traditionary legends, and as being a seat of active industry. The chapelry includes the townships of Edgeworth, Entwisle, Quarlton, and part of Bradshaw. The township of Turton contains 4471 acres of land, mostly pasture and meadow; the soil is of various quality, and there are several coal-mines and stone-quarries. The Eagley, a rivulet tributary to the Irwell, separates the chapelry on the west from Sharples, and on the east side of Turton township is another rivulet, called Bradshaw brook, over which the Blackburn, Darwen, and Bolton railway has a splendid viaduct. A Roman road also passes through. Among the extensive manufactories are the Eagley Mills, first established for carding cotton about 1790, at which time nearly all the cotton used in the neighbourhood was carded at these mills; they are now the property of Messrs. John Chadwick and Brothers, and employ about 750 hands in manufacturing small wares. The New Eagley Mill, belonging to Messrs. Henry and Edmund Ashworth, erected in 1803, and subsequently enlarged, is for cotton-spinning and power-loom weaving; it is worked by a large water-wheel and two steam-engines, and affords employment to about 370 hands. The Egerton mill, the property of the same firm, is also for spinning cotton, and has a water-wheel sixty feet in diameter and twelve feet broad, an object of curiosity and interest from its magnitude and the superiority of its construction: in this mill about 500 hands are employed. The Egerton dye-works form part of the same

premises, and give employment to about 120 persons in addition. At Dunscar (*which see*) are the old established bleaching-works of Messrs. George and James Slater; and there are other works, of a minor character, in the chapelry. Fairs for cattle, horses, &c., are held at Chapel-Town on September 4th and 5th. Turton Tower, an embattled structure four stories high, the residence in succession of the Orrell, the Chetham, and the Green families, is now the seat of James Turton, Esq. The Oaks, surrounded by plantations, is the property and residence of Henry Ashworth, Esq.; Egerton Hall is the seat of his brother, Edmund Ashworth, Esq., and Dunscar that of James Slater, Esq. All these houses command fine views of the country.

For ecclesiastical purposes the chapelry is divided into two districts. At Chapel-Town is the church of St. Ann, rebuilt in 1841 at a cost of £2500; it is in the early English style, with a square tower surmounted by a graceful spire: the eastern window is of stained glass. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £155, with a glebe-house; patron, G. M. Hoare, Esq. Christ Church, at Walmsley, close by the Blackburn road, was built in 1839, in lieu of an ancient chapel, at a cost of £3500; it is also in the early English style, with a tower and pinnacles. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £70, and a house; patron, the Vicar of Bolton. A school was endowed in 1746 by Humphrey Chetham, of Turton Tower; and another, endowed by Abigail Chetham, has property producing £30 per annum: Humphrey Chetham was founder of Chetham College, Manchester, and twelve poor boys from Turton are regularly received and educated at that institution. This munificent benefactor also left the rental of a small farm, called Goose-Coat Hill, for distribution in linen or other clothing among aged and necessitous persons belonging to the township, not receiving parochial relief. In Christ-Church district is a national school. On the Roman road are the remains of a Druidical temple, and the copper head of an old British standard has been found here.

TURVEY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the hundred of WILLEY, union and county of BEDFORD, 4 miles (E.) from Olney; containing 960 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Ouse (which here separates the county from that of Buckingham), and is situated on the road from Northampton to Bedford. It comprises by admeasurement 3960 acres, of which about half are under tillage, and the remainder pasture and woodland. In the parish are quarries of limestone and of stone for building. Most of the females are engaged in lace-making. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16; patron, T. C. Higgins, Esq.; appropriator, the Bishop of Ely: the appropriate tithes have been commuted for £253, and the incumbent's for £458. 9. The church contains portions in various styles, and has several fine monuments to the noble family of Mordaunt; the remains of the celebrated Earl of Peterborough are deposited in the family vault. The glebe-house was lately rebuilt in the Elizabethan style. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. A national school has an endowment of £40 per annum, and an infant school is supported by subscription. The ancient mansion called Turvey Abbey, situated here, was formerly a convent, dependent on the abbey of St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire: the moats



and foundations of Turvey Hall, the residence of the lords Peterborough, are still visible. The Rev. Legh Richmond, author of the '*Annals of the Poor*,' the *Dairyman's Daughter*, &c., was rector from 1805 till his death in May 1828. The parish confers the title of Baron on the Duke of Bedford.

**TURVILLE** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **WYCOMBE**, hundred of **DESBOROUGH**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Marlow; containing 476 inhabitants, several of whom are employed in lace-making. The parish comprises 2275 acres, of which 120 are common or waste land. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 9. 9½.; present income, under commutation, £90, with 40 acres of glebe; patron, Joseph Bailey, Esq.; impropiators, the landed proprietors. The celebrated French general, Dumourier, resided at this place during the last two or three years of his life, and died here.

**TURWESTON** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **BRACKLEY**, hundred and county of **BUCKINGHAM**, ½ a mile (E.) from Brackley; containing 361 inhabitants. Before the reign of Edward I. the manor belonged successively to the families of Fulgeres, Stovill, and Baynell. Having then escheated to the crown, it was given to the monks of Westminster, and after the Reformation formed a part of the endowment of the Dean and Chapter. The parish lies on the borders of Northamptonshire, and comprises about 1150 acres, the chief part of which is arable; the soil is clayey, with a substratum of limestone. The river Ouse rises in the vicinity. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 3.; net income, £300; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1813.

**TURWICK**, county of **SUSSEX**.—See **TERWICK**.

**TUSHINGHAM**, with **GRINDLEY**, a township, in the parish of **MALPAS**, union of **NANTWICH**, Higher division of the hundred of **BROXTON**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 3½ miles (E. S. E.) from Malpas; containing 320 inhabitants. It comprises 1255 acres, of strong land, with peat. The tithes have been commuted for £120.—See **CHAD**, **St.**

**TUSMORE**, a parish, in the union of **BICESTER**, hundred of **PLOUGHLEY**, county of **OXFORD**, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Bicester; containing 19 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 5.; net income, £15; patrons, the Trustees of Mrs. Ramsay. The church has been destroyed.

**TUTBURY** (*St. Mary*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of **BURTON-UPON-TRENT**, N. division of the hundred of **OFFLOW** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, 4¼ miles (N. W. by N.) from Burton; containing 1835 inhabitants. On the division of lands after the Conquest, Tutbury, anciently *Tuttesbury*, was included in the domain allotted to Henry de Ferrers, a Norman nobleman, who rebuilt and enlarged the castle of this place. His descendant Robert, joining the Earl of Leicester in rebellion against Henry III., was fined £50,000, and being unable to pay so large a sum, forfeited the castle to the king, who granted it to his son, Edmund, Earl of Lancaster. After the attainder of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, who, with the Earl of Hereford, had attempted the dethronement of Edward II., this fortress was suffered to fall to ruin, and so remained till the year 1350, when John of Gaunt, becoming its

possessor, rebuilt the greater part of it, with the gatehouse, and surrounded it on three sides by a wall, the precipitous declivity on the fourth rendering further security unnecessary. Mary, Queen of Scots, was for some time imprisoned here. At the commencement of the civil war it was garrisoned for the king, but was surrendered to the parliament in April 1646, and by its order nearly demolished in July the following year. The ruins, however, are still sufficient to indicate its former extent and magnificence, and exhibit good specimens of the early and later English styles. On the declivity of the commanding eminence upon which the castle stood, a Benedictine priory in honour of the Blessed Virgin was established in 1080 by Henry de Ferrers, which, though a cell to the abbey of St. Peter super Divam, in Normandy, survived till the general Dissolution, when its revenue was £242. 15. 3.

The town occupies a finely wooded elevation on the west bank of the Dove, which is crossed by a stone bridge of five arches, built in 1815-16, a little lower down the river than a former one, of the date of Henry VI. It was at a very early period erected into a free borough, and possessed many valuable privileges. On a branch of the river are some corn and cotton mills, and there is also a considerable cut-glass manufactory in the town: the country between Tutbury and Needwood Forest abounds with gypsum, used for agricultural and architectural purposes. Fairs for horses and cattle are held on Feb. 14th, Aug. 15th, and Dec. 1st. The manor of Tutbury belongs to the crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster: the jurisdiction of the honour extends over a great portion of Staffordshire, and into several of the neighbouring counties, and in Her Majesty's name, a court leet is held here once a year, at Michaelmas; also a court of pleas every third Tuesday, for all debts under 40s. contracted within the honour. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7; patron, the Vicar of Bakewell; impropiator, John Spencer Stone, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £400. 10., and the vicarial for £37; there is a small parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 83¼ acres. The church, which was annexed to the priory, is a fine specimen of the Norman style, and was enlarged and greatly improved in 1829, at an expense of nearly £2000, whereof £250 were contributed by the Incorporated Society. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, and Primitive Methodists. A free school was founded by Richard Wakefield, who, about 1730, endowed it with lands producing about £40 per annum; the school-house was rebuilt in 1789. The same person, by his will in 1773, devised land and tithes now producing about £450, to trustees, for charitable uses.

In 1831, some workmen, while digging a quantity of gravel out of the bed of the river, discovered, thirty yards below the bridge, and from four to five feet under the surface of the gravel, about 100,000 valuable coins, chiefly sterlings of the empire of Brabant, Lorraine, and Hainault. Among them were several Scottish coins of Alexander III., John Balliol, and Robert Bruce; coins of Edward I., Henry III., and Edward II.; specimens of all the prelatial coins of the reigns of Edward I. and II.; of Beck, Keller, and Beaumont, bishops of Durham; some others, supposed to have been struck by the abbot of Bury St. Edmund's, bearing the inscription "Rob. de



Hadley;" and a few of the archiepiscopal see of York. These coins were the contents of the military chest of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, deposited at Tutbury Castle previously to his retreat from that place, before the army of Edward II., to his castle of Pontefract, in the county of York; and which, with baggage entrusted to his treasurer, was lost in the river Dove, on his attempting to cross it at high flood, in the darkness of the night and with a panic-struck guard. Among the curious customs that formerly prevailed here, was a minstrel fête given by the Duke of Lancaster on Assumption-day, to which all the itinerant musicians of the neighbourhood were invited. There was also a sport called "Bull-running," which consisted in chasing a bull with a soaped tail; if caught in the county, he was conducted to the market-place and there baited, otherwise he remained the property of the Duke of Devonshire, who held the priory on condition of furnishing a bull annually for the purpose. Ann Moore, who professed the ability to live without food, resided here during the period of her imposture.

TUTNAL, with COBLEY, a township, in the parish of TARDEBIGG, union of BROMSGROVE, Upper division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Bromsgrove and E. divisions of WORCESTERSHIRE, 2 miles (E. S. E.) from Bromsgrove; containing 533 inhabitants, and comprising 3347 acres. The Worcester and Birmingham canal passes through the township.

TUTTINGTON (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of AYLSHAM, hundred of SOUTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 2 miles (E.) from Aylsham; containing 227 inhabitants. It comprises 813*a.* 3*r.* 21*p.*, about one-fifth of which consists of meadow, waste, and woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 0. 7½., and in the gift of the Bishop of Ely: the great tithes have been commuted for £200, and the vicarial for £102. 10.; the glebe contains nearly 16 acres.

TUXFORD (*St. NICHOLAS*), a market-town and parish, in the union of EAST RETFORD, South-Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 30 miles (N. E. by N.) from Nottingham, and 139 (N. by W.) from London, on the great north road; containing 1079 inhabitants. This place, often denominated Tuxford-in-the-Clay, is a small town of modern appearance, having been rebuilt since 1702, when the old village was destroyed by fire. The trade in hops is somewhat extensive, large quantities being grown in the neighbourhood. The market is on Monday; and fairs are held on May 12th, for cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry, and on Sept. 25th, for hops. The parish comprises 2913 acres by admeasurement. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 14. 7.; net income, £260; patrons and impropiators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The tithes were partly exchanged for land and a money payment in 1799, and under the recent act a commutation has taken place for a rent-charge of £236. 12.; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe consists of nearly 104 acres. The church contains portions in various styles. Here are places of worship for Wesleyans and Independents; also a free school founded in 1670 by Charles Read, who bequeathed £200 for the erection of the building, and endowed it with lands now producing £40 per annum.

TWEEDMOUTH (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, ISLANDSHIRE, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; adjoining Berwick, and containing, with the townships of Ord and Spittle, 5202 inhabitants, of whom 2574 are in the township of Tweedmouth. In 1203, King John made an attempt to fortify the town of Tweedmouth, but his progress was twice interrupted by the Scots, and during the occupation of Berwick by William the Lion, the works were entirely demolished. The town or village, which is situated on the south bank of the river Tweed, forms a handsome suburb to the borough of Berwick, with which it is connected by an elegant bridge. The inhabitants of the parish are chiefly employed in agriculture and fishing; in the town are two extensive foundries, a yard for boat-building, a brewery, a millwright's establishment, and a mill for crushing bones for manure. The Edinburgh and Newcastle railway, completing the communication with London, passes through the village; and from the abundance of coal, limestone, and stone for building, in the neighbourhood, with facilities of conveyance, and the command of a good harbour, there is every prospect of a great increase in the manufacturing and commercial importance of the place. A part of the parish is included within the boundaries of Berwick; petty-sessions for this portion of Tweedmouth are held every Friday, and for that part of it within the county on the first Wednesday in every month. The parish comprises 4520 acres, chiefly arable. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church, formerly a chapel of ease to Holy Island, was rebuilt in 1783. There are two places of worship for Presbyterians; and a national school, erected in 1825. An ancient hospital existed here, near the site of which is a slightly impregnated mineral spring; and in the neighbourhood of Ord are vestiges of a British intrenchment, close to which fragments of military weapons have been found.

TWEMLOW, a township, in the parish of SANDBACH, union of CONGLETON, hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 5¼ miles (E. N. E.) from Middlewich; containing 241 inhabitants. The township comprises 877 acres, the soil of which is partly sand and partly clay. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £69, and the impropriate for £36. 12.

TWICKENHAM (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BRENTFORD, hundred of ISLEWORTH, county of MIDDLESEX, 9 miles (W. S. W.) from London, on the road through Isleworth to Hampton Court; containing 5208 inhabitants. The name of this place, formerly written *Twicknam*, is said to refer to its position on two brooks that flow into the river Thames, one at each end of the village. Twickenham is deservedly admired for the beauty of its scenery, enlivened by the windings of the Thames, and embellished with handsome seats and tasteful villas; and has been the favourite retreat of the statesman and the poet. At the southern extremity of the village, fronted by a lawn sloping to the stream, was Pope's villa; and towards the north, in a delightful situation on the river, is the mansion that was occupied by Louis Philippe, late King of the French, when Duke of Orleans. Strawberry Hill, formerly the residence of Horace Walpole, is also an interesting object as seen from the river, in the middle of which, nearly opposite to the church, is an island called Twickenham Ait. This island com-



prises about eight acres, chiefly pleasure-grounds, and in the centre is the Eel-Pie House, noted for the last two centuries as a favourite resort for refreshment and recreation to water parties, and persons repairing hither for the amusement of fishing; the old building was taken down in 1830, and a commodious edifice, comprising a good assembly-room measuring 50 feet by 15, erected on the site. There are powder and oil mills in the parish. Fairs are held annually on Holy-Thursday and August 9th and 10th.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11; net income, £717; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor; impropiator, H. Pownall, Esq. The church, mostly rebuilt in 1714, is a plain structure of brick ornamented with stone, of the Doric order, with an ancient embattled tower of the 11th century: in the interior is a monument to the memory of Pope, erected by Bishop Warburton; and another to Mrs. Clive, the actress. Midway between Twickenham and Richmond is Montpelier chapel, erected about 1721, and in the gift of the Rev. Dr. Parish. A district church on the common, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and in the patronage of the Bishop of London, of which the first stone was laid August 31st, 1840, was consecrated in July, 1841; it was built and endowed by subscription, and is in the early English style, an interesting specimen of a village church. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; also a national school formed in 1809, by the union of three schools, and the appropriation of some endowments belonging to them, amounting to £133 per annum. Six boys and one girl of this parish are eligible for instruction and apprenticeship, or to be put to service, on the foundation of John and Frances West, who conveyed estates in trust to the Governors of Christ's Hospital for that purpose; £20 being paid with each boy, and £5 with each girl.

TWIGMOOR, a hamlet, in the parish of MANTON, union of GLANDFORD-BRIGG, E. division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W.) from Glandford-Brigg; containing 45 inhabitants.

TWIGWORTH, a hamlet, in the parish of ST. CATHERINE, GLOUCESTER, Upper division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, union, and E. division of the county, of GLOUCESTER, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Gloucester; containing 136 inhabitants, and comprising 400 acres.

TWINEHAM (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of CUCKFIELD, hundred of BUTTINGHILL, rape of LEWES, E. division of SUSSEX, 5 miles (S. W.) from Cuckfield; containing 358 inhabitants. The road from London to Brighton, by way of Hickstead, runs through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 15. 5., and in the gift of Sir C. F. Goring, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £400; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 3 acres.

TWINING, or TWYNING (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of TEWKESBURY, Lower division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, though locally in the Lower division of that of TEWKESBURY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2 miles (N. by E.) from TEWKESBURY; containing 970 inhabitants. The parish is situated between the rivers Severn and Avon, by the latter of which it is separated from Worcestershire. It comprises 3061 acres, whereof 750 are arable, 1888

pasture, 53 wood, and 390 common or waste; the surface is hilly, the soil generally of excellent quality, and the beauty of the scenery is increased by the luxuriance of numerous trees, and the rich appearance of the meadow land. The Worcester and Gloucester road runs through the parish, near the northern boundary; and over the Avon is a ferry. At one period, large quantities of stockings were woven by the inhabitants; but only a few looms are now employed. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 9. 7.; net income, £127; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £945. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe-land; a former vicarial residence, and about half an acre of land, are now let out to cottagers; but the patrons have assigned four acres near the church as glebe, upon the termination of the present tenant's lease. The church exhibits portions in the Norman style, including the porch and doors, which are much admired; the tower also is very fine, and there are some handsome monuments, chiefly of the Handcock family, who were lords of the manor: the extreme length of the edifice, however, detracts much from its beauty. A national school is supported by subscription. Adjoining the churchyard is part of a building that belonged to the priory at Winchcomb, but the ruins are very inconsiderable. Towbury Hill is said to be the site of a Roman camp; and it is conjectured by Leland that the house of King Offa, or of Ranulphus, stood upon it. Numerous Roman coins have been found in the neighbourhood.

TWINSTEAD, a parish, in the union of SUDBURY, hundred of HINCKFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Halstead; containing 196 inhabitants. It comprises 1038a. 3r. 14p., of which 824 acres are arable, and the remainder chiefly pasture; the surface is pleasingly diversified, and the soil fertile. Twinstead Hall, the ancient manor-house, retains much of its original character; and part of the moat by which it was surrounded, and the old bridge forming the approach, are still remaining. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £250. The church has been rebuilt.

TWISTON, a township, in the chapelry of DOWNHAM, parish of WHALLEY, union of CLITHEROE, Higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Clitheroe; containing 199 inhabitants. This place was called *Twysilton* in the reign of John, at which time the family of Twysilton occur as owners here. In the 1st of Edward III., when the Hall existed, the property was possessed by Richard de Greenacres; a successor of whom, Sir Richard Greenacres, left a daughter that married into the Worsley family, through whom the estate passed to the family of Starkie. The township is situated on the borders of Yorkshire. At the north-eastern termination of Pendle Hill is an ancient burial-place for the Society of Friends.

TWITCHEN (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of SOUTH MOLTON, South Molton and N. divisions of DEVON, 6 miles (N. E. by E.) from South Molton; containing 194 inhabitants. It is situated on the border of the county, adjacent to Exmoor Forest, in Somerset; and comprises 2823 acres, of which 310



are common or waste. There are several quarries of stone used for ordinary buildings. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of North Molton : the tithes have been commuted for £210. 17. 6. The church is ancient.

TWIVERTON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of BATH, hundred of WELLOW, E. division of SOMERSET,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (W. S. W.) from Bath ; containing 3342 inhabitants. The Avon runs past the parish, turning several mills ; and the Great Western railway proceeds in a nearly parallel direction. The river is crossed here by a suspension-bridge of novel construction, erected in 1837, at a cost, exclusive of the embankments and approaches, of £2500. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £5. 18.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ . ; patrons, the Provost and Fellows of Oriel College, Oxford ; improPRIATORS of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, the Langton family. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £82. 10., and the vicarial for £251. 6. ; the glebe contains  $51\frac{1}{4}$  acres. The church has been enlarged. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

TWIZELL, a township, in the parish of NORHAM, union of BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 10 miles (S. W.) from Berwick ; containing 336 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Till, which is here crossed by a stone bridge of one arch, 91 feet in the span. Twizell Castle, a fine though unfinished castellated mansion of the Blakes, is seated on a rocky precipice, surrounded by extremely picturesque scenery ; and near it is Tillmouth House, the present residence of the family. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £63. 18. 3. ; and the appropriate for £400. 9. 4., payable to the Dean and Chapter of Durham. In the neighbourhood are the remains of an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Cuthbert.

TWIZELL, a township, in the parish of MORPETH, union and W. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. W. by S.) from Morpeth ; containing 45 inhabitants. The township is situated on the east bank of the Blyth, where that river begins to run southward towards Kirkley ; and on the boundary between Morpeth and Ponteland parishes. Twizell formed part of the ancient barony of Ogle.

TWO-MILE-HILL, an ecclesiastical district or parish, in the parish of ST. GEORGE, union of CLIFTON, hundred of BARTON REGIS, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.) from Bristol. The district was constituted in August 1845, under the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37. It is situated on the river Avon, and lies along both sides of the high roads from Bristol to Bath and Marshfield, its circumference being about three miles. The land is chiefly set out in freeholds of an acre or more, and appropriated to market gardening ; a portion is in small grazing-farms. Coal-mines are wrought ; and there is a pin-factory. The church, an edifice in the early English style, with a tower, has just been erected, at a cost of £2200 : the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop of Bristol and Gloucester, alternately ; net income, £150. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans, and another for Primitive Methodists.

TWYCROSS (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of MARKET-BOSWORTH, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 6 miles (N. E. by N.)

from Atherstone ; containing 336 inhabitants. It is situated on the road between Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Atherstone, and comprises 1514a. 3r. 16p., of which the subsoil is sand. The living was separated from the vicarage of Orton-on-the-Hill in 1839, and is now a distinct perpetual curacy, in the gift of Earl Howe, who is lessee of the great tithes under the Bishop of Oxford. The net income of the benefice is £130, and there are  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres of glebe. The church was erected in the 14th century, and consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, with a square embattled tower. The east window is ornamented with stained glass of the 13th century, lately presented by Sir Wathen Waller, Bart. : the great south window contains the arms of several members of the Curzon family, with those of the Bishop of Oxford, and of the present incumbent, executed by Willement, who presented to the church the arms of William IV. impaled with those of Queen Adelaide. A fine-toned organ has also been erected, at the cost of Earl Howe, who lately expended a considerable sum in repairing the church. A schoolmistress receives £16. 13. yearly, as a share of the interest of £1000 left in 1765 for instruction. There are some remains of a moated house in the Hall-field, north-west of the church.

TWYFORD, a chapelry, in the parish of HURST, union of WOKINGHAM, hundreds of CHARLTON and SONNING, county of BERKS, 8 miles (S. W.) from Maidenhead. A battle was fought near this place in 1688, between the partizans of James II. and those of the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III. The village, which is neatly built, and populously inhabited, is situated on the Bath and Bristol road ; the river Thames flows at a short distance, and the Great Western railway has a station here. Silk-throwing is extensively carried on. A fair for horses and other cattle is held on the 15th of July, but it is very indifferently attended. The chapel, dedicated to St. Swithin, was erected, and endowed with £30 per annum, by Edward Polehampton, who died in 1721 : the living is a donative, in the patronage of three Trustees. Here is a place of worship for Independents. Mr. Polehampton also bequeathed a rent-charge of £10 with a dwelling-house for the master, to teach ten boys ; and there is an hospital founded in 1640, by Lady Frances Winchcombe, for eight single women.

TWYFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and county of BUCKINGHAM, 6 miles (S. W. by S.) from Buckingham ; containing, with the hamlets of Charndon and Poundon, 754 inhabitants, of whom 452 are in Twyford township. It is situated on a branch of the river Ouse, and comprises about 4500 acres by ad-measurement ; 200 acres are woodland, and of the remainder one-fifth arable, and four-fifths pasture and meadow. The soil is chiefly a heavy clay. The living is a rectory not in charge, annexed to the rectorship of Lincoln College, Oxford ; net income, £725. The tithes were commuted for land in 1774. The church is in the later English style, and contains 400 sittings.

TWYFORD, a chapelry, in the parish of BARROW, union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Derby ; containing, with the township of Stenson, 250 inhabitants. It is situated on the banks of the Trent, and comprises 1600 acres, divided into arable and pasture land : the surface is gently undulated. The



Trent and Mersey canal passes in the vicinity, and there is a station on the Derby and Birmingham railway at Willington, two miles distant. Twyford Hall is the residence of the Bristowe family, who have been seated here from the early part of the 17th century. Sir John Harpur Crewe, Bart., is lord of the manor. The chapel, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a brick edifice, with the exception of the chancel, which is very ancient, and entered by a Norman arch. John Harpur and others, in 1696, gave a rent-charge of £15, for teaching and apprenticing children.

TWYFORD (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. by W.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing, with the chapelry of Thorpe-Satchville, 478 inhabitants, of whom 325 are in Twyford township. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of Hungerton in 1732, and valued in the king's books at £8. 8. 6.: the glebe consists of 70 acres, awarded at the inclosure in 1796, in lieu of tithes. The church is a neat fabric, with a tower containing three bells. A national school, and a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, were built in 1845. The sum of £30 per annum, a portion of Woollaston's charity at Whitchurch, is distributed in clothing among the poor.

TWYFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of COLSTERWORTH, union of GRANTHAM, hundred of BELTISLOE, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile (S.) from Colsterworth; containing 125 inhabitants.

TWYFORD, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of KENSINGTON, Kensington division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX, 6 miles (W. N. W.) from London; containing 27 inhabitants. Near this place, the London and Birmingham railway is carried over the valley of the Brent by a viaduct 30 feet wide, resting upon a river arch of 60 feet span, and 6 semi-circular land arches of 16 feet span each. There is a private chapel at Twyford Abbey.

TWYFORD (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of EYNSFORD, E. division of NORFOLK, 1 mile (S. E.) from Guist; containing 94 inhabitants. It comprises 529a. 1r. 19p., of which 370 acres are arable, 131 meadow and pasture, 24 woodland, and 4 road and water. The river Wensum forms part of the western boundary. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 19. 9½., and in the gift of the Rev. John Spurgeon: the tithes have been commuted for £151, and the glebe comprises 11 acres. The church, which is beautifully situated in the grounds of Twyford Hall, is in the early English style, with a tower on the south side.

TWYFORD (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WINCHESTER, hundred of FAWLEY, Winchester and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3 miles (S.) from Winchester; containing 1311 inhabitants. It comprises 4219a. 2r., of which 2208 acres are arable, 278 pasture, 291 coppice, 285 water-mead, and the remainder common, road, &c. The river Itchin and the Itchin navigation run through the parish, and the London and South-Western railway passes close to Twyford on the west. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 12. 8½., and in the patronage of Lady Mildmay, on the nomination of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; net income, £213; impropiators,

the Governors of the Hospital of St. Cross. In the churchyard is an extraordinary yew-tree, and near the Itchin are two immense Druidical stones. Here was formerly a Roman Catholic seminary, in which Pope the poet received part of his education.

TWYWELL (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of THRAPSTON, hundred of HUXLOE, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Thrapston; containing 232 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Wellingborough to Thrapston and Oundle, and comprises 928a. 12p.: the river Nene passes at a small distance on the east. Machine-making is carried on. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9, and in the gift of the Rev. W. Alington: the tithes were commuted for land in 1765; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 250 acres, valued at £350 per annum. Mrs. Chapone, authoress of *Letters on the Improvement of the Mind*, and other works, was a native of Twywell.

TYDD (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WISBECH, ISLE of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Wisbech; containing 863 inhabitants. The Bedford-Level canal, 100 feet wide and 30 feet deep, passes here, by the construction of which many acres of fenny land, belonging to the Duke of Bedford, were rendered arable. Woad for dyeing cloth is prepared in the parish. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely, valued in the king's books at £21. 13. 1½.; net income, £653. The church and steeple are widely detached, probably in consequence of the percolating soil. There is a place of worship for Independents.

TYDD (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HOLBECH, wapentake of ELLOE, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Wisbech; containing 920 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the river Nene, and comprises by admeasurement 4645 acres: the village is the last in the southern extremity of the county, and joins the Isle of Ely. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 6. 5½., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £1255; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 55 acres. William Medley, in the reign of Elizabeth, left 50 acres of land for the poor, the proceeds of which amount to £150 a year. Nicholas Breakspear, who was raised to the papal dignity as Adrian IV., was rector of the parish.

TYLDESLEY, or TYLDESLEY cum SHACKERLEY (*St. GEORGE*), a township and parochial district, in the union of LEIGH, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 10 miles (W. by N.) from Manchester; containing 4718 inhabitants. Tyldesley, though unnoticed in Domesday book, certainly formed part of the Norman barony of Warrington, being claimed to be within its jurisdiction in all pleas to quo warrantos by the lords of that honour or barony that have occurred. Under these barons, the proprietors who adopted the local name settled, holding by service of the tenth part of a knight's fee. The suits to the courts of the barony and hundred have long been disused; and the mesne manor, also, is nearly extinct. Of the family of Tyldesley was the celebrated royalist Sir Thomas Tyldesley. In 1672, Edward, the son of this gallant officer, sold the paternal estate to the Astleys, from whom it passed to Thomas Johnson, Esq., of Bolton, whose family held it



until 1823 : the property then came, by devise, to George Ormerod, Esq., of Chorlton, in Cheshire, the historian of that county. The hamlet of Shackerley is in the higher division of the township, and was until lately almost exclusively the property of a family of that name, who inhabited the Hall till the middle of the last century. It now belongs to the trustees of the late Ellis Fletcher, of Clifton.

In 1827 the township was separated from Leigh, and erected into a distinct parish as regards ecclesiastical affairs. It comprises 2700 acres, of which 300 are arable, 800 meadow, 10 woodland, and the remainder pasture. About 2000 hands are employed in six cotton-mills, and the rest of the population is engaged in hand-loom weaving, in agriculture, and in collieries. The village of Tyldesley is situated on a luxuriant mount, and commands a very extensive prospect over mid-Lancashire, of which it is nearly the centre. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £148; patron, Lord Lilford. The church, erected in 1825, by Her Majesty's Commissioners, at a cost of £11,700, is a handsome structure of stone, designed by Smirke, in the later English style, with a spire rising to the height of 150 feet; it accommodates 1084 persons. The site was presented by the late Thomas Johnson, Esq.; and Mr. Ormerod gave a peal of bells, a painted window (the eastern), an organ, and ground for a cemetery: the communion-plate was the gift of Mrs. Ormerod. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and the Connexion of the Countess of Huntingdon. Among several antique mansions in Tyldesley is Astley Hall, or Damhouse, on the border of Astley, *which see*.

TYNEHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WAREHAM and PURBECK, hundred of HASILOR, Wareham division of DORSET, 6 miles (S. S. W.) from Wareham; containing 250 inhabitants. This parish is situated at the western extremity of the Isle of Purbeck, and bounded on the south by the English Channel. It comprises 2840 acres, of which 1193 are common or waste: limestone is abundant, though not much quarried; and there are good veins of Purbeck marble and some gypsum, but neither worked. On the coast is a circular battery, for the defence of Worbarrow bay. The living is a rectory, united, by an act passed in the 8th of George I., to that of Steeple, and valued in the king's books at £11. 0. 10: the tithes have been commuted for £210, and the glebe consists of 25 acres. The church is a small cruciform structure, with a campanile turret rising at the intersection; the south side has lately been rebuilt, and a south transept added, at the expense of the Rev. William Bond. There was formerly a chapel at Povington, in the parish; and another, dedicated to St. Margaret, at North Eggleston. Here was an alien priory subordinate to the abbey of Bec, in Normandy, which, at the suppression, was given by Henry VI. to St. Anthony's hospital, London; by Edward IV. to Eton College, and afterwards to the Dean and Prebendaries of Westminster. Flowers-barrow, an ancient encampment, is situated in the parish; and a large mound, a little to the west of the church, has been lately opened, and found to contain several skeletons, some of them in a very perfect state. The bold escarpment of the rocks which bound one side of the parish, is highly interesting to the geologist, abounding in organic remains.

TYNEMOUTH (*St. Oswald*), a parish, a newly-enfranchised borough, and the head of a union, in the E. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. N. E.) from Newcastle; comprising the several townships of Chirton, Cullercoates, Monkseaton, Murton, Preston, North Shields, and Whitley; and containing 27,249 inhabitants, of whom 11,890 are in Tynemouth township. This place derives its name from its situation at the mouth of the river Tyne; its fortress was by the Saxons called Penbal Crag, or "the head of the rampart on the rock." From a votive altar dedicated to Jupiter by Ælius Rufus, præfect of the 4th cohort of the Lingones, and from a tablet inscribed with the name of Caius Julius Maximianus as the founder of a temple, both which were discovered here in 1783, Tynemouth is supposed to have been the site of a Roman station. The truth of this opinion, however, so far from being corroborated by any collateral evidence, is rather contradicted by the strong probability that these relics of Roman antiquity, together with other materials for building, were removed from South Shields on the opposite bank of the river, for the first monastery of stone at this place. The earliest authentic record connected with the history of Tynemouth, relates to the erection of a small church and convent of wood by Edwin, King of Northumbria, about the year 625, in which his daughter Rosella assumed the veil, and which in 634 was rebuilt with stone by his successor, Oswald, by whom it was dedicated to St. Mary. This establishment was repeatedly plundered by the Danes during the eighth century. In 833, a party of those invaders attempting to land, were defeated and driven back to their ships; but, returning frequently during that and the following century, and renewing their depredations, they finally destroyed the buildings.

The monastery was rebuilt from its foundation by Tosti, Earl of Northumberland, who endowed it with considerable revenues; and in 1074 was given, with all its possessions, by his successor Waltheof, to the monastery of Jarrow, and with that institution became subordinate to Durham Abbey. In 1090, it was taken from the abbey by Robert Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, who amply endowed it for Benedictine monks, as a cell to the monastery of St. Alban's, in the county of Hertford. Four years afterwards, Malcolm III., King of Scotland, and his son Prince Edward, both killed at the siege of Alnwick Castle on the same day, were interred in Tynemouth monastery, which had obtained a high degree of reputation for its sanctity, and become a place of sepulture for the most illustrious families. In 1095, Earl Mowbray, entering into a conspiracy against William Rufus, converted the monastery into a castle, which he strongly fortified: after a siege of two months it was taken by storm, and Mowbray, making his escape by stealth, took refuge at Bambrough Castle; yet not thinking himself safe, he fled for sanctuary into the church here, whence he was dragged by force, and sent prisoner to London. William Rufus confirmed to St. Alban's Abbey the priory of Tynemouth and all its pos-



Seal and Arms.



sessions, which, in 1121, the monks of Durham made an unsuccessful attempt to recover. In 1138, David, King of Scotland, who then occupied Newcastle with his army, issued a charter dated at Norham, granting security and protection to the prior and monks; to whom also, in 1189, Richard I. gave several privileges and immunities. King John, in 1205, exempted them from the duty of cornage.

In the year 1244, a peace was concluded between the King of England and the King of Scotland, through the mediation of the prior, to whom, in 1271, Henry III. granted a charter of liberties and free customs; and in 1296 the prior commenced the construction of a harbour in the vicinity with a view to establish a port. In this, however, he was opposed by the burgesses of Newcastle, who, claiming an exclusive right to trade on the river Tyne, commenced a suit in the court of king's bench, which was subsequently decided against the prior by the lords of parliament. Edward I., after his victory over the Scots at Falkirk, remained for some time at Tynemouth, and in the year 1299 conferred upon the prior the privilege of holding all pleas, including those of the crown, by his own justices, who had paramount jurisdiction within his liberty. In 1303, while Edward was on his last expedition into Scotland, his queen resided at the priory till his return; and in 1307, the prior, in pursuance of the privilege granted by that monarch, caused a pillory to be erected in the village. Charters of privilege were also granted by Edward II. in 1316; and in the following year Sir William de Middleton and Walter de Seleby, who, at the head of a fanatic band, had committed depredations on the priory, were taken prisoners, and sent to London, where they were executed. In 1322, the queen of Edward II. resided here for some time. In 1347, the prior made Edward III. a loan of 20 marks towards the preparations for the siege of Calais; and in 1379, Richard II. granted to the establishment licence to hold certain possessions to the amount of £20 per annum, in order to repair the fortifications of the priory, which at that time was regarded as an important fortress for guarding the river. In 1381, some monks of St. Alban's Abbey, who had been concerned in the insurrection of Wat Tyler, made their escape to this place, where they took sanctuary in the church; and in 1391, Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, and youngest son of Edward III., spent some days at the priory.

This celebrated establishment continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when it was surrendered, on the 12th January 1539 (30th Henry VIII.), Robert Blake-ney, the last prior, receiving a pension of £80, and 15 monks and three novices being allowed smaller pensions. The priory, at the time, was in possession of various manors and lands in the county of Northumberland, and of others in the county of Durham; and its revenue was returned at £706. 10. 8½. the site and remains were granted by Edward VI., in 1550, to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, created Duke of Northumberland in the succeeding year, on whose attainder they reverted to the crown. The church continued to be parochial until 1657, when the roof fell in and the building became a ruin: the present parochial church is situated in North Shields. The fortifications and other military works were kept in repair, and the priory has since been regarded solely as a castle or royal garrison.

In 1633, Charles I. visited the castle, which, on the breaking out of the parliamentary war, was put into a complete state of defence by the Earl of Newcastle, who sent a garrison of 300 men and six large pieces of cannon for its defence; trenches were thrown up, and an additional fort was erected at the mouth of the haven. In 1644, the castle was besieged by the Scottish forces under General Leven, to whom, after some time had elapsed, it surrendered upon terms, the garrison being allowed to march out with all their baggage, on condition of their paying obedience to the parliament. During this siege, the garrison had suffered severely from the plague, which was then ravaging the country, and most of the principal commanders had been obliged to retire from their post. In 1646, the castle was garrisoned by the Scottish troops, by whom it was delivered in 1647 to the parliament, who appointed Sir Arthur Haslerigg governor of Newcastle, and Colonel Lilburn his deputy, governor of Tynemouth. Lilburn soon after declaring for the king, continued for some time to hold possession of the castle, but being besieged by Sir Arthur Haslerigg, it was taken, and the garrison put to the sword; the head was struck off from the dead body of Lilburn, and fixed upon a pole. The castle was then placed by Haslerigg under the custody of General Monk. In 1665, the town-council of Newcastle, upon application by letter from Charles II., voted the sum of £200 to put the castle in repair, and for strengthening the fortifications, on the eve of a Dutch war. In 1783 the castle was resumed by the government, and since that time it has been appropriated as a *depôt* for arms and military stores, under the superintendence of a governor and lieutenant-governor.

The venerable remains of the priory and castle are romantically situated on the summit of a peninsular rock near the Tyne, rising abruptly from the river with towering grandeur. The approach from the west is by a square gateway tower with exploratory turrets at the angles, beyond which is a second gateway defended by a portcullis, connected with the former by a strong wall on each side, and leading into an open area of nearly seven acres, in which are the strikingly impressive ruins of the ancient priory. These splendid remains consist principally of the eastern portion of the church, of which the east and south walls of the choir, though roofless, are still in tolerable preservation; the deeply-recessed and richly-moulded archway leading to the cloisters, of which some portions elaborately groined are yet remaining; and various parts of the conventual buildings, now converted to other uses. The choir of this once stately and magnificent structure, which appears to have been of the later and richest character of Norman architecture, passing into early English, displays much grandeur of design and elaborate embellishment. The east wall has in the lower portion a noble range of three lofty lancet-shaped windows with deep receding mouldings, the central window being of greater elevation than the others. Above these is a series of smaller windows, of similar character with the exception of the central window, which is oval; and in the centre of the gable, enriched on each side with a series of pointed arches of increasing height, is a triple lancet window, of which only the central compartment is open. The south wall has also three tiers of windows: of these, the lowest range, though of similar character, is less lofty than that



of the east end; the second range consists of three lancet-formed windows, above which are two circular-headed windows. The interior abounds with details of great beauty: the lofty, clustered, and banded columns that sustained the roof are embellished with flowered capitals, and, from the stateliness of their elevation between the deeply-recessed and intricately-moulded arches of the lofty windows, convey a striking memorial of the magnificence of this venerable pile. The cloisters were the ancient place of sepulture; the present cemetery of the parishioners was the prior's garden. The gateway tower has been converted into barracks for 250 soldiers. At the east end of the garrison yard is a lighthouse, defended by a double wall extending towards the sea; and on the south of the priory church is a haven, formed by the prior after his attempt to establish a trading port on the Tyne had been frustrated by the burgesses of Newcastle.

The village adjoins the town of North Shields, of which it may be almost considered as a continuation, and consists of one principal and spacious street, in which are several handsome houses, and of a smaller street in nearly a parallel direction. A gas company has been established. Tynemouth is much frequented during the bathing season by visitors, for whose accommodation there are several good inns. In the immediate neighbourhood is a fine sandy beach, affording every facility for bathing, and at Prior's Haven are some baths, erected in 1807; the Bath hotel, built in 1842, presents every convenience, and is connected by a passage with the old Bath inn. The haven is sheltered by an amphitheatre of rocks, and the surrounding scenery abounds with interesting features. At the extremity of a beach called the Long Sand, about a mile north of the village, is Cullercoates, anciently Caller Cots, where is a chalybeate spring, the water of which has been analysed by Dr. Greenhow, and found to resemble the Tonbridge water. It is much resorted to by persons labouring under dyspepsia and other complaints in which it is found beneficial; the spring is received into a stone basin, beyond which it finds a channel through the sands into the sea. The Newcastle and North Shields railway was extended to Tynemouth in 1846. Fairs for cattle are held on the 1st March, and 1st November, or on the last Friday in April, and the first Friday in November. This is a borough, returning one member to parliament under the provisions of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, by which the elective franchise is vested in the resident £10 householders of the townships of Tynemouth, North Shields, Chirton, Preston, and Cullercoates, comprising an area of 4754 acres, with a population of 25,808; the returning officer is appointed by the sheriff. The house of correction here has been lately enlarged.

The parish, which occupies the south-eastern corner of the county, locally termed Tynemouthshire, is about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, from north to south, and about 3 miles in extreme breadth. It is bounded on the south by the river Tyne, and on the east by the sea; and comprises 5915 acres, of which 1300, previously tracts of moorland, were inclosed under acts of parliament in the reign of George III., and brought into cultivation. The surface, though generally level, is in some parts elevated; the soil is strong and fertile, and well adapted for wheat and beans. The district abounds with coal; ironstone is found in moderate quantity, and there are

some strata of magnesian limestone, which scarcely occurs in other parts of the county.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £24. 19. 4., and in the patronage of the Duke of Northumberland, with a net income of £298; impropiators, the duke, and the guardians of the poor. The great tithes of the township of Tynemouth have been commuted for £171. The church, situated in North Shields, was erected in 1668, and consecrated by Bishop Cosin, after the conventual church had fallen into decay; it was built of brick, with a tower of stone, and almost entirely rebuilt of stone in 1792. A church dedicated to the Holy Saviour was erected at a cost of £2500, by subscription, aided by grants from the Church-Building and Diocesan Societies, and was consecrated in August 1841. It is a handsome cruciform structure of stone, in the later English style, with a tower surmounted by a spire, and contains 700 sittings, of which 350 are free. The church is endowed with £700; the vicar officiates, assisted by a curate. In the western part of North Shields is Trinity chapel of ease. The Wesleyans have a meeting-house; and at Cullercoates and in North Shields are places of worship for various denominations. The union of Tynemouth comprises 25 parishes or townships, containing a population of 55,625 persons.—See SHIELDS.

TYRLEY.—See BLOORE-IN-TYRLEY.

TYRRINGHAM (*St. Peter*), with FILGRAVE, a parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Newport-Pagnell; containing 206 inhabitants, of whom 31 are in Tyrringham. The parish is bounded on the south and west by the river Ouse, and comprises 1767 acres, of which 675 are arable, 972 pasture, 72 wood, and the remainder roads and river. The surface is generally level, the soil gravel and sand, and very productive. The living is a rectory, with that of Filgrave united, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of William Praed, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £450; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises  $15\frac{3}{4}$  acres. The church is a modern edifice, with an ancient tower.

TYSOE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR, Kington division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 5 miles (S. by E.) from Kington; containing 1033 inhabitants. It is situated on the border of Oxfordshire, and intersected by the road between Stratford and Banbury: the area is 4680 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of Compton-Wyniates united, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £266; patron, the Marquess of Northampton, who receives the tithes of Compton-Wyniates in consideration of £50 per annum paid to the incumbent. The tithes of Tysoe were commuted for land and money payments in 1796. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Thirty-six boys are educated for £26 per annum, arising from property bequeathed to the parish in 1541, by John Middleton and Edward Richards.

TYTHBY (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union, and S. division of the wapentake, of BINGHAM, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 9 miles (E. S. E.) from Nottingham; containing, with the chapelry of Cropwell-Butler, 804 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated at the western extremity of the vale of



Belvoir, and comprises 2367*a.* 1*r.* 28*p.* In the south-western part it is intersected by the Grantham canal, and also by the Fosse road. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £102; patron and impropriator, J. Musters, Esq.: the incumbent's tithes were commuted in 1788 for 31 acres of land. The church was thoroughly repaired and repewed in 1824; it contains a monument to a member of the Chaworth family, dated 1423. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school in connexion with the Established Church is endowed with the interest of £300.

TYTHERINGTON, a township, in the parish of PRESTBURY, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 1 mile (N.) from Macclesfield; containing 389 inhabitants. It comprises 798 acres of land, of a clayey quality. The Macclesfield branch of the Manchester and Birmingham railway passes through the township.

TYTHERINGTON (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of THORNBURY, partly in the Upper division of the hundred of HENBURY, but chiefly in the Lower division of that of THORNBURY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3 miles (S. E.) from Thornbury; containing 496 inhabitants, of whom 347 are in the township. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 11. 7., and in the gift of G. M. Taswell, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for £440, and the vicarial for £309; the glebe contains 61 acres.

TYTHERINGTON (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of WARMINSTER, hundred of HEYTESBURY, Warminster and S. divisions of WILTS, 4½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Warminster; containing 119 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury.

TYTHERLEY or TUDERLEY, EAST (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of STOCKBRIDGE, hundred of THORNGATE, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 7 miles (S. W.) from Stockbridge; containing 335 inhabitants, and comprising 2275*a.* 17*p.* A variety of trees of remarkably luxuriant growth ornament the surface, consisting of oaks, firs, elms, cedars, and very ancient yews, some of which are disposed in double rows and form beautiful avenues. The living is a donative; net income, £40; patron and impropriator, J. L. Goldsmid, Esq. The church contains a monument to the Giffords, dated 1568: in the chancel are memorials to several members of the Rolle family, and a tombstone of a distinguished dignitary; in an aisle of the church are two effigies with full-length crosses, intended, as is supposed, to represent priests. Sarah Rolle, in 1736, conveyed lands, &c., in support of a schoolmaster and schoolmistress; the income is about £200 a year. Danebury Hill, in the parish, commands a view of some extensive mounds or barrows, thought to have been raised for the sepulture of ancient warriors; and near these barrows are traces of the Roman road from Winchester to Salisbury.

TYTHERLEY WEST, a parish, in the union of STOCKBRIDGE, hundred of THORNGATE, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 7½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Stockbridge; containing 469 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2270*a.* 15*p.*, of which 1883 acres are woodland, and the remainder pasture and arable; the soil is clay, with a substratum of chalk. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at

£8. 5. 10., and in the gift of C. B. Wall, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £361; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 31 acres. The church was rebuilt by subscription in 1832-3, at a cost of £1744.

TYTHERTON-KELLAWAYS, a tything, in the parish of BREMHILL, union and hundred of CHIPPENHAM, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of WILTS, 3¼ miles (E. N. E.) from Chippenham. An individual named Connicker having embraced the original doctrines of Whitefield and Wesley, erected a meeting-house at Tytherton, and propagated his opinions with great success; but on the schism between the two founders of Methodism, he joined the Moravians, and induced most of his followers to do the same. About fifty years ago, having grown more numerous, the society built a new chapel and sister-house, with a neat residence for their pastor; and since that period, they have erected a large school-house.

TYTHERTON-LUCAS, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and hundred of CHIPPENHAM, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of WILTS, 3¼ miles (N. E. by E.) from Chippenham; containing 93 inhabitants.

TYTHERTON-STANLEY, with NETHERMORE, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of CHIPPENHAM, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of WILTS, 2 miles (E. by S.) from Chippenham.

TYWARDRETH (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of ST. AUSTELL, E. division of the hundred of POWDER and of the county of CORNWALL, 3¾ miles (W. N. W.) from Fowey; containing 3152 inhabitants, of whom 1100 are in the village. The parish is bounded on the south by the English Channel, near which, on Greber Head, is a signal station. Petty-sessions for the district are held on the third Monday in every month. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 6. 8.; net income, £135; patron, W. Rashleigh, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for £400. The church has been repewed; and a chapel has been erected by Mr. Rashleigh, about half a mile from his seat in the parish, Menabilly House. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Here was a Benedictine priory, a cell to the monastery of St. Sergius and Bachus, in Normandy, supposed to have been founded before 1169, by Ricardus Dapifer, steward of the household to the Earl of Cornwall; it was dedicated to St. Andrew, and being made denizen, continued till the general dissolution, when its revenue was estimated at £151. 16. 1. The site is now occupied by a farmhouse.

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UBBERLEY, a township, in the parish and union of STOKE-UPON-TRENT, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD; containing 215 inhabitants.

UBBESTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SUFFOLK, 5¾ miles (S. W. by W.) from Halesworth; containing 243 inhabitants. It is watered by the river Blyth, and comprises by measurement 1200 acres; the soil is of a mixed quality, rather heavy than otherwise, and the surface more hilly than in the adjoining parishes. Ubbeston Hall, now a farmhouse, was the residence of



the Kemp family, but was sold on the death of Sir Robert Kemp in 1780 without issue. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Rev. Edmund Holland: the tithes have been commuted for £315, and the glebe comprises  $6\frac{3}{4}$  acres. The church, which is chiefly in the later English style, has an embattled tower, and a fine Norman doorway on the north side.

UBLEY, or OBLEIGH (*ST. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of CLUTTON, hundred of CHEWTON, E. division of SOMERSET, 9 miles (N. by W.) from Wells; containing 369 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 11.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £194, and the glebe comprises 70 acres. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

UCKERBY, a township, in the parish of CATTERICK, union of RICHMOND, wapentake of GILLING-EAST, N. riding of YORK,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by E.) from Catterick; containing 40 inhabitants. It comprises 740 acres, the property of the Earl of Tyrconnel, who is lord of the manor. St. Cuthbert's well here, is supposed to derive its name from a monastery dedicated to St. Cuthbert, of which no traces remain; the water is said to be useful in the cure of cutaneous diseases and of rheumatism. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £59, and the vicarial for £30. 10.

UCKFIELD (*HOLY CROSS*), a market-town, a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of LOXFELD-DORSET, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, 8 miles (N. E. by N.) from Lewes; containing 1534 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Ouse, and comprises 1636*a.* 2*r.* 37*p.*, of which about 70 acres are under the cultivation of hops, and 40 in roads, sites of buildings, and waste; the scenery is exceedingly picturesque, and the air salubrious. The village is situated on an eminence, on the road from Lewes to London and to Tonbridge-Wells; and contains several good houses. Petty-sessions are held every Friday in the winter, and every alternate Friday during the summer, at the Maidenhead hotel, where occasional assemblies take place in a handsome ball-room. There is a market for corn on Friday; and cattle-fairs occur on May 14th and August 29th. The living is annexed to the rectory of Buxted; the rector's tithes have been commuted for £315. The nave of the church was rebuilt in 1840, by subscription, and a spire has been added to the tower. The Baptists and Wesleyans have places of worship. Dr. Anthony Saunders, in 1719, left a school-house, and some land now producing £70 per annum, in trust for the establishment of a free grammar school for six boys of this parish, and six of Buxted, and also gave his library for the use of the school; part of the rent is applied in apprenticing boys of Buxted. The poor-law union of Uckfield comprises 11 parishes or places, containing a population of 16,447: the workhouse, situated on elevated ground, was erected in 1839. In a house once occupied by Bishop Christopherson, confessor to Queen Mary, are preserved some massive rings, and vestiges of popery. In the grounds of R. S. Streatfield, Esq., are various curiously-formed rocks, hollowed into caves.

UCKINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of ELMSTONE-HARDWICKE, union of CHELTENHAM, Lower divi-

sion of the hundred of DEERHURST, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W.) from Cheltenham; containing 200 inhabitants. This place lies on the road from Cheltenham to Worcester and Malvern, and comprises 852 acres of good land, wholly appropriated to agriculture, and watered by the Chelt. The great tithes have been commuted for £313. 10., and the vicarial for £72.

UDIMORE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and borough of RYE, hundred of GOSTROW, rape of HASTINGS, E. division of SUSSEX,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. S. W.) from Rye; containing 483 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the south by Brede channel, and situated on the road from Rye to Battle. It comprises 1950 acres, whereof 990 are arable, 750 meadow, pasture, and marsh, and 210 woodland: the surface is marked with hill and dale, and the scenery enriched with every kind of wood. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £8. 5. 2.; net income, £100; patron, T. C. Langford, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £400. The church is principally in the early English style.

UFFCULME (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of TIVERTON, hundred of BAMPTON, Collumpton and N. divisions of DEVON,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. E.) from Collumpton; containing 2011 inhabitants. This is a decayed market-town, and during the last century a great quantity of serge was made here; there are still some flannels manufactured; and fairs are held on the Wednesday in Passion-week, June 29th, and the middle Wednesday in September. The parish comprises 5545 acres, of which 179 are common or waste. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 0.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Prebendary of Uffculme in Salisbury Cathedral: the great tithes have been commuted for £427. 11., and the vicarial for £455. 16. The church has a rich wooden screen. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents; also a free grammar school founded in 1701, by Nicholas Ashford, with £1200, of which £400 were expended in building the school-house. Bradfield Hall, in the parish, is a perfect ancient mansion, containing several curious apartments, and to which a chapel was formerly attached. On a common in the neighbourhood is a place called Pixy Garden, an old earthwork.

UFFINGTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of FARRINGTON, hundred of SHRIVENHAM, county of BERKS,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. S. E.) from Farringdon; containing, with the chapelries of Baulking and Wolstone, 1170 inhabitants, of whom 640 are in Uffington township. The parish comprises 6028*a.* 1*r.* 13*p.*; and is intersected by the Wilts and Berks canal, and the Great Western railway. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £21; net income, £369; patron and impropiator, C. Eyre, Esq. The church is a handsome cruciform structure in the early English style; the spire was destroyed by lightning, about 1750. There are chapels of ease at Baulking and Wolstone. Thomas Saunders, in 1636, founded and endowed a free school; the rents for its support amount to £40. On White-Horse Hill, just above the village, is Uffington Castle, a large encampment surrounded by a double vallum, the inner one very high; it is 700 feet from east to west, 500 from north to south, and is supposed to be a work of the Britons, afterwards occupied by the Romans. The



hill takes its name from the rude figure of a horse, 374 feet in length, cut in the turf, near the summit, and said to be commemorative of a victory which Alfred obtained over the Danes in the neighbourhood, though some consider it a British work: lands were formerly held here by the tenure of cutting away the turf to render the figure more visible. Westward of Uffington Castle is a large tumulus or cromlech called Wayland Smith's cave; and various other tumuli are scattered on the downs, particularly between Uffington and Lambourn, the most considerable of which are those called the Seven Barrows. Uffington gives the inferior title of Viscount to the Earl of Craven.

UFFINGTON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of STAMFORD, wapentake of NESS, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 2 miles (E. by N.) from Stamford; containing, with the hamlet of Casewick, 530 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Stamford to Boston, and considerable facilities are afforded by the river Welland. Stone is quarried for the roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 5. 2½.: net income, £837; patron, the Earl of Lindsey, whose splendid mansion is in the parish. There is a glebe of 60 acres, with a house; and some land in Deeping fen belongs to the rectory. The church is a handsome structure, partly in the early and partly in the later English style, with a fine tower and spire, and some fragments of ancient stained glass. A national school was endowed by Albemarle, 9th earl of Lindsey, with £20 per annum: £10. 4. per annum, arising from various bequests, are distributed in money and bread, and from this fund a child is occasionally apprenticed. An hospital, or priory of Augustine canons, in honour of the Virgin Mary, was founded in the reign of Henry III. or his predecessor, by William de Albin, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £42. 1. 3.

UFFINGTON (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of ATCHAM, Wellington division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Shrewsbury; containing 163 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 1180 acres. Some small coal-mines were lately worked; and a hard kind of trapstone is quarried on Haghmon Hill, for the repair of roads and for rough walls. The village is situated on the banks of the Severn, and on the road leading from High Ercall to the London road at Atcham; the Shrewsbury canal passes at the end of the village. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £59; the patronage and impropriation belong to Mrs. Corbett; and there is a small glebe-house and garden. The church is supposed to have been built about the 14th century.

UFFORD, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of CREDITON, Crediton and N. divisions of DEVON, 3½ miles (W. by S.) from Crediton; containing 286 inhabitants.

UFFORD (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of STAMFORD, soke of PETERBOROUGH, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON; containing, with the hamlet of Ashton, 286 inhabitants, of whom 185 are in Ufford hamlet, 5 miles (S. E.) from Stamford. The parish comprises 1866a. 2r. 18p. Its soil is various, the meadow land rich; the surface is partly hilly, and where level is sometimes flooded by the river Welland. The Roman road from the station at Caistor, leading towards Lin-

coln, passes on the east. The railway from Syston to Peterborough runs within a mile. The living is a rectory, with the living of Bainton annexed, valued in the king's books at £26. 13. 4.; income, about £500; patrons, the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. There is a glebe of 37 acres.

UFFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WOODBRIDGE, hundred of WILFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 2½ miles (N. E.) from Woodbridge; containing 673 inhabitants. It comprises 1155a. 2r. 29p.: the soil in general is light or mixed, but in some places clayey; the surface is partly hilly, and the lands adjacent to the river Deben, which flows through the parish, are subject to inundation. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 5., and in the gift of F. C. Brooke, Esq., whose seat, Ufford Place, is in the parish: the tithes have been commuted for £331, and the glebe consists of 35 acres. The church contains a font with a curious cover, which has been engraved by the Society of Antiquaries. Here was anciently a chapel called Sogenho. An hospital for four men was founded by Thomas Wood, D.D., Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, who endowed it with £15 per annum. William Otley, lord mayor of London in 1434, was born here; and the Uffords, earls of Suffolk, took their name from the place.

UFTON, or UPTON-NERVET (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of BRADFIELD, hundred of THEALE, county of BERKS, 7¼ miles (S. W. by W.) from Reading; containing 391 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2029a. 3r. 8p., of which 36 acres are common or waste; the soil is gravel, and the surface hilly: the river Kennet runs through. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 3. 1½.; net income, £426; patrons, the Provost and Fellows of Oriel College, Oxford. There are some slight remains of a church which belonged to Upton-Greys, once a distinct parish, but consolidated with this in 1442.

UFTON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHAM, Kenilworth division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 2½ miles (W. by N.) from Southam; containing 188 inhabitants. It is intersected by the road from Warwick to Daventry, and consists of 1539 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of Worcester, with a net income of £80: the tithes have been commuted for two rent-charges, each of £190; and there are 92½ acres of glebe.

UGBOROUGH, a parish, in the union of TOTNES, hundred of ERMINGTON, Ermington and Plympton, and S. divisions of DEVON, 8 miles (W. S. W.) from Totnes; containing 523 inhabitants. The parish is on the road from Plymouth to Exeter, and comprises 8659 acres, of which 2631 are common or waste. A lead-mine is worked at Filham, and there are some quarries of slate and limestone. Fairs are held in May and November. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £20; net income, £260; patrons, the Grocers' Company; impropriator of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, Lady Carew. There are 3 acres of glebe. The church is a handsome structure, standing upon a bold eminence, and forming a striking feature in the scenery; it is in the early English style, and contains a Norman font, and some curious remains of ancient screenwork.



At Ivybridge, a village partly in the parish, is a district church; and at Earlscombe was formerly a chapel. There is a place of worship for Baptists. Sir John Kempthorn, a distinguished admiral, was born at Widescomb here, in 1620.

UGGESHALL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SUFFOLK, 1 mile (N. W.) from Wangford; containing 295 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1466 acres, of which 20 are occupied by roads. The living is a rectory, with that of Sotherton annexed, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Earl of Stradbroke. The tithes of Uggeshall have been commuted for £380, and the glebe comprises 43 acres, with a commodious parsonage-house, much improved by the late rector, the Rev. Thomas Sheriffe. The church has a low square tower, enveloped with ivy.

UGGLEBARNBY, a chapelry, in the parish and union of WHITBY, liberty of WHITBY-STRAND, N. riding of YORK, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Whitby; containing 448 inhabitants. Ugglebarnby belonged to Whitby Abbey, and at the Dissolution came into the possession of the Archbishop of York. The lower grounds are rich and fertile, and the higher indifferent corn land; the small river Little Beck runs through the chapelry. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Eskdale-side: the chapel was built in 1137, by Nicholas, abbot of Whitby.

UGLEY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of BISHOP-STORTFORD, hundred of CLAVERING, N. division of ESSEX, 2 miles (N.) from Stansted-Mountfitchet; containing 381 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises by measurement 2020 acres, is pleasantly situated in the north-eastern part of the hundred, on the road from London to Cambridge. Ugley Hall is an ancient mansion near the church; Orford House, a handsome residence of brick, takes its name from the Earl of Orford, by whom it was built. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 13. 4.; patrons and impropiators, the Governors of Christ's Hospital, London. The great tithes have been commuted for £360. 13., and the vicarial for £99. 8.; the glebes respectively comprise 48 and 3 acres. The church is a small edifice, with a belfry-turret surmounted by a cupola: on the south side of the chancel is a chapel belonging to Bollington Hall.

UGTHORPE, a township, in the parish of LYTHE, union of WHITBY, E. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W.) from Whitby; containing 242 inhabitants. This was an ancient demesne of the crown, and is styled in Domesday book *Ughetorp*; the Mauleys became lords here at an early period, and from them the manor and estate descended by marriage to the Bigods, and afterwards to the Ratcliffes, by whom the whole was sold in parcels. The township is situated in the western part of the parish, south of the road between Whitby and Guisborough. A Roman Catholic chapel was erected about 1812; and a school is partly supported by £10 per annum from a Roman Catholic fund.

ULCEBY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, Wold division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (S. W.) from Alford; containing, with the hamlet of Fordington, 204 inhabitants. It is situated on the road

from Alford to Boston, and comprises by measurement 1872 acres, of which 1530 acres are arable, 227 pasture, and 115 woodland. The surface is marked with hill and dale, and from the higher grounds is an expansive sea view: the subsoil is calcareous. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 16. 8.; net income, £519; patron, the Rev. W. A. Peacock: the tithes have been commuted for 457 acres of land. The church was rebuilt in 1826, and is a neat brick building, containing 150 sittings. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The Bull's Head, a lofty hill in the parish, is a noted landmark.

ULCEBY (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of GLANDFORD-BRIGG, N. division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. E.) from Barton-upon-Humber; containing 787 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 18. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £146; impropiators, W. D. Field, Esq., and others. The tithes of the parish were commuted for land and a money payment in the year 1824.

ULCOMBE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of HOLLINGBOURNE, hundred of EYHORNE, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 8 miles (S. E. by E.) from Maidstone; containing 685 inhabitants. This parish lies partly in the Weald. It is intersected by several small streams that empty themselves into the Medway, and comprises by measurement 3529 acres, whereof 395 are in wood, and 274 common. Ulcombe Place and manor belonged to the family of St. Leger, of whom Sir Robert, of an ancient house in Normandy, is said to have supported the Conqueror with his hand when landing on the Sussex coast. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 5. 10., and in the gift of the Hon. C. B. C. Wandesford: the tithes have been commuted for £770, with a charge of 17s. 6d. per acre upon hops, of which there are about 150 acres; the glebe consists of 80 acres, including 25 in wood. The church was wrested in the Danish wars from the priory of Christ-Church, Canterbury, but was restored in 941: it was made collegiate by Archbishop Langton, in 1220, for an archpresbyter, two canons, a deacon, and one clerk; and afterwards became a rectory. The present edifice, which is in the later English style, contains some very old monuments to the St. Legers, many to the family of Stringer, and, of more recent date, one to the Marquess and Marchioness of Ormonde, and another to Lady Sarah Wandesford.

ULDALE, a parish, in the union of WIGTON, ALLERDALE ward below DERWENT, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 8 miles (S. by W.) from Wigton; containing 330 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2217a. 3r. 10p., exclusively of waste and common. The river Ellen has its source here, in two small lakes well stocked with various kinds of fish; about a mile and a half south-east from which, a brook, tumbling from a lofty mountain over several rocky precipices, forms a beautiful cascade termed White-Water Dash. Coal, freestone, limestone, and peat abound. A large fair for sheep is held on August 29th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 18. 1½.; net income, £151; patron, the Rev. Joseph Cape. The church was rebuilt by the parishioners in 1730. The free school, founded in 1726, has an endowment of about £47 per annum.



**ULEY** (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of **DURSLEY**, Upper division of the hundred of **BERKELEY**, W. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by N.) from Dursley; containing 1713 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Berkeley to Stroud and Cheltenham, and comprises by measurement 1400 acres, of which 1100 are arable and pasture, and 300 woodland. It abounds with picturesque scenery. The manufacture of woollen-cloth was formerly carried on extensively, but has of late declined: an iron-foundry employs about fifty persons. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £240, and the glebe consists of 15 acres. The church is ancient. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans; and schools are supported by subscription. On an eminence north-west of the village, is an encampment called Uley-Bury, where various Roman coins have been found.

**ULGHAM**, a parochial chapelry, in the union, and E. division of the ward, of **MORPETH**, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Morpeth; containing 368 inhabitants. This place, in the charter of Henry I. granting right of free chase on it to the Merlay family, is called Elchamp: it was formerly, in part, the property of Newminster Abbey; and the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem also held some lands here. The chapelry is situated on the road from Morpeth to Warkworth, by Widdrington; and comprises about 3409 acres, the property of Earl Grey and the Earl of Carlisle. The soil in some parts, especially about the village, is gravelly and good, but a considerable portion is stiff and clayey, which, however, under proper management, is suitable to the growth of wheat and oats, alternated with clover and fallow. Some coal-mines were possessed here by Queen Elizabeth in 1600; coal is still found in the chapelry, on the bank of the river Line, and was wrought not very long since in the immediate vicinity. There is also a quarry of freestone. According to vulgar tradition, a market was once held at Ulgham, and the stump of an ancient cross, said to have been connected with a market, still remains in the centre of the village. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Morpeth: the tithes have been commuted for £307. The church is a plain modern edifice of stone, dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

**ULLENHALL**, a chapelry, in the parish of **WOOTTON-WAWEN**, union of **STRATFORD**, Henley division of the hundred of **BARLICHWAY**, S. division of the county of **WARWICK**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Henley-in-Arden; containing 461 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary.

**ULLESKELF**, a township, in the parish of **KIRKBY-WHARFE**, Upper division of the wapentake of **BARKSTONE-ASH**, W. riding of **YORK**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E.) from Tadcaster; containing 491 inhabitants. It comprises 1260 acres, chiefly the property of John Shilleto, Esq., lord of the manor. The soil is generally fertile; the common was inclosed in 1838, and has been brought into cultivation. The village is pleasantly situated on the south side of the Wharfe, over which the York and North-Midland railway is carried, by a viaduct of nine arches. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

**ULLESTHORPE**, a hamlet, in the parish of **CLAY-BROOKE**, union of **LUTTERWORTH**, hundred of **GUTH-**

**LAXTON**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W.) from Lutterworth; containing 594 inhabitants. A station on the Midland railway is fixed here, in a very inconvenient position, on the top of a steep cutting. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents. The sum of £11 per annum, arising from an allotment of four acres made in 1725, is distributed among the poor.

**ULLEY**, a township, partly in the parish of **ASTON**, but chiefly in that of **TREETON**, union of **ROTHERHAM**, S. division of the wapentake of **STRAFFORTH** and **TICKHILL**, W. riding of **YORK**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by S.) from Rotherham; containing 188 inhabitants. This place, called in Domesday book *Olleie*, was formerly possessed by the monks of Worksop, who are recorded to have owned the manor in the reign of Edward II.; after the Dissolution, the farm and grange appear to have passed to the Darcys, while the manor was in the Tempest family. The township borders on the district designated Hallamshire, and comprises about 900 acres of profitable land in good cultivation: the old Hall is now a farmhouse. Land and corn-rents were assigned to the rector of Treeton in lieu of tithes, in 1798.

**ULLINGSWICK**, a parish, in the union of **BROMYARD**, hundred of **BROXASH**, county of **HEREFORD**, 5 miles (S. W.) from Bromyard; containing 320 inhabitants. The parish is situated at the source of a branch of the river Lugg, and comprises 1184 acres. The living is a rectory, with that of Little Cowarne annexed, valued in the king's books at £9, and in the gift of the Bishop of Hereford: the tithes of Ullingswick have been commuted for £195, and the glebe comprises 26 acres.

**ULLOCK**, with **PARDSEY** and **DEAN-SCALES**, a township, in the parish of **DEAN**, union of **COCKERMOUTH**, **ALLERDALE** ward above Derwent, W. division of **CUMBERLAND**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by S.) from Cockermouth; containing 350 inhabitants.

**ULNES-WALTON**, a township, in the parish of **CROSTON**, union of **CHORLEY**, hundred of **LEYLAND**, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. by N.) from Chorley; containing 477 inhabitants. The Molyneux family had a lease of this manor from Edward IV., by whom a moiety of it was afterwards granted to Thomas Walton. In the reign of Edward VI. the manor was transferred by the crown to Sir Anthony Brown, a justice of the common pleas, and a considerable trafficker in the confiscated property of religious houses. Various families afterwards held lands here. The township comprises 1986 acres, mostly in grass; the soil is of different qualities. The river Lostock passes through, as does the Liverpool, Ormskirk, and Preston railway. Lostock Brow, with 46 acres around it, is the property of Richard Norris, Esq. A national school was built in 1846; and two bequests of land and tenements, producing together about £40 per annum, are appropriated to the poor. At a farm called Gradwells, where, according to tradition, was a monkish cell, is an old cross, well preserved.

**ULPHA**, a chapelry, in the parish of **MILLOM**, union of **BOOTLE**, **ALLERDALE** ward above Derwent, W. division of **CUMBERLAND**, 9 miles (E. by S.) from Raven-glass; containing 375 inhabitants. The chapelry extends along the western bank of the river Duddon to the mountains Hard-Knot and Wrynose, in which direction is a stone marking the boundaries of Cumber-



land, Lancashire, and Westmorland. A Roman road crosses both these mountains; and about half way up the former are the remains of Hard-Knot Castle, a fortress anciently of great importance, the period of whose erection is involved in much obscurity. There are quarries of excellent blue slate, of which about 1400 tons are annually raised; copper-mines were formerly worked, and zinc is known to exist. The coppices with which the district abounds produce a large supply of wood for making hoops and bobbins, the former disposed of at Liverpool, and the latter to the manufacturers of cotton, woollen, linen, and silk in other towns. A fair for sheep is held on the first Monday in September, and there are others on the Monday before Easter and on July 9th, formerly for cloth and yarn, but now only resorted to for pleasure. Ulpha Hall, which bears marks of high antiquity, has been converted into a farmhouse. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £49 per annum; patron, the Vicar of Millom. The chapel is dedicated to St. John. Here is a place of worship for Baptists.

ULPHA, with METHOP.—See METHOP.

ULROME, a chapelry, in the union of BRIDLINGTON, partly in the parish of BARMSTON, but chiefly in that of SKIPSEA, N. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 8 miles (S.) from Bridlington, and 6 (N. N. W.) from Hornsea; containing 157 inhabitants. The village gave name to a family of note who were lords of Ulrome for several centuries, and who occur as parties or witnesses in charters of a very early date; among other landowners here were the priors of Bridlington and Nunkeeling. The chapelry is bounded on the east by the sea, and comprises 3000 acres, chiefly arable: the commons, about 1200 acres, were inclosed in 1765. The village is situated on rising ground, and consists of scattered houses, being nearly a mile in length. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £3. 19. 2.; net income, £68; patrons, the Executors of J. Lockwood, Esq.; impropriator, the Rev. John W. Bower. The incumbent has a glebe of 22 acres; 57 acres are held by the impropriator, in lieu of corn-tithes, with an annual payment of £25; and the rector of Barmston has 74 acres, with a payment of £19. The chapel, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a very ancient edifice, with modern alterations; the interior is of rude and primitive appearance.

ULTING (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WITHAM, N. division of ESSEX,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. W.) from Witham; containing 150 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the south by the river Chelmer, is about six miles in circumference; the soil is generally fertile, and well cultivated. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 4. 2., and in the gift of Miss M. H. Bailey: the great tithes have been commuted for £187. 17., and the vicarial for £164. 12. The church is a small stone edifice, with a turret of wood surmounted by a shingled spire, and is beautifully situated near the river.

ULVERSCROFT, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of BARROW-UPON-SOAR, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 6 miles (W. by S.) from Mountsorrel; containing 146 inhabitants. This place lies on the borders of Charnwood Forest, its houses being mostly scattered in a pictu-

resque dale bounded on the east by the rocky hills of the forest, and on the west by those of Bardon. It comprises about 1000 acres of land. Here are the ruins of a church that belonged to an Augustine priory dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, founded by Robert Blanchmains, Earl of Leicester, in the reign of Henry II., and having at the Dissolution a revenue of £101. 3. 10.

ULVERSTON (*ST. MARY*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of LONSDALE north of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER; containing, with the townships of Mansriggs, Osmotherley, and Subberthwaite, and the chapelries of Blawith, Church-Conistone, Egton with Newland, Lowick, and Torver, 8778 inhabitants, of whom 5352 are in the town, 22 miles (N. W.) from Lancaster, and 271 (N. W. by N.) from London. This place derives its name, written in old records *Olvestonam*, from Ulpha, a Saxon lord; and was conferred in 1127, on the abbey of Furness, by Stephen, afterwards King of England. It was subsequently granted to Gilbert, who had succeeded to the barony of Kendal, and who released the inhabitants from their state of feudalism, bestowing upon them a charter, which was augmented and confirmed by his successors. The manor afterwards reverted to the crown; and being, in 1609, divided into moieties, was eventually purchased in 1736, by the Duke of Montagu, for £490, and is at present vested in the Duke of Buccleuch. A charter was obtained from Edward I., for a market and an annual fair; but it continued to be merely nominal until the dissolution of Furness Abbey, near Dalton, the capital of that district, from which event the prosperity of Ulverston may be dated.

The town is pleasantly situated near the beautiful bay of Morecambe, and is nearly environed by hills: the streets form principal lines, and within the last few years have been lighted with gas. Good water is in abundance, a stream flowing through the town; the celebrated spring called the Lightburn, remarkable for its purity, contributes to the supply, and water is always found at a depth of about 20 feet, under a bed of gravel. The air is salubrious, the inhabitants very healthy, and remarkable for longevity, a fact evidenced in the Registrar-General's reports. There are a theatre, an assembly-room, and a subscription library containing 5000 volumes, many of them standard works; also a parochial, a clerical, and a circulating library; and, besides other institutions, a banking-house and a savings' bank. The market-place occupies a central position at the junction of streets from the north, south, east, and west. The peninsular situation of the town led to the appointment of mounted guides to direct travellers across the Sands, who were paid by government to be in attendance from sunrise to sunset, while the channel was fordable; but this arrangement has been partially superseded by the construction of a road to Carnforth, under an act of parliament.

The prevailing branches of manufacture are those of cotton, linen, check, canvass for sails, sacking, candlewicks, hats, axes, adzes, spades, hoes, and sickles. The chief articles of export, in addition to some of the above, are iron and copper ores, pig and bar iron of the finest quality, the best blue and green slates, and limestone, wool, grain, butter, gunpowder, leather, hoops, basket-rod, baskets called swills, crate and wheel-spoke wood, and oak and larch poles: these are principally sent



coastwise, the intercourse with foreign countries being limited. There is a yard for ship-building, and the aggregate registry of ships belonging to the place is nearly 3000 tons; four or five vessels are employed in the American timber trade. Ulverston is a port within the port of Lancaster, and is little more than a mile distant from the Furness channel in Morecambe bay. In 1793 an act was obtained for making a canal one mile and a quarter in length, which opens a communication with the bay, and by means of which ships of 400 tons' burthen are safely moored in a capacious basin with extensive wharfs, and can discharge their cargoes close to the town. In 1846 an act was passed for extending the Furness railway to Ulverston. The market, granted to Roger de Lancaster in the 8th of Edward I., is on Thursday; and fairs are held on the Tuesday before Easter Sunday, on Whit-Thursday, October 7th, the first Thursday after Oct. 23rd, and, for horses, on the Tuesday preceding the first full week in January. Manorial courts leet and baron take place on the Monday next after Oct. 24th. The petty-sessions, and the meetings of the guardians of the poor, for Lonsdale north of the Sands, are held here on Thursdays weekly. The powers of the county debt-court of Ulverston, established in 1847, extend over part of the registration-district of Ulverston. The parish, which was anciently included in the parish of Dalton, comprises by computation 32,640 acres, whereof about one-third is arable, and the remainder pasture, wood, and peat or moss land; the extent of ground between the north and south extremities is eighteen or nineteen miles, and the greatest breadth about three miles.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy; net income, £149, derived from land; patron and impropriator, T. R. G. Braddyll, Esq. The whole parish is free from the great tithes of corn and hay. The church is situated on the northern side of the town, on rising ground commanding a beautiful prospect: a Norman doorway and the tower are the only portions of the original church, the present edifice having been built in 1804. It contains a fine altar-piece, the Entombment of Christ, copied from Vandyke's picture in the Borghese Palace at Rome by Ghirardi, and presented by Mr. Braddyll: there is also a good organ by England. Trinity church was completed in 1832 from the designs of A. Salvin, Esq., of London, at a cost of £5301, and is in the early English style: the painting which adorns the altar of this edifice was also the gift of Mr. Braddyll, and is a copy, by the same artist, of the Crucifixion, by Guido, in the church of St. Lorenzo di Lucina at Rome. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Mr. Braddyll, with a net income of £143, derived from pew-rents. In the rural parts of the parish are five separate incumbencies. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics have places of worship; and Sunday schools in connexion both with the churches and meeting-houses afford religious instruction to a large number of children. There are, besides, auxiliaries of the Christian Knowledge, the British and Foreign Bible, the Gospel Propagation, the Church Missionary, and London and Wesleyan Missionary, Societies.

Among the places of interest in the immediate vicinity is *Conishead Priory*, the seat of the Braddyll family. This splendid mansion occupies the site of a monastery founded by Gamel de Pennington for Black canons, and

the revenue of which at the Dissolution was £124. 2. 1.: the conventual building was then dismantled, and the materials were sold for £333. 6. 3½. Some remains of the cemetery, pillars of the transepts, the foundation walls of the church, with several skeletons, were discovered in 1823, when preparing the site for the present building. The mansion is in the early English style, in an extensive park, with gardens exquisitely laid out, and terraces 558 feet in length: the entrance hall is 61 feet long, with painted windows of great beauty, and adorned with suits of armour; the other apartments are fitted up in a style of luxurious elegance, and contain some fine pictures. Also, may be mentioned, *Bardsea Hall*, a good specimen of a Swiss villa; *Chapel Island*, on the Sands; the bold promontory or headland, *The Hoad*, whence a good general view is obtained of the town and the surrounding country; and *Swarthmoor Hall*, in which George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends, resided, now in a dilapidated condition. His study and bedroom here are objects of great curiosity; in the latter is a substantial antique bedstead with carved posts, on which he used to repose, and which any of his followers, it is said, are permitted to occupy for a night. The Friends' meeting-house near Swarthmoor Hall is a plain structure: over the doorway is the inscription "*Ex dono G. F. 1688.*" This was one of the first meeting-houses erected for the Society, and was a gift from George Fox himself, as the inscription imports. Richard de Ulverston, a monk of considerable eminence, and author of a work entitled *Articles of Faith*, was born at Ulverston in 1434.

UNDERBARROW, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, 2¾ miles (W.) from Kendal; containing, with Bradley-Field, 515 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £92; patron, the Vicar of Kendal.

UNDERMILBECK, a township, in the parish of WINDERMERE, union and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, 8 miles (W. by N.) from Kendal; containing, with the chapelry of Winster, 1033 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £12 per annum, and there is some glebe land. A school is supported by endowment.

UNDER-SKIDDAW, a township, in the parish of CROSTHWAITE, union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Keswick; containing 549 inhabitants. A school is supported by donations amounting to nearly £100 a year; and a handsome school-house has been erected at High Hill, in the township, at the expense of James Stanger, Esq., in which girls are taught on the national system.

UNDERWOOD, with OFFCOAT, a liberty, in the parish of ASHBOURN, hundred of WIRKSWORTH, S. division of DERBYSHIRE; with 344 inhabitants.

UNDERWOOD, a hamlet, in the parish of SELSTON, union of BASFORD, N. division of the wapentake of BROXTOW and of the county of NOTTINGHAM; containing 412 inhabitants.

UNDY, a parish, in the union of CHEPSTOW, division of CHRISTCHURCH, hundred of CALDICOT, county of MONMOUTH, 8½ miles (W. S. W.) from Chepstow; containing 317 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the Bristol Channel, and comprises 1726a. 1r. 4p., of which 329 acres are common or waste. The living is



a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 10. 7½.; the patronage and appropriation belong to the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff. The great tithes have been commuted for £150, and those of the vicar for £140; the appropriate glebe consists of 52 acres, and the vicarial of 4 acres, with a parsonage-house. The church is in the early English style, and consists of a nave and chancel, with a square tower rising from between them.

UNSTONE, a township, in the parish of DRONFIELD, union of CHESTERFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Chesterfield; containing 688 inhabitants. A school has an endowment of £16 per annum.

UNSWORTH, a hamlet, in the township of PILKINGTON, parish of PRESTWICH *cum* OLDHAM, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Bury, on the road to Manchester; containing 826 inhabitants. It forms the eastern part of Pilkington township, and comprises 972 acres, of which three-fourths are arable land: the soil was mostly boggy, but extensive drainage has been for some time in operation. The population is employed in cotton-mills, print-works, and bleach-grounds; and in agriculture. Unsworth is the head of a chapelry, of much larger extent than the hamlet, and which includes part of the parish of Middleton. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector of Prestwich; net income, £150, with a parsonage-house, built in 1846. The chapel, dedicated to St. George, was consecrated in Nov. 1730, the site being given by the then Earl of Derby: it was rebuilt in 1843, at a cost of £1500, raised mainly by subscription; the interior is very neat and commodious. There are places of worship for dissenters; and excellent schools. James Lancaster, in 1737, left property now producing £12. 12. a year, for teaching children.

UNTHANK, a township, in the parish of SKELTON, poor-law union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 5½ miles (N. W.) from Penrith; containing 228 inhabitants.

UNTHANK, a township, in the parish of ALNHAM, union of ROTHBURY, N. division of COQUETDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, 8¼ miles (N. N. E.) from Rothbury; containing 22 inhabitants. It is on the river Aln, which passes on the north, and separates it from Prendick. In the reign of Elizabeth, it belonged to a family named Unthank. The Hall, now designated Collingwood House, is pleasantly seated near the river.

UPCHURCH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of MILTON, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAY, E. division of KENT, 5½ miles (E. by S.) from Chatham; containing 520 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3553a. 2r. 34p., of which 1277 acres are arable, 731 pasture, 1297 salt-marsh, 61 wood, 94 in orchards and gardens, and 26 in hop-grounds. It contains also 63 acres of land tithe-free. On the north flows the Medway, where are Otterham creek and quay, at which corn is shipped. By a survey made in the reign of Elizabeth, it appears that twelve vessels belonged to the place. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11; net income, £155; patrons and impro-priators, the Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford. The church, built probably in the reign of Edward III., is a handsome structure, partly in the decorated and partly in the later English style.

UPEND, a hamlet, in the parish of KIRTLING, union of NEWMARKET, hundred of CHEVELEY, county of CAMBRIDGE; containing 187 inhabitants.

UP-EXE, a tything, in the parish of REWE, union of ST. THOMAS, hundred of HAYRIDGE, Wonford and N. divisions of DEVON, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from Col-lumpton; containing 120 inhabitants.

UPHAM, a parish, in the union of DROXFORD, hundred of BISHOP'S-WALTHAM, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Bishop's-Waltham; containing, with the tything of Woodcott, 581 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2853a. 2r. 36p., of which 1602 acres are arable, 237 pasture, 502 woodland, hedge, and dells, 207 down, 46 orchard, buildings, and homesteads, 218 common, and 37 highway. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 2. 1., and in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester: the tithes have been commuted for £420, and there are 2 acres of glebe. At Durley is a chapel of ease. Dr. Edward Young, author of the *Night Thoughts*, was born at Upham, during the incumbency of his father; and the mother of Bishop Heber was also born in the rectory-house, her father, the Rev. Mr. Allanson, being the incumbent for about eighty years. On Stephen Castle down, a barrow was opened in March, 1836, when four skeletons were dug up, parts of which are preserved at Belmour House.

UPHAVEN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of PEWSEY, hundred of SWANBOROUGH, Everley and Pewsey, and N. divisions of WILTS, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Pewsey; containing 512 inhabitants. A Benedictine priory, a cell to the abbey of Fontanelle, in Normandy, was founded here about the commencement of the reign of Henry I., and, at its suppression, was granted by Henry VI. to the monastery of Ivy-Church, in exchange for lands, &c., in Clarendon Park. The parish is situated on the road from Devizes to Andover, and is intersected by the river Avon: it comprises by computation 3287 acres. A market for the inhabitants was granted by Henry III. to Peter de Mauley; and in the reign of Edward I., Hugh de Spencer procured a charter of free warren, and two annual fairs, one of which, as well as the market, is discontinued. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 16. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; impro-priators, the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge. The great tithes have been commuted for £594. 18., and those of the vicar for £150: there are nearly 3 acres of glebe. The church was probably erected in the time of Henry VII.; the nave seems to have formed part of the priory. Here are places of worship for Particular Baptists and Wesleyans. About a mile to the west are the remains of an intrenched camp with a spacious prætorium, called Casterley, the area of which, comprising sixty acres, is intersected from north to south by a broad fosse.

UPHAY, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of AXMINSTER, Honiton and Southern divisions of DEVON; containing 57 inhabitants.

UPHILL (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of AXBRIDGE, hundred of WINTERSTOKE, E. division of SOMERSET, 8 miles (N. W. by W.) from Axbridge; containing 400 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1036a. 1r. 12p., and is bounded on the south by the river Axe, which falls into the Bristol Channel at the village. Its



proximity to Weston-Super-Mare, a fashionable bathing-place, has induced capitalists to purchase a considerable portion of land in it with a view to erect houses. Stone is quarried for building and for the roads. The Bristol and Exeter railway passes through the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 7.; net income, £184; patron, John Fisher, Esq.: there is a glebe of about 30 acres. The old church, with its central tower, occupies the summit of a lofty eminence south of the village; a new church has been erected by subscription. Here is a place of worship for Baptists. A cave was discovered at Uphill a few years since, similar to the caves in the same ridge of hills, at Burrington and Banwell.

UP-HOLLAND, LANCASHIRE.—See HOLLAND, UP.

UPLEADON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of NEWENT, hundred of BOTLOE, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3 miles (E. by N.) from Newent; containing 250 inhabitants. This parish, which takes its name from the river Leadon, by which it is intersected, is about two miles and a half from the road between Gloucester and Ledbury. It comprises by measurement 1109 acres, whereof two-fifths are pasture, about 12 acres woodland, and 43 common or waste; the soil is chiefly loam, inclining to clay, and the surface level. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £82; patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The church has a wooden tower, and a Norman entrance on the north side.

UPLEATHAM, a parish, in the union of GUISBOROUGH, E. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by N.) from Guisborough; containing, with part of the township of Redcar, 329 inhabitants, of whom 209 are in Upleatham township. This place, in Domesday book written *Upe- liden*, was granted by the Conqueror to Hugh, Earl of Chester, and was afterwards the fee of Robert de Brus. It descended to the lords Fauconberge, and from them to the lords Conyers; the Athertons subsequently held the estate, and among other families that have had possessions here, occur those of Lowther and Dundas. The parish forms part of the district called Cleveland, and comprises about 1100 acres; the soil is a rich loam, and the surface boldly undulated, commanding from the higher grounds some fine sea views. Freestone of good quality for building is found in abundance. The village is pleasantly situated on a declivity. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of York, whose tithes have been commuted for £236. The church was rebuilt in 1836, at an expense of £450, by subscription, towards which the lord of the manor contributed £200, the late archbishop £100, and the Incorporated Society £75; it is a neat structure in the Norman style. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

UPLOWMAN (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of TIVERTON, partly in the hundred of HALBERTON, but chiefly in that of TIVERTON, Collumpton and N. divisions of DEVON,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. N. E.) from Tiverton; containing, with the tything of Whitnage, 428 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2537 acres, of which 49 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 0. 10., and in the gift of the Rev. Sydenham Pidsley; net income, £601.

UPLYME (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union and hundred of AXMINSTER, Honiton and S. divisions of DEVON,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (N. W.) from Lyme-Regis; containing 1057 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2358a. 3r. 2p., together with about 800 acres of common, an act for inclosing which was passed in 1841. Here are some extensive beds of blue and white lias, replete with organic marine remains, and applicable to building, paving, or burning into lime. A manufactory for woollen-cloth is carried on. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 8.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of the Rev. C. W. Ethelston: the tithes have been commuted for £450, and the glebe contains 36 acres. The church, which is a very ancient structure, has been enlarged.

UPMINSTER (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of ROMFORD, hundred of CHAFFORD, S. division of ESSEX,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. S. E.) from Romford; containing 1117 inhabitants. This parish is about seven miles in length, and one mile in average breadth. It contains the hamlets of Corbetstye, Upminster-Common, and Harton; and comprises 3369a. 1r. 36p., of which 1241 acres are arable, 1010 meadow and pasture, 91 woodland, 148 common, and 178 in roads, &c. The surface towards the north is considerably elevated; the soil in the uplands is clayey, and in the low grounds light and sandy. The scenery is enlivened with numerous good residences and flourishing plantations. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Trustees of the late J. R. Holden, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £1052, and there are 23 acres of glebe. The church is a handsome structure, with a tower and spire; on the north side of the chancel is a chapel belonging to Gaines Hall. Here is a place of worship for Independents. Dr. Derham, author of *Physico-Theology*, &c., was rector of the parish from 1689 to 1735.

UP-OTTERY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of HONITON, hundred of AXMINSTER, Honiton and S. divisions of DEVON,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. E. by N.) from Honiton; containing 991 inhabitants. The parish comprises 5265 acres, of which 1120 are common or waste. Fairs for cattle are held on March 17th and October 24th. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 5.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The great tithes have been commuted for £335, and those of the vicar for £430; there are 76 acres of impropriate glebe, and 4 of vicarial. The church has been enlarged. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists; and at Roridge, in the parish, was anciently a chapel.

UPPER ALLITHWAITE.—See ALLITHWAITE, UPPER.—*And all places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

UPPERBY, a township, in the parish of ST. CUTHBERT, CARLISLE, union of CARLISLE, CUMBERLAND ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (S. E. by S.) from Carlisle; containing 471 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the manufacture of linen. The Lancaster and Carlisle railway passes close by. A church, built by subscription, was consecrated in June 1846, for the inhabitants of this and other out-townships of the parish. The venerable incumbent of St. Cuthbert's, the Rev. John Fawcett, author of some popular family sermons, was active in promoting its erection. The living is a



perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Incumbent of St. Cuthbert's.

UPPINGHAM (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of MARTINSLEY, county of RUTLAND, 6 miles (S.) from Oakham, and 89 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 2034 inhabitants. The name of this place is descriptive of its elevated situation. The town consists principally of one good street, with a square area in the centre, and is tolerably well paved; the houses are commodious and well built, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from a spring in the upper part of the town. The air, though keen, is pure and salubrious, and the surrounding country is pleasingly diversified. The market, granted by Edward I. in 1280 to Peter de Montford, is held on Wednesday, and is well supplied with corn and cattle; fairs take place on March 7th and July 7th, chiefly for horses, horned-cattle, and sheep, and also for coarse linen-cloth. The powers of the county debt-court of Uppingham, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Uppingham, and part of that of Billesden. The town is situated on the roads from London to Melton-Mowbray, and from Stamford to Leicester, and is about three miles distant from the river Welland, which divides the county of Rutland from Northamptonshire. The lands are on the lias formation, possessing its peculiar features of long ridges of low but steep hills separated by fertile valleys. The soil is of a red appearance; beneath, to the depth generally of two or three feet, is a shaly red stone, and under this, as far as it has been worked, either a red stone, or a blue stone encrusted with red, of variable thickness, and a very stiff blue clay which makes good bricks. The red stone is soft and easily worked; the blue is much harder: both are used for building.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 0. 10.; net income, £661; patron, the Bishop of London: the glebe comprises about 265 acres. The church, situated on the south side of the square, is a spacious structure in the ancient English style, with a tower surmounted by a lofty spire. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. The free grammar school (adjoining the churchyard) and an hospital for poor men were founded in 1584, by Robert Johnson, archdeacon of Leicester, and rector of North Luffenham, in this county, who instituted a similar school and hospital at Oakham, *which see*. Many eminent persons have been educated in the school, including Dr. Charles Manners Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury; Lord Manners, late chancellor of Ireland; Dr. Henry Ferne, Bishop of Chester; and Dr. Bramston, Roman Catholic Bishop of the London district. The celebrated Jeremy Taylor was rector of Uppingham. The poor-law union comprises 35 parishes or places, of which 16 are in Leicestershire, and 19 in Rutland, the whole containing a population of 10,049.

UPPINGTON (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of ATCHAM, WELLINGTON division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Wellington; containing 96 inhabitants, and comprising 747*a.* 2*r.* 20*p.* The living is a donative; net income, £70; patron and impropriator, the Duke of Cleveland. The great tithes have been commuted for £140, and those of the incumbent for £40.

UPSALL, a township, in the parish of SOUTH KILVINGTON, union of THIRSK, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Thirsk; containing 98 inhabitants. It comprises about 1230 acres of fertile land, and its small village is pleasantly situated on a commanding eminence east of the road from Thirsk to Borrowby: a little to the west of it, flows a tributary of the Cod beck. Here are some remains of a castle of the Mowbrays, which subsequently became the residence of the Scroop family.

UPSALL, a township, in the parish of ORMESBY, union of GUISBOROUGH, E. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, 3 miles (W.) from Guisborough; containing 15 inhabitants. It contains the hamlets of East and West Upsall, situated near the source of the river Tame, and on the border of Barnaby moor. At the time of the Conquest, some land here was demesne of the crown; and since that date property has been held by the families, among others, of Brus, Percy, Conyers, and Jackson. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £30, payable to the Archbishop of York; and the vicarial tithes of the township for £18. 5.

UPSHIRE, a hamlet, in the parish of WALTHAM-ABBEY, or HOLY-CROSS, union of EDMONTON, hundred of WALTHAM, S. division of ESSEX; containing 853 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

UPLAND.—See KIRKLINGTON.

UPTON, a chapelry, in the parish of BLEWBERRY, union of WANTAGE, hundred of MORETON, county of BERKS,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. N. E.) from East Ilsley; containing, with the liberty of Nottingham-Fee, 284 inhabitants, and an area of 1330*a.* 3*r.* 30*p.* The chapel is a very ancient edifice.

UPTON (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of ETON, hundred of STOKE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from Colnbrook; containing, with the chapelry of Chalvey and part of the town of Slough, 2296 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the great Bath road, about a mile from the river Thames, and the Great Western railway passes through it. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 17., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £220; impropriator, W. Bousey, Esq. Certain tithes were exchanged for land and a money payment in 1808, and some impropriate tithes have been just commuted for a rent-charge of £239. The church, which is said to have been partly built before the Conquest, has a fine Norman doorway, and is principally in that style. At Chalvey is a chapel of ease, towards the erection of which the late king gave £100, the Queen Dowager £50, and the impropriator and incumbent £200 each; it is a handsome edifice in the Norman style, adapted for a congregation of 800. There is a place of worship for Independents. Benjamin Lane, in 1720, bequeathed a rent-charge of £20, for clothing six men and six women, and distributing some bibles annually. In this parish is situated the workhouse of the Eton union. The late Sir William Herschel, the celebrated astronomer, resided and was buried here; and his son, the present Sir John F. Herschel, Bart., was born and resides in the parish.

UPTON, a hamlet, in the parish of DINTON, union and hundred of AYLESBURY, county of BUCKINGHAM; containing 94 inhabitants.



UPTON, a township, in the parish of ST. MARY, CHESTER, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N.) from Chester; containing 437 inhabitants. It comprises 911 acres, of partly a sand and partly a clay soil. The Chester and Birkenhead railway passes through the township. The tithes have been commuted for £91. 6. payable to an impropiator, £40 to the rector of St. Mary's, and £3. 15. to the Dean and Chapter of Chester. A small school is supported by subscription.

UPTON, a township, in the parish of PRESTBURY, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N. W.) from Macclesfield; containing 85 inhabitants, and comprising 422 acres.

UPTON, a parish, in the union, and Lower division of the hundred, of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 3 miles (W.) from Birkenhead; containing 237 inhabitants. It comprises 917 acres of land, the soil of which is clay. A market was held so late as 1662, and there are still two fairs for cattle: a court leet and baron takes place annually. The lands have been considerably improved by William Webster, Esq., of Upton Hall, who is lord of the manor. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £52; patron, Mr. Webster; impropiator, Sir W. T. Stanley, Bart., whose tithes have been commuted for £145. The glebe of the incumbent comprises  $19\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The church, formerly at Overchurch, half a mile distant, was pulled down in 1813, and a new church erected in the village: the old cemetery is still used.

UPTON, a tything, in the parish of HAWKESBURY, union of CHIPPING-SODBURY, Upper division of the hundred of GRUMBALD'S-ASH, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 758 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

UPTON (ST. LEONARD), a parish, in the Middle division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, union and E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3 miles (S. E. by S.) from Gloucester; containing 893 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the road from Gloucester to Painswick. It comprises 2974a. 1r. 15p., of which 1820 acres are pasture, 800 arable field land, 200 inclosed arable, 90 wood, 56 in roads and waste, and 7 common pasture; the soil is principally a strong clay, but in some parts is sand, stone brash, and gravel. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £86; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is principally Norman; the tower and some of the details are later English.

UPTON (ST. MARGARET), a parish, in the hundred of LEIGHTONSTONE, union and county of HUNTINGDON, 6 miles (N. W.) from Huntingdon; containing 178 inhabitants. It is situated near the great north road, and comprises by measurement 1161 acres, of which 915 are arable, 180 pasture, and 66 wood; the soil is clayey, and the surface rises gently. In the parish is Standgate Hill, the original name of which is said to have been Stand Guard, on account of a watch or guard being formerly fixed there to prevent robberies: from its summit are extensive prospects over the fens, and a view of Peterborough minster, and Whittlesey mere. The living is a rectory, with that of Coppingford consolidated; net income, £160; patrons, the Montagu family: the glebe comprises 264 acres of land, allotted

in 1812 in lieu of tithes. The church is partly in the early English style, with a curious ancient font.

UPTON, a hamlet, in the parish of BEXLEY, union of DARTFORD, hundred of RUXLEY, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT; with 169 inhabitants.

UPTON, a township, in the parish of SIBSON, union of MARKET-BOSWORTH, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. W.) from Market-Bosworth; containing 148 inhabitants. Here was formerly a chapel.

UPTON (ALL SAINTS), a parish, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, hundred of WELL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (S. E. by E.) from Gainsborough; containing, with the township of Kexby, 505 inhabitants, of whom 236 are in Upton township. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 4. 2.; net income, £131; patron, Sir W. A. Ingilby, Bart. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1776. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

UPTON (ST. MARGARET), a parish, in the union of BLOFIELD, hundred of WALSHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 1 mile (N.) from Acle; containing 519 inhabitants. It comprises 1693a. 1r. 8p., of which 655 acres are arable, 170 marsh-land cultivated, 753 marsh and water, 26 in homesteads, and 83 road, &c. The navigable river Bure runs on the north. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of Ranworth, and valued in the king's books at £5: the tithes have been commuted for £279. 16. payable to the Bishop of Ely, and £160. 13. to the vicar; there are  $20\frac{1}{2}$  acres of vicarial glebe. The church, which is chiefly in the later English style, consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a square tower in ruins. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship here.

UPTON (ST. MICHAEL), a parish, in the hundred of NEWBOTTLE-GROVE, union, and S. division of the county, of NORTHAMPTON, 2 miles (W.) from Northampton; containing 59 inhabitants, and comprising 939 acres. The living is annexed, with that of Kingsthorpe, to the rectory of St. Peter's, Northampton. Here are the remains of a castle founded by Simon de St. Liz. James Harrington, the eminent political writer in the time of the Commonwealth, was born at Upton Hall.

UPTON, a chapelry, in the parish of CASTOR, union and soke of PETERBOROUGH, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. N. E.) from Wansford; containing 112 inhabitants. It comprises about 1000 acres, of which the soil is in some parts gravelly, and in others clayey; the surface is diversified with hill and dale. The meadow land is subject to flood, the Nene flowing through the southern part of the chapelry.

UPTON (ST. PETER), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, Southwell division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.) from Southwell; containing 601 inhabitants. The parish is on the road from Newark to Southwell, and comprises 1384 acres: the village is handsome, and pleasantly situated on a declivity, affording pleasing and extensive views which include Southwell and Lincoln minsters. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Chapter of Southwell, valued in the king's books at £4. 11. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £100, with a glebe-house, built in 1843. The tithes were commuted in 1795; the glebe consists of 40 acres.



The church is an ancient edifice with a handsome tower, and is endowed with lands of the annual value of £20, for keeping it in repair, the surplus to be given to poor soldiers travelling through the parish. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

UPTON, with SIGNET, a hamlet, in the parish of BURFORD, union of WITNEY, hundred of BAMPTON, county of OXFORD,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (W.) from Burford; containing 218 inhabitants.

UPTON (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of DULVERTON, hundred of WILLITON and FREEMANNERS, W. division of SOMERSET, 7 miles (E. by N.) from Dulverton; containing 358 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Brompton-Regis to Wiveliscombe, and comprises 3779a. 25p., of which 323 acres are common or waste. Stone is quarried for building, and for making roads. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £50; patron and impropiator, John Bere, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £241. 15.

UPTON, a hamlet, in the parish of LONG SUTTON, union of LANGPORT, hundred of SOMERTON, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 192 inhabitants.

UPTON, a tything, in the parish of EAST KNOYLE, union of MERE, hundred of DOWNTON, Hindon and S. divisions of WILTS; containing 139 inhabitants.

UPTON, a township, in the parish of BADSWORTH, Upper division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, W. riding of YORK,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. by E.) from Pontefract; containing 235 inhabitants. It comprises about 1000 acres; the soil is various, and the substratum abounds with limestone, much of which is burnt into lime. The surface is boldly undulated, and on Beacon Hill is a small tower commanding a fine view of York Minster, the wolds of Lincolnshire, and the Derbyshire hills.

UPTON, BISHOP'S (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of ROSS, hundred of GREYTREE, county of HEREFORD, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Ross; containing 650 inhabitants. The parish embraces an elevated ridge of mountain, and consists of 3315 acres. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 17. 6.; net income, £708; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The tithes have been commuted for £463. 16. to the Dean and Chapter, and £225. 11. to the vicar.

UPTON-CRESSETT (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGNORTH, hundred of STOTTESDEN, S. division of SALOP, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Bridgnorth; containing 56 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 15.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the representatives of the late J. C. Pelham, Esq.; the tithes have been commuted for £191. 7., and the glebe comprises 4 acres.

UPTON-GRAY, a parish, in the union of BASINGSTOKE, hundred of BERMONDSPIT, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Odiham; containing, with the tything of Hoddington, 504 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of Queen's College, Oxford: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £490, and there are 49 acres of impropriate glebe.

UPTON-HELLIONS (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of CREDITON, hundred of WEST BUDLEIGH, Crediton and N. divisions of DEVON, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Crediton; containing 146 inhabitants. The parish stretches along the northern bank of the river Creedy,

and comprises by measurement about 800 acres: it has several quarries of stone suitable for building. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Rev. W. Wellington: the tithes have been commuted for £170, and there is a glebe of 40 acres. The church, a small neat building, supposed to have been erected in the 14th century, contains a handsome monument to the Reynell family.

UPTON-LOVELL, a parish, in the union of WARMINSTER, hundred of HEYTESBURY, Warminster and S. divisions of WILTS,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (S. E. by E.) from Heytesbury; containing 235 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 1399a. 15p., is situated on the road from Heytesbury to Salisbury, and intersected by the river Wily. The manufacture of fine broad-cloth affords employment to about 400 persons of this and the adjoining villages. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 18.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £329. 10., and the glebe comprises 30 acres. In the chancel of the church is a recumbent figure of Lord Lovel, from whom the parish derives its distinguishing appellation. The Rev. John Crouch, in 1794, bequeathed £500 three per cent. consols., the interest to be applied in teaching children. On Upton-Lovell down, about two miles from Heytesbury, is a single intrenchment called Knook Castle, including about two acres: on the summit of a hill north-west of Elder Valley, is Bowls Barrow, a large tumulus, that has been found to contain fourteen human skeletons; and in the neighbourhood of Knook Castle, near the north bank of the Wily, is another large barrow, which, from the number of gold ornaments discovered in it, has been termed Golden Barrow.

UPTON MAGNA (*St. Lucia*), a parish, in the union of ATCHAM, Wellington division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E.) from Shrewsbury; containing 494 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3129a. 2r. 9p. of land, chiefly arable; a considerable hill on one side forms a rabbit-warren and sheep-walk, and the remainder is divided into farms: the soil is generally good, and under profitable cultivation. Coal and limestone are worked to a small extent. The Shrewsbury canal passes through the parish, and at one extremity is the river Severn. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12; net income, £546; patron, Mrs. Corbet. The church is an ancient structure in the early and later English styles, and consists of a square embattled tower, and a nave and chancel separated by a Norman arch; the windows have been filled with stained glass, presented by Miss Pigott.

UPTON-NOBLE, a parish, in the union of SHEPTON-MALLET, hundred of BRUTON, E. division of SOMERSET, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Bruton; containing 241 inhabitants, and comprising 640 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Batcombe. The church is ancient.

UPTON-PYNE, a parish, in the union of ST. THOMAS, hundred of WONFORD, Wonford and S. divisions of DEVON,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. by W.) from Exeter; containing 512 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1800 acres by measurement; the river Eke bounds it on the south, and the Thorverton road passes immediately before the church. Some leather-mills here employ a few persons: manganese was produced in tolerable quantity about twenty years since, and the mine is still worked, but



not with much success. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £23. 6. 8., and in the gift of Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart. : the tithes have been commuted for £400, and the glebe comprises about 90 acres, with a house. The church contains a good painting of the Last Supper, the monument of a crusader, and some remains of ancient stained glass.

UPTON-SCUDAMORE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WARMINSTER, Warminster and S. divisions of WILTS, 2 miles (N.) from Warminster; containing 383 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 7. 1., and in the gift of Queen's College, Oxford. The incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £480, with a glebe of nearly 23 acres; and certain inappropriate tithes for £105, with a glebe of 23½ acres.

UPTON-SNODSBURY (*St. Kenelme*), a parish, in the union, and Upper division of the hundred, of PERSHORE, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 6 miles (E.) from Worcester; containing 340 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 1661*a.* 3*r.* 12*p.*, of level surface, is intersected by the road from Worcester to Inkberrow; and the Birmingham and Gloucester railway passes at the distance of about two miles. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Henry Armel Green, M.A. : the inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £100, the vicarial for £119. 13., and there are 2 acres of glebe. The church is an ancient structure with a tower, and contains a curious carved screen.

UPTON-UPON-SEVERN (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the Lower division of the hundred of PERSHORE, Upton and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 10 miles (S.) from Worcester, and 109 (N. W. by W.) from London; containing 2696 inhabitants. According to Dr. Stukeley, this was the *Upoessa* of Ravennas; and the probability of its having been a Roman station is strengthened by the discovery of some ancient armour in the neighbourhood. During the civil war, a bridge of six arches, erected pursuant to legislative enactment in the reign of James I., was partly broken down, and a battery placed in the churchyard, to prevent the approach of Cromwell and his forces; but the plan was ineffectual, and the parliamentary troops entered the town. Upton is situated on the right bank of the river Severn, which is here navigable for vessels of 100 tons' burthen; it is neatly built, and the streets are well paved: the surrounding country is in a state of high cultivation, and the scenery is varied and picturesque. There is a subscription library. A considerable quantity of cider, brought from Herefordshire and other parts, is shipped here for conveyance to different places, there being a harbour for barges, with a wharf for loading and discharging. The market is on Thursday: a handsome market-house, including an assembly-room and apartments for the meetings of the magistrates, has been erected by subscription. Fairs are held on Mid-Lent and Whitsun Thursdays, July 10th, and the Thursday before October 2nd; a manorial court is held annually in October, and petty-sessions every alternate Thursday. The powers of the county debt-court of Upton, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Upton. The parish comprises 3003 acres of land, of

which 300 are common or waste; the remainder is in equal portions of arable and pasture.

The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £27; net income, £917; patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The church is a handsome structure, erected, with the exception of the tower, in 1758; the ancient spire, from an apprehension of insecurity, was taken down, and a wooden cupola, covered with copper, substituted, in 1769. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. A charity school for 20 girls was endowed in 1718, by Richard and Anne Smith, with property now producing £28 per annum, which was augmented with a bequest of £5 a year, in 1824, by Miss Sarah Husband: a boys' school was added in 1797, by a benefaction from George King, which was vested in the purchase of £100 three per cents., and £100 four per cent. consols.; and these two foundations are now incorporated into a national school. Edward Hall, in 1578, left an estate at present worth about £80 a year, for maintaining a bridge here over the Severn; and Thomas Morris, alias Woodward, in 1675 bequeathed £185, which sum was invested in land, &c., now valued at £35. 10. per annum, for parochial purposes. The poor-law union comprises 22 parishes or places, and contains a population of 16,886. Dr. John Dee, the celebrated astrologer in the reign of Elizabeth, was a native of the town. The late Rev. J. Davison, B.D., author of some theological works, was rector.

UPTON-WARREN (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of DROITWICH, Upper division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Droitwich and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 2½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Bromsgrove; containing 441 inhabitants. It is situated on the Birmingham and Worcester road, and comprises 2574*a.* 35*p.*, of which 1600 acres are arable, 750 pasture, and 136 woodland; the surface is undulated, the soil partly a strong clay, and the scenery picturesque. The Stoke station on the Birmingham and Gloucester railway is one mile to the east. The river Salwarp or Warren propels a flour-mill here. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 2. 3½., and in the patronage of the Earl of Shrewsbury: the tithes have been commuted for £670, and the glebe consists of 80 acres, with an excellent residence. The church, a plain edifice with a tower surmounted by a spire, was partly rebuilt in 1793, and has a neat interior. Here is a national school, endowed with £18 per annum by Elizabeth Lacey and others, in 1745; also a Church Sunday school. An annuity of £10 was bequeathed by Alderman Saunders to the Grocers' Company, London, for apprenticing a boy of this parish.

UPTON-WATERS (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGTON, Wellington division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Wellington; containing 228 inhabitants. This parish comprises by measurement 732 acres. It is separated by the river Tern from the parish of High Ercal; and the village, situated on elevated ground, is intersected by the road between Wellington and Market-Drayton. A common red stone is quarried for building purposes. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 17. 3½., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £135, and the glebe comprises 35 acres. The church is a small neat edifice.



UP-WALTHAM, SUSSEX.—See WALTHAM, UP.

UPWAY (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of WEYMOUTH, comprising the liberty of WEYBEY-HOUSE, the tything of Stottingway in the hundred of CULLIFORD-TREE, and that of Elwell in the liberty of WYKE-REGIS and ELWELL, Dorchester division of DORSET,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by S.) from Dorchester; the whole containing 619 inhabitants. The liberty of Weybey-house and the manor of Upway belong to the Rev. George Gould, whose ancestors were seated here as early as the reign of James I.: part of the ancient manor-house is still remaining, but the family have for some years chiefly resided at Fleet, in this county. On the estate are some excellent quarries, from which the stone was taken for the new church at Fleet. The manor of Stottingway belongs to the vicars-choral of Salisbury cathedral. Near the church, at the foot of a steep hill, rises the small river Way, which runs through the parish, and falls into the sea at Weymouth. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 3.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of the Bishop of Salisbury: the tithes have been commuted for £380, and the glebe comprises  $46\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The church is ornamented with an embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, and has been enlarged. On Ridgway down are numerous barrows, extending from that part of the ridge opposite Sutton-Pointz to beyond Long Bredy, a distance of nearly six miles, in a direction parallel to the ancient Roman road called *Via Iceni*.

UPWELL (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of WISBECH, partly in the hundred of WISBECH, ISLE of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE, and partly in the hundred of CLACKCLOSE, W. division of the county of NORFOLK,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by S.) from Wisbech; containing, with part of the chapelry of Welney, 4891 inhabitants, of whom 4300 are in Upwell township. The village is intersected by the river Nene, and the houses extend along its banks nearly to Outwell and Welney. The country about Welney, which lies in the cultivated fens of the Great Bedford Level, has been much improved within the last thirty years. A handsome suspension-bridge was erected over the Hundred-Foot river in 1826, at the expense of the Rev. W. G. Townley, the rector, from a design by Capt. Sir Samuel Brown. King John granted a market on Wednesday, and Henry VI. an annual fair; the former has been discontinued, and the latter is now only a pleasure-fair. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16; net income, £3855; patron, R. G. Townley, Esq. The church, which, with the greater part of the parish, is in Norfolk, is a handsome edifice in the later English style, and has a tower, the upper part octagonal, surmounted by a lofty spire. The Rev. Mr. Townley repewed it chiefly at his own expense, and erected galleries, in 1839, and more recently put up a beautiful east window of stained glass, representing the Descent from the Cross. The reading-desk and pulpit, and other portions of the edifice, are finely carved. In the chancel are several neat monuments, two sepulchral brasses, and a brass plate recording the death of 67 persons here between June 21st and August 13th, 1832, by cholera. At Welney is a chapel of ease. There are places of worship for Baptists and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. The poor have £180 per annum, derived from land left by various individuals. In that part of the parish lying in Cambridgeshire are

the sites of two religious houses, one of which, at Mir-mound, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was founded by Richard I., and at the Dissolution was valued at £10. 7. 7.; the other, a small priory of Gilbertines, also dedicated to the Virgin, was a cell to the house of Sem-pringham, valued at £13. 6. 1.

UPWOOD (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the hundred of HURSTINGSTONE, union and county of HUNTINGDON,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Ramsey; containing 378 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Great Raveley annexed, in the patronage of Miss Bickerton, and has a net income of £78: the tithes have been commuted for £340. Robert Gordon and Anthony Ashton, in 1660, gave some land now let for £10 per annum, for parochial purposes.

URCHFONT (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of DEVIZES, hundred of SWANSBOROUGH, Devizes and N. divisions of WILTS, 5 miles (S. E.) from Devizes; containing, with the hamlets of Eastcott, Lydeaway, and Wedhampton, 1530 inhabitants. This parish comprises between 5000 and 6000 acres, and is situated within a quarter of a mile of the Salisbury and Devizes road. It was the property of Sir William Pynsent, Bart., and, with other estates, was left by him to the great Earl of Chatham, in testimony of respect for his character. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Stert annexed, valued in the king's books at £15. 15. 10., and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor, the appropriators. The great tithes have been commuted for £1425, and those of the vicar for £300; there are 28 acres of appropriate, and two of vicarial, glebe. The church is a fine ancient edifice. Here is a place of worship for Baptists.

URMSTON, a township, in the parish of FLIXTON, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of LANCASHIRE,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Manchester; containing 771 inhabitants. A family of the local name is mentioned as holding lands here as early as the reign of John. About the time of Henry IV., Raff Hyde married the heiress of Adam Urmston, and thus obtained the estate. In the last century John Allen, of Davyhulme, became lord of Urmston; and from him Mr. Marsden bought the manor, which subsequently passed, also by purchase, to Mr. Redehalg. The township is bounded on the south by the Mersey, and much of the land, probably four-fifths of the whole, is arable; the total area is 1507 acres. A court baron is held for the manor. Urmston Hall, now a farmhouse, is a wood and plaster fabric of the age of Elizabeth, painted in lozenges and trefoils, and surrounded by lofty trees. In a small house opposite to it, was born John Collier, the renowned "Tim Bobbin," the provincial satirist of Lancashire. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

URPETH, a township, in the parish and union of CHESTER-LE-STREET, Middle division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Chester-le-Street; containing 907 inhabitants. It comprises 1614 acres, of which one-third is arable, one-third pasture and meadow, and one-third woodland; the soil is favourable to the growth of wheat, barley, and turnips, and in some parts is remarkably rich. The surface is elevated, but inclosed all round by greater heights; the scenery is highly picturesque, with beautiful views. A colliery, which comprehends nearly the whole township, is let on lease by the Bewicke family;



the works were commenced in 1833, and the seam at present wrought is found at a depth of 70 fathoms. In the township are also some good freestone-quarries, from one of which the principal part of Lambton Castle was erected. Three forges for malleable iron are at work, employing about 50 hands; and a linseed-oil mill employs about 40: there are likewise a paper-mill and a corn-mill. A private tramway runs to the Tyne; and the Pontop and South Shields railway passes within a quarter of a mile, on the south of the township. The village lies south of the small river Team.

URSWICK (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of ULVERSTON, hundred of LONSDALE north of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from Ulverston; containing, with the hamlet of Little Urawick, 761 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3540 acres, of which 609 are common or waste. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 17. 6.; net income, £86; patrons, the Landowners. The church, which was repewed in 1826, is situated between the villages of Great and Little Urawick. At Bolton are the remains of an ancient chapel, in the immediate vicinity of which several Roman coins have been discovered, also a brass tripod.

URSWICK, LITTLE, a hamlet, in the parish of URSWICK, union of ULVERSTON, hundred of LONSDALE north of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER; containing 96 inhabitants. The village, which adjoins Great Urawick, is pleasantly situated, and is distinguished for its fine circular lake about half a mile in diameter, abounding with tench, roach, and other fish. A school was founded in 1580, by William Marshall, who endowed it with a rent-charge of £15.

USHAW, a hamlet, in the chapelry of ESH, union and parish of LANCHESTER, W. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 4 miles (W.) from Durham. This place derives its name from the abundance of yew-trees that formerly grew in the neighbourhood. It belongs to a Roman Catholic college established here in 1808, and which owed its origin to the dissolution of the English College of Douay, in French Flanders, by the tyranny of the French republic in 1794. The majority of the professors and students, having escaped to their native land, settled at Crook Hall, in this county; but the building soon proving too small, they were enabled by the liberal support of the Roman Catholic clergy and laity, to raise the present edifice. The college comprises a spacious quadrangle, adapted to the reception of 150 students, with a president, vice-president, and professors; and has a valuable library of more than 12,000 volumes, with numerous splendidly illuminated MSS.

USHLAWRCOED, a hamlet, in the parish of BEDWELTY, union of ABERGAVENNY, Lower division of the hundred of WENTLLOOG, county of MONMOUTH; containing 13,140 inhabitants.—See TREDEGAR.

USK (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, in the union of PONT-Y-POOL, hundred of USK, county of MONMOUTH, 13 miles (S. W.) from Monmouth; and 144 (W. by N.) from London; containing, with the hamlets of Glascoed and Gwehellog, 2182 inhabitants, of whom 1525 are in the town. This place, which derives its name from the Gaelic *Ysc*, signifying water, is of remote antiquity, and is generally admitted by antiquaries to be the *Burrium* of the Romans. The ancient castle over-

looking the town, experienced repeated assaults during the wars between the Welsh chieftains and the Anglo-Norman lords, especially in the time of the celebrated Owain Glyndwr; and in the civil commotions in the reign of Charles I., it was, with the town, partly demolished by the parliamentary forces. The town is agreeably situated on the river Usk, which is crossed here by a stone bridge; and consists of several streets, composed of detached houses, with intervening gardens and orchards. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in husbandry, and others in a salmon-fishery: there is a small manufactory for japanned tin, or Pont-y-Pool ware. The market is on Friday; a cattle-market is held on the first Monday in each month; and fairs take place on April 20th (a large fair for wool), June 20th, October 29th, and the Monday before Christmas-day. The town is governed by a corporation, consisting of a portreeve, recorder, and burgesses, assisted by four constables; and the borough, conjointly with Monmouth and Newport, returns a member to parliament, the right of election at Usk being vested in the £10 householders of a district comprising 522 acres. The portreeve possesses magisterial authority concurrently with the county justices: the quarter-sessions for the shire, and the petty-sessions for the division, are held here; and a court leet occurs once a fortnight, at which the portreeve and recorder preside. The powers of the county debt-court of Usk, established in 1847, extend over part of the registration-districts of Abergavenny, Chepstow, Monmouth, Newport, and Pont-y-Pool. The town-hall is a handsome edifice over the market-place, built at the expense of the Duke of Beaufort: the prison has been enlarged, and a tread-mill erected, by the county, at an expense of about £600.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 10.; net income £250; patron, W. Addams Williams, Esq.; impropiator, the Duke of Beaufort. The church, at one time conventual, appears to be of Anglo-Norman origin, and was originally cruciform, but has undergone numerous alterations; it contains several ancient monuments, and a modern one, erected in 1822, to commemorate the worth of Roger Edwards. This benefactor, in 1621, bequeathed property now producing a yearly rental of £412, to establish and endow a free grammar school; to support an almshouse previously built by him at Llangeview, for 12 persons; and for other charitable purposes. Two separate schools are now held in premises adjoining the church. That called the grammar school is in the lower room, and the master, who is a graduate of Oxford, has a salary of £60, with the use of a house, &c.; in the other, termed the writing school, held in the upper rooms, about 40 younger children are instructed in reading, writing, and accounts, by a master in holy orders, who receives £70. The founder also endowed a scholarship with £5 per annum in the University of Oxford, for a boy educated at the school. Almshouses for 24 persons were erected in 1826, to the south-east of the church, upon the site of some old ones. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The Roman Catholic chapel of St. Francis Xavier was opened in Oct. 1847, and is in the style of the 14th century, from designs by Mr. Charles Hansom, of Bristol: it consists of a nave, south aisle, chancel, sacristy, and porch; the internal length is 65 feet, and the breadth



30. The remains of the castle, standing on an abrupt eminence eastward of the river, comprise the exterior walls and a tower gateway, with several apartments, amongst which is the baronial hall; the area is of considerable extent, and is flanked by square and round towers. Near the almshouses are a few remains of a priory founded by one of the earls of Clare.

USSELBY (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, N. division of the wapentake of WALSHCROFT, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Market-Rasen; containing 92 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Caistor to Market-Rasen, and comprises between 700 and 800 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £44; patron and impropiator, the Right Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt. There are about 40 acres of glebe. The church, a small neat structure, was lately repaired at the expense of Bartholomew Elliot, Esq.

USWORTH, GREAT and LITTLE, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of WASHINGTON, union of CHESTER-LE-STREET, E. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 5 miles (S. E.) from Gateshead; containing 1030 inhabitants. This township was separated for ecclesiastical purposes from Washington in 1831, and comprises 2543*a.* 11*p.*, of which 1719 acres are arable, 736 meadow and pasture, 39 woodland, and 49 waste. It occupies an elevated site, surrounded with a great variety of interesting scenery; the air is salubrious, and the neighbourhood abounds with springs of excellent water, from which the distillers of Newcastle and Gateshead derive their supplies. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in collieries. Springwell colliery, belonging to Lord Ravensworth and partners, opened in 1822, affords employment to 500 persons; the coal is conveyed by a private railway to Jarrow, where it is shipped principally to London. There are also some quarries of the finest freestone, which is raised for building; at North Bidick are some firestone quarries; and bricks, fire-bricks, and tiles are manufactured in the township. In 1834, an act was obtained for constructing a railway from the Hartlepool line, near Moorsley, to the Pontop and South Shields railway here. Usworth House and Usworth Place are both handsome mansions, with tastefully-embellished demesnes, commanding extensive and richly-varied prospects. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham, with a net income of £120: the church, erected in 1831, is a neat structure containing 410 sittings, and a gallery for children. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school established in 1814 by the Pearith family, who endowed it with £30 per annum, and £3 per annum for keeping it in repair. In the grounds of Usworth Place is a sulphureous chalybeate spring.

UTKINTON, a township, in the parish of TARPORLEY, union of NANTWICH, First division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 1½ mile (N. by W.) from Tarporley; containing 606 inhabitants. It comprises 1779 acres, of a heavy soil. A national school, built in 1844 by public grants, is licensed by the bishop for divine service.

UTON, a tything, in the parish, poor-law union, and hundred of CREDITON, Crediton and N. divisions of DEVON, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Crediton; containing 384 inhabitants.

UTTERBY (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, wapentake of LUDBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4½ miles (N. by W.) from Louth; containing 209 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Louth to Great Grimsby, and comprises by measurement 1568 acres, of which 342 are arable, 722 pasture, 432 meadow, 23 in gardens, and 16 woodland. The Roman Barton-street passes on the west, and according to tradition, here was a Roman encampment. Utterby House, the seat of the Rev. H. B. Benson, is beautifully situated, and the grounds comprehend some picturesque scenery; over the entrance are the armorial bearings of the Sapsford family. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and in the gift of Lewin Cholmley, Esq., and others, as trustees of the Rev. L. E. Towne: the great tithes have been commuted for £200, and the vicarial for £125; the glebe is valued at £1. 8. per annum. The church contains monuments to the Harold family, several members of which were buried here.

UTTOXETER (*St. MARY*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the S. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, N. division of the county of STAFFORD, 15 miles (N. E. by E.) from Stafford, and 136 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 4735 inhabitants. This place, anciently called *Uttokeshather*, and afterwards *Utoc Cestre* and *Utcester*, is of great antiquity. One of its late commons, called the High Wood (a moiety of which was possessed by the crown within the last two centuries), anciently constituted, with other lands, one of the wards of Needwood Forest. The manor was granted by the Conqueror to Henry de Ferrers, Earl of Derby; and was forfeited to the crown, together with the other large estates of that family, by Earl Robert, in the reign of Henry III., and given to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, the king's second son. In 1308, Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, son of Edmund, obtained for the inhabitants a market, and a fair on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Mary Magdalene. The manor reverted to the crown, as parcel of the duchy of Lancaster, in the person of Henry IV., son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, the latter of whom had obtained it by marriage with Blanche, daughter and co-heiress of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, nephew of Earl Thomas. Charles I., in the first year of his reign, granted it and the demesne to Robert Dixon and William Walley, as trustees for Henry, Viscount Mandeville, afterwards Earl of Manchester; and it is now vested, in twelve shares, in Earl Talbot, Lord Bagot, Mr. Kynnersley, and other proprietors: the market and fairs were the property of the earl until recently sold by him to Mr. Bradshaw. During the civil war of the seventeenth century, from its proximity to Tutbury Castle, Uttoxeter was alternately occupied by the royalist and the parliamentary forces.

The TOWN stands upon an eminence rising from the western bank of the river Dove, across which is an ancient stone bridge of six arches, connecting the two counties of Stafford and Derby. It consists of several spacious streets, and a good central market-place; the houses in general are well built, and some of them handsome. Uttoxeter has long been noted for the manufacture of clock cases and movements; there are also a number of maltsters, tanners, fell-mongers, nail-makers, bendware-manufacturers, wool-staplers, rope and twine



spinners, timber-merchants, &c., and a large brewery. The trade in cheese, corn, and other articles, is benefited by the Caldon branch of the Trent and Mersey canal, which comes up to a wharf at the northern end of the High-street. An act was passed in 1846 for effecting railway communication with the Potteries, with Macclesfield, in Cheshire, and with Burton-on-Trent. The land in the vicinity of the Dove is very fertile in pasturage; and the neighbouring rivers and brooks afford trout, grayling, and other kinds of fish. Near the town is found a pure red brick-clay, from one to five yards below the surface, in irregular masses. The market, which is well attended, is held on Wednesday: on every alternate Wednesday is a large market for cattle, merchandise, &c.; and fairs for cattle take place on the Tuesday before Old Candlemas, on May 6th, July 31st, September 1st and 19th, and November 19th and 27th, of which those on May 6th and Sept. 19th are the principal.

The first town charter was granted in the 36th of Henry III., by William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, and conferred on the burgesses all the privileges of a free borough. Uttoxeter, though a manor, with power to hold a court baron, was subject to the jurisdiction of the honour of Tutbury; but in 1636, an order of the court of the duchy chamber was made, discharging the inhabitants from further attendance at the courts for the honour. Petty-sessions for the southern division of the hundred of Totmonslow occur here, once a fortnight, under the county magistrates, who also choose surveyors of the highways, and constables, headboroughs, &c., in cases where the lords of the different courts leet in the neighbourhood neglect to make the necessary appointments. The powers of the county debt-court of Uttoxeter, established in 1847, extend over nearly the whole of the registration-district of Uttoxeter. The parish comprises 8983*a.* 1*r.* 7*p.*, of which 6870 acres are pasture and meadow, 1846 arable, 121 woodland, and 146 waste, &c.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £27. 1. 8.; patrons and impropiators, the Dean and Canons of Windsor, who hold courts for the rectorial manor. The great tithes have been commuted for £725, and the small for £200: the dean and canons have a glebe of 55 acres. The church was rebuilt in 1828, with the exception of the ancient tower and beautiful and lofty spire, at a cost of £6061: the spire had been damaged by lightning, and partly rebuilt, in 1814. In the church were the chantries of St. Mary and the Holy Trinity, endowed with houses and lands in the neighbourhood. The town contains places of worship for Independents, the Society of Friends, Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. A free grammar school was established by the Rev. Thomas Allen, a celebrated mathematician in the sixteenth century; and there are almshouses for twelve persons, with small endowments; and a fund of about £60 per annum for apprenticing children. The poor-law union of Uttoxeter comprises 19 parishes or places, 12 of which are in the county of Stafford, and 7 in that of Derby, the whole containing a population of 14,407. Thomas Allen, the mathematician, above-mentioned; Sir Simon Degge, the antiquary; and the distinguished Admiral Lord Gardner, were born here.

UXBRIDGE, a market-town and chapelry, and the head of a union, in the parish of HILLINGDON, hundred

of ELTHORNE, county of MIDDLESEX, 15 miles (W. by N.) from London; containing, with the district of Uxbridge-Moor, 4226 inhabitants, of whom 3219 are in the town. The most ancient name of this place was *Ore-breuge*, or *Woxbrigge*, which afterwards passed through the several variations of *Waxbridge*, *Woxbridge*, and *Oxbridge*, whence its present name. The town, which was probably founded about the time of Alfred, was surrounded by a ditch, and the whole site comprised about 85 acres; in feudal times it was an important station as a frontier town, and appears to have been fortified at an early period. It subsequently had a regular garrison; and, during the civil war of the seventeenth century, was the scene of the memorable, but unsuccessful, negotiation between the king and his parliament; sixteen commissioners on each side held a conference here, which commenced on the 30th of January, 1645, and continued about three weeks, in an ancient brick mansion at the west end of the town, still designated the Treaty House. This house has undergone various alterations, and is now the Crown inn, but two of the principal rooms, used on the occasion, still present specimens of the ancient and curious wainscot, in a fine state of preservation. The edifice was occupied by the Earl of Northumberland, and a mansion in its vicinity was the temporary residence of the Earl of Pembroke. The royal commissioners selected the then Crown inn, which stood opposite the present White Horse; and the parliamentary commissioners, the George, which yet remains, although materially diminished in size. In 1647, the head-quarters of the parliamentary army were fixed here; and there was a garrison so late as 1689.

The TOWN is situated on the road from London to Oxford, occupying a gentle declivity on the banks of the river Colne. It is paved, lighted, and supplied with water from numerous wells. The principal street, about a mile in length, called London or High street, runs south-east and north-west, with another diverging from it in the direction of Windsor. Vine-street, branching to the south-east, defines the limits of what was formerly denominated the borough, in that direction; and although the town extends considerably beyond it, eastward, this part, which is called Hillingdon-End, is neither paved nor lighted. The common, which is surrounded by rich and beautiful scenery, has been reduced by inclosures to a space of fifteen acres, called the Recreation Ground. A library, containing about 1300 volumes, is supported by subscription; and an assembly-room is attached to one of the inns.

The Grand Junction canal passes through the town; and the facilities afforded by the river Colne for the erection of mills, have rendered Uxbridge remarkable for its flour-trade. At its western extremity are three large flour-mills, and within three or four miles up and down the river, ten more; which are supposed, in the aggregate, to supply upwards of 3000 sacks of flour per week, a great part of which is sent to the metropolis. There are also two small breweries. South-east of the town is a fine brick-earth, which extends several miles, and has been sold at £500 or £600 per acre; the burning of bricks on these fields employs several hundred persons. The general trade of the town is likewise extensive; and manufactories for implements of husbandry and Windsor and garden chairs, are carried on. An act was passed in 1846 for a branch from the Great Western



railway at West Drayton, to Uxbridge, rather more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length. The Colne is crossed by two bridges: over its principal branch is High-bridge, built of brick, about sixty years since, at the joint expense of the counties of Buckingham and Middlesex, and replacing one that had existed from the time of Henry VIII.; over the smaller branch is a short bridge at Mercer's mill. There is likewise a bridge across the Grand Junction canal, on the banks of which are warehouses and wharfs. The market, granted in the reign of Henry II., is on Thursday, and is one of the largest markets in the kingdom for corn; there is another market on Saturday, for meat, poultry, eggs, butter, &c. Fairs are held on March 25th, July 31st, September 29th, and October 11th, of which the two latter are now statute-fairs. The old market-house, built in 1561, was removed by act of parliament, in 1785, and the present commodious edifice erected, at an expense of nearly £3000.

Uxbridge was anciently a borough, governed until the close of the 17th century by bailiffs, but is now under the superintendence of two constables, four head-boroughs, and two ale-conners. In the 13th of Edward I., it was ordained that the high constable for the Uxbridge division, who generally resides in the town, should be chosen by the justices in quarter-sessions. A petty-session is held by the magistrates, on the first and third Mondays in every month: the powers of the county debt-court of Uxbridge, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Uxbridge, and part of the districts of Eton and Staines. The *LIVING* is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Trustees of the late G. Townsend, Esq., who present a fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford; net income, £142. The chapel or church, dedicated to St. Margaret, and built about 1447, on the site and partly from the materials of an edifice that was standing in the 13th century, is in the later English style, constructed of brick and flint, with a low square tower at the north-west angle: in the interior are an ancient octagonal stone font, decorated with quatrefoils and roses; and several fine monuments. A district church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, has been built at Uxbridge-Moor, containing 450 sittings, 250 of which are free: patron of the living, the Bishop of London; net income, £120. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, and Independents; also a free school founded in 1809, principally through the benevolent exertions of T. Truesdale Clarke, Esq. The poor-law union of Uxbridge comprises 10 parishes or places, and contains a population of 18,894. About four miles from the town, at Breakspear, some remains of Roman sepulchres have been discovered. Uxbridge gives the inferior title of Earl to the Marquess of Anglesey.

## V

VANGE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BILLERICAY, hundred of BARSTABLE, S. division of ESSEX, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from Horndon-on-the-Hill; containing 169 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the south by a creek of the river Thames, and comprehends a low tract of marshy land called Bower's Marsh, and a portion of Canvey Island. It comprises by computation 1451a. 28p., whereof 895 acres are arable, 484

meadow,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  reed land, 3 in homesteads, and 60 glebe. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £14, and in the gift of Sir C. Smith, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £310. The church, a small ancient edifice, has been lately repaired, and enlarged by the erection of a gallery.

VAULTERSHOME, a tything, in the parish of MAKER, union of ST. GERMANS, S. division of the hundred of EAST, E. division of CORNWALL,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (S. by W.) from Devonport; containing 1156 inhabitants.

VAUXHALL, county of SURREY.—See LAMBETH.

VEEP, ST. (*ST. CYRICIUS*), a parish, in the union of LISKEARD, hundred of WEST, E. division of CORNWALL, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Fowey; containing 710 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the west by the navigable river Fowey, on the north by the Leryn, and on the south by Penpol creek. It is situated midway between Fowey and Lostwithiel, and comprises by computation 2394 acres; the soil is fertile, and the surface hilly. During the civil war, the royalist cavalry were quartered here previously to the capitulation of the Earl of Essex, in 1644. Fairs are held on the Wednesday before Midsummer-day, and the second Tuesday after Shrove-Tuesday. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 0.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of F. Howell, Esq.: the rectorial tithes have been commuted for £320, and the vicarial for £231. 10.; the glebe contains 16 acres, and the parsonage-house is in good repair. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Some remains exist of a small priory founded by one of the earls of Cornwall as a cell to Montacute Priory, in Somerset, and dedicated to St. Cyric and St. Juliett. Walter de Exon, author of a history of Guy, Earl of Warwick, in the latter part of the 13th century, was an inmate of the priory, in which he was interred.

VENN-OTTERY (*ST. GREGORY*), a parish, in the union of HONITON, hundred of EAST BUDLEIGH, Woodbury and S. divisions of DEVON,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. W. by S.) from Ottery St. Mary; containing 134 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the right bank of the river Otter, and is divided from the parishes of Aylesbear and Rockbear, on its western extremity, by a range of hills. It comprises by measurement 907 acres, of which 497 are arable, 100 meadow or pasture, 4 wood, 280 common or waste, 18 orchard, 16 glebe, and 10 road. The surface is undulated, rising gently from the river to the hills, and intersected by several small brooks; the soil is a strong loam, but in parts sandy and gravelly, with some marl and clay. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and annexed to that of Harpford: the tithes have been commuted for £125. The church is chiefly in the later English style.

VENTNOR, a fashionable watering-place, in the parish of NEWCHURCH, liberty of EAST MEDINA, Isle of Wight division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 10 miles (S. E. by S.) from Newport; containing 970 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the southern coast of the island, has risen into reputation owing to the salubrity of the air, which in the winter season is remarkably mild and dry, shelter being afforded from the north and east winds by the Undercliff. An act was passed in 1844 for establishing a market, and for the general improvement of the place. Stone applicable to building purposes abounds, and in the vicinity is an excellent flour-mill. The church here, dedicated to St. Catherine,



is a handsome structure in the early English style, with a spire 103 feet high, the whole erected at the expense of John Hambrough, Esq., of Steephill Castle, who is the patron; it was consecrated on 20th July, 1837, and contains 500 sittings, one-third of which are free. The founder also munificently endowed it with £1000, and erected a parsonage-house, at a cost of £2500. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists.

VERNHAM-DEAN, a parish, in the union of ANDOVER, hundred of PASTROW, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 8 miles (N. by W.) from Andover; containing 707 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 3500 acres: the soil is chiefly a strong clay, resting on a stratum of chalk, but in the valleys is more loose and gravelly. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Hurstbourn-Tarrant. The church occupies a lonely and romantic situation. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

VERWOOD, a tything, in the parish of CRANBORNE, union of WIMBORNE and CRANBORNE, hundred of MONCKTON-UP-WIMBORNE, Wimborne division of DORSET; containing 685 inhabitants.

VERYAN (*St. SYMPHOLIANA*), a parish, in the union of TRURO, W. division of the hundred of POWDER and of the county of CORNWALL, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Tregoney; containing 1569 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4818 acres, of which 661 are common or waste. It is situated on a bay of the same name in the English Channel, by which it is bounded on the south; and includes the fishing-cove of Portloe, where the inhabitants are principally employed. The road from Tregoney to St. Mawes passes through it. Stone is quarried for purposes of husbandry and for cottage-building. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £19, and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter: the rectorial tithes have been commuted for about £770, and the vicarial for £361; the glebe consists of 48 acres, Cornish measure. The church contains several neat monuments, and an ancient font enriched with sculpture. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Bryanites; also a national school endowed with £739 three per cent. consols. Within a mile of the church is a very large barrow called the Beacon, from which a fine view is obtained over the adjacent country, particularly towards the west; and on the road to Gwenda is a singular mound on the side of a hill, environed by a fosse.

VIRGINSTOW (*St. BRIDGET*), a parish, in the union of HOLSWORTHY, hundred of LIFTON, Lifton and S. divisions of DEVON,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. E. by N.) from Launceston; containing 167 inhabitants. The parish comprises 800 acres, of which 400 are common or waste. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £115, and the glebe contains 40 acres.

VIRLEY (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of LEXDEN and WINSTREE, hundred of WINSTREE, N. division of ESSEX,  $8\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. S. W.) from Colchester; containing 68 inhabitants. Virley creek, in the parish, is navigable to the sea. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Rev. C. S. Coxwell: the tithes have been commuted for £155, and there are 18 acres of glebe.

VOWCHURCH (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of DORE, hundred of WEBTREE, county of HEREFORD, 10 miles (W. by S.) from Hereford; containing 355 inhabitants. This parish is situated in the "Golden valley," and on the river Dore, celebrated as a fine trout stream. It is intersected by the road from Hereford to Hay, and comprises 2583*a.* 3*r.* 33*p.*, whereof 1022 acres are arable, 1223 meadow and pasture, and 338 woodland and coppice. Stone is quarried, chiefly for building and for tiling. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 9.; net income, £200; patron, the Prebendary of Putson Major in the Cathedral of Hereford. The church is very ancient, and remarkable for its fine oak roof supported on large pillars of the same material. There was a chapel at Monington-Straddel, but it was pulled down some few years since, no clergyman being resident at the time. A free school is partly supported with the interest of £100; and the poor have some small bequests. In the neighbourhood is a square encampment.

VOWMINE, a township, partly in the parish of CLIFFORD, hundred of HUNTINGTON, and partly in the parish of DORSTONE, hundred of WEBTREE, union of HAY, county of HEREFORD, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Hay; containing 97 inhabitants.

## W

WABERTHWAITE (*St. JOHN*), a parish, in the union of BOOTLE, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (E. S. E.) from Ravenglass; containing 146 inhabitants. This parish forms an inclined plane from the mountains to the river Esk on the north-west. It comprises 2001 acres, of which about 1000 are common or waste; the soil of the cultivated lands is generally a strong clay, well adapted for wheat, but there are some small portions of lighter quality. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 11. 8.; income, £131; patron, Lord Muncaster. The glebe consists of 12 acres.

WACKERFIELD, a township, in the parish of STAINDROP, union of TEESDALE, S. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 2 miles (N. E.) from Staindrop; containing 122 inhabitants. This is one of the places said to have been given by Canute to the church of Durham; and it appears that in Bishop Langley's time a family named Sockburn held lands here under the prior of Durham. The township is on the road from Durham to Barnard-Castle, and comprises 744*a.* 3*r.* 7*p.*; the soil is of a mixed quality, with gravel and clay, and the scenery, which is very beautiful, embraces extensive views. An old Roman way passes on the north. The tithes have been commuted for £126. 17. 7.

WACTON, a parish, in the union of BROMYARD, hundred of BROXASH, county of HEREFORD,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Bromyard; containing 109 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 970 acres, of which 350 are arable, 552 meadow and pasture, 56 in hop plantations, and 12 woodland. The living is a perpetual curacy; patron, the Vicar of Bromyard; appropriator, the second portionist of Bromyard: the appropriate tithes have been commuted for £66, and the vicarial for



£63. The church is a very ancient edifice, with about 50 or 60 sittings.

WACTON (*ALL SAINTS AND ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of DEPWADE, E. division of NORFOLK,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (W. by S.) from Long Stratton; containing 267 inhabitants. This parish, consisting of the ancient parishes of Wacton Magna and Parva, now consolidated, comprises 1044a. 3r. 22p., of which 582 acres are arable, 442 meadow and pasture, and 19 woodland and roads. The living of Wacton Magna is a discharged rectory, with the sinecure rectory of Wacton Parva annexed, the former valued in the king's books at £5, and the latter at £2. 13. 4.; patron, Peter Grain, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for £310, and the glebe comprises 31 acres. All Saints' church contains a monument to one of the Knyvet family: the church of St. Mary is in ruins.

WADBOROUGH, a hamlet, in the parish of the HOLY CROSS, PERSHORE, union, and Upper division of the hundred, of PERSHORE, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. N. W.) from Pershore; containing 207 inhabitants. The Birmingham and Gloucester railway passes through it.

WADDESDON (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of AYLESBURY, hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. N. W.) from Aylesbury; containing, with the hamlets of Westcott and Woodham, 1750 inhabitants, of whom 1408 are in Waddesdon township. The living is a rectory, in three portions, each valued in the king's books at £15, and in the patronage of the Duke of Marlborough: the portionists officiate in turn; net income of the first, £178; of the second, £202; and of the third, £152. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1774. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. Eighteen boys are educated, and one is apprenticed from a fund of about £15 per annum, left by Lewis Fetto and John Beck. Almshouses for six aged widows were endowed with a rent-charge of £30, by Arthur Goodwin, in 1645; and William Turner, in 1784, bequeathed £3265. 11. three per cent. consols., the dividends of which are distributed among the poor, for whose benefit also an alms-cow is kept, the Duke of Marlborough allowing £10 per annum.

WADDINGTON (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the wapentake of BOOTHBY-GRAFFO, parts of KESTIVEN, union and county of LINCOLN,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.) from Lincoln; containing 814 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 3305 acres of arable and pasture land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 16. 8.; net income, £556; patrons, the Rector and Fellows of Lincoln College, Oxford: the tithes were commuted for land in 1770. The church is principally in the Norman style. At Meer are the ruins of a chapel dedicated to St. James. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A house of Knights Templars, with an hospital, was founded near Danston, in 1246, by Simon de Poppele; the hospital was suffered to continue after the Dissolution.

WADDINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of MITTON, union of CLITHEROE, W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (N. W. by N.) from Clitheroe; containing 644 inhabitants. This place afforded an asylum to the unfortunate monarch Henry VI., who, after the battle of

Hexham, was entertained at Waddington Hall, the property of the Croasdale family, and protected by concealment from the pursuit of his enemies for nearly twelve months. Being at length discovered by an emissary of the adverse party, he was conveyed as prisoner to the Tower of London. The chapelry comprises nearly 1900 acres; the lands are chiefly pasture, and considerable numbers of cattle are fed. Waddow Hall here, is a handsome residence, and the village is pleasantly situated on the western side of Ribblesdale. The chapel, dedicated to St. Helen, was rebuilt in 1825, and is a neat structure in the later English style, containing some fine monuments to the Parker family, of Brows-holme: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £122; patron and impropiator, T. Parker, Esq. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. An hospital for widows of this place and of West Bradford, Grindleton, and Whitwell, was founded by Robert Parker, Esq., who in 1700 endowed it with property now producing £700 per annum; the building comprises a neat chapel, with apartments for twenty-six widows, each of whom receives £13 per annum, and the chaplain £30.

WADDINGWORTH (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of HORNCastle, S. division of the wapentake of GARTREE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 6 miles (W.) from Horncastle; containing 64 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 924 acres, of which 390 are arable, and 534 pasture and meadow. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 0. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £132. 10., and the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church, rebuilt about the year 1800, is a plain neat edifice.

WADE, with OWER, a tything, in the parish of ELING, union of NEW-FOREST, hundred of REDBRIDGE, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 290 inhabitants.

WADEBRIDGE, a small market-town, partly in the parish of St. BREOCK, hundred of PYDER, and partly in that of EGLOSHAYLE, hundred of TRIGG, union of BODMIN, E. division of CORNWALL, 8 miles (E. S. E.) from Padstow, and 7 (W. N. W.) from Bodmin; containing 777 inhabitants. This place is chiefly remarkable for its noble bridge of seventeen arches, nearly 320 feet long, over the navigable river Camel; the structure was raised about 1485, and certain estates are vested in trustees for keeping it in repair. The river is navigable to the town for vessels of 150 tons' burthen; commodious wharfs and quays have been constructed, and a quantity of granite and of copper and iron ore is shipped. From its trade also in corn, and its advantageous situation in connexion with a contemplated breakwater, Wadebridge promises, at no distant period, to be one of the most flourishing towns in the county. A railway extends for twelve miles, in a direction nearly parallel with the river, to Wentworth Bridge, where a branch of two miles runs to Bodmin, and another of nearly a mile to Ruthern Bridge; it was completed at an expense of £35,000, and opened to the public in September, 1834. A discharging dock has been constructed, which, with the quay, is capable of containing five vessels; and another dock, for the reception of sand-barges, has been formed at the expense of Sir W. Molesworth, Bart. The market, which is of ancient establishment, is on Friday; and fairs are held on March 3rd, May 12th,



June 22nd, and October 10th. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans.

WADENHOE (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of OUNDLE, hundred of NAVISFORD, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. W.) from Oundle; containing 287 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the left bank of the river Nene, and consists of 1100 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11; net income, £186; patron, G. Capron, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1793.

WADESMILL, a hamlet, partly in the parish of THUNDRIDGE, and partly in that of STANDON, union of WARE, hundred of BRAUGHIN, county of HERTFORD; containing 499 inhabitants.

WADHURST (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a market-town and parish, in the union of TICEHURST, hundred of LOXFIELD-PELHAM, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, 4 miles (S. W.) from Lamberhurst, and 5 (S. E.) from Tonbridge-Wells; containing 2491 inhabitants. This town, which is situated on the road from Tonbridge-Wells to Hastings, obtained a charter for a weekly market, and annual fairs, in the reign of Henry III.; the market, almost exclusively for corn, is on Tuesday, and fairs are held on the 29th of April and the 1st of November. The parish comprises 10,134*a.* 2*r.* 35*p.*, of which 4100 acres are arable, 3100 meadow and pasture, 2700 woodland, and 234 in roads and waste; the surface is finely varied with hill and dale. Wadhurst Castle is beautifully situated here, and commands a view of Pevensey Bay, Beachy Head, and the adjacent country. There are quarries of good sandstone, which is used for building. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 1. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; patrons, the Warden and Fellows of Wadham College, Oxford; impropiator, S. Playsted, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £699. 15., and the vicarial for £912. 15.; the glebe comprises 9 acres. The church is partly in the early and partly in the later English style, with a tower surmounted by a lofty spire, and contains some ancient monuments, and on the floor numerous plates of iron, inscribed to various families. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

WADINGHAM, a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, E. division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by W.) from Glandford-Brigg; containing 678 inhabitants. It comprises nearly 7000 acres: the soil is chiefly clay, and peat moor; the surface is flat, and the lands are intersected by the river Ancholme. The living consists of the united rectories of St. Mary and St. Peter, with that of Snitterby annexed, valued in the king's books at £29. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £955. The tithes were commuted for nearly 400 acres of land in 1769. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A school was founded in 1719, by Mr. Thompson, who endowed it with land now producing £39 per annum; and there are several allotments to the poor.

WADLEY, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of FARRINGDON, county of BERKS,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (N. E. by E.) from Farringdon; with 59 inhabitants.

WADSLEY, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of ECCLESFIELD, union of WORTLEY, N. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of

YORK, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Sheffield; containing 4100 inhabitants. This was the baronial seat of the Wadsley family, of whose Hall there are still some remains. The district is bounded on the east by the river Don, and on the west by the Loxley. It contains coal of inferior quality, and some extensive quarries of excellent freestone, from which the stone was raised for the erection of the Sheffield infirmary, the church of this place, and many other public buildings. The population is chiefly employed in the manufacture of clasp-knives, of which a peculiar kind, known on the continent as the Wadsley flat-backed knives, is in high repute, and exported in large quantities. The road to Manchester, and the Sheffield and Manchester railway, pass through the district. The church was erected in 1834, by the Misses Ann and Elizabeth Harrison, of Weston, at a cost of £3000, to which they added £1000 as an endowment; it is in the early English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a spire, and contains 700 sittings, of which 250 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Misses Harrison, with a total net income of £230, and a good glebe-house. The tithes were commuted for land in 1765. There are places of worship for Wesleyans; and a school in connexion with the Church, one also for girls, and two infant schools, in all which are about 350 children, have been erected at an expense of £1600. Six almshouses, also, for aged widows, each of whom receives 4*s.* 6*d.* per week, were endowed in 1841, by Miss Rawson, of Ward's-End; the buildings are of stone, and form a neat range in the Elizabethan style.

WADSWORTH, a township, in the chapelry of HEP-TONSTALL, parish of HALIFAX, union of TODMORDEN, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. N. W.) from Halifax; containing 5583 inhabitants. This is the most extensive township in the parish, and is supposed to have been a place of some importance in the time of the Romans. It comprises by computation 10,080 acres, the greater portion of which is uninclosed and uncultivated, appropriated as sheep-walks, and forming but tolerable pasture. The surface is very uneven, being chiefly high moorland, and during the season affording excellent grouse-shooting; the scenery is strikingly diversified. Coal of good quality is obtained, but in very small quantities, and at a great cost. The township includes a large portion of the village of Hebden-Bridge (*which see*), and numerous scattered hamlets; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cotton and worsted manufactures. The rivers Calder and Hebble have their confluence here; and the Rochdale canal passes through the township. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

WADSWORTH (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of DONCASTER, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.) from Doncaster; containing 681 inhabitants. This parish, which is on the road from Doncaster to Tickhill, comprises by computation 3000 acres. The soil is fertile, and in good cultivation; the surface is agreeably diversified, and richly embellished with wood, of which there are nearly 230 acres. In the parish are some quarries of limestone, used for building, and also for burning into lime. Wadsworth Hall is a handsome residence, finely situated. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 2. 6.; net income,



£130; patron, W. Walker, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1767. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, with a massive square tower, and contains two altar-tombs of the Fitzwilliam family, with recumbent effigies of a knight and his lady. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a national school built in 1841, at an expense of £500.

WAGHEN, or WAWN (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of BEVERLEY, Middle division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK; containing 362 inhabitants, of whom 267 are in the township, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from Beverley. This parish, including the hamlet of Meux or Meaux, comprises 5600 acres, of which about one-fourth is meadow and pasture, 20 acres wood, and the remainder arable; the surface is level, and the soil chiefly a loamy sand, with a little carr, which by extensive draining has been made good land. Joseph Smith Wyndham, Esq., a descendant from Sir Thomas Smith, secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth, is lord of the manor, and owner of the township. The river Hull is seen on the west, flowing through the low lands, as far as the Wolds; the village is pleasantly situated, and encompassed by a good deal of wood. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Chancellor of York Cathedral, valued in the king's books at £7. 0. 10.; net income, £49; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of York. The church, first erected in 1211, is partly in the decorated style, with a fine square tower of later date: there are three stalls in the chancel.

WAINFLEET, a market-town, in the union of SPILSBY, Marsh division of the wapentake of CANDLES-*Hoe*, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 39½ miles (E. S. E.) from Lincoln, and 128 (N. by E.) from London; containing 2257 inhabitants. In the time of the Romans, the whole province is said to have been supplied from this place with salt made from sea-water; and a road across the fens, still called the Salters' road, is supposed to have been the Roman way between *Ban-novallium* and *Lindum*. Wainfleet returned one burgess to the grand council in the 11th of Edward III.; and, in 1359, supplied two ships of war for the armament prepared for invading Brittany. The town is situated on a creek, in a marshy district; but in consequence of the inclosure of the East fen, the waters have been carried off by a wide drain to Boston Scalf, which has so reduced the creek as to preclude the entrance of any but small craft. It is believed that the town was formerly higher up the river, chiefly because the old church of All Saints, taken down in 1820, stood at High Wainfleet, about a mile and a half distant. The river is here called the Haven, and further up the Limb; it is navigable for three miles, and might easily be improved and extended. The market is on Saturday; and fairs are held on the third Saturday in May for cattle, and on October 24th for sheep; and for pleasure.

The town comprises the parishes of *All Saints*, *St. Mary*, and *St. Thomas*, containing respectively 731, 140, and 1386 inhabitants. All Saints' parish contains by admeasurement 1590 acres, of which 530 are arable, and 1060 meadow and pasture; the soil is partly heavy, and partly of lighter quality. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 3. 6½, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £406. 9., and the glebe comprises 23 acres. The present church was built at an expense of £3000. *St.*

Mary's parish contains 5874*a.* 1*r.* 19*p.* of arable and pasture land, in nearly equal portions. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £8. 13. 4.; net income, £201; patrons and impropiators, the Governors of Bethlehem Hospital, London, whose tithes have been commuted for £620. *St. Thomas'* parish comprises 24*a.* 26*p.* The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Barnes family; there is a burial-ground, but no remains of the church. The Society of Friends and the Wesleyans have places of worship. A free grammar school was founded in 1424, by William Patten, generally known as William of Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, lord high chancellor of England in the reign of Henry VI., and founder of Magdalen College, Oxford; the master receives a stipend of £11. 6. 8. per annum, and has, in addition, 17 acres of land and a rent-free residence. Another school is supported by the governors of Bethlehem Hospital; and some lands producing £23 per annum, and about £13 from various bequests, are appropriated to the poor.

WAITBY, a township, in the parish of KIRKBY-STEPHEN, EAST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 1¾ mile (W.) from Kirkby-Stephen; containing 54 inhabitants. It comprises 972 acres, of which 450 are common or waste land. A school was erected in 1680, by James Highmore, citizen of London, who endowed it with £400, now producing £40 per annum, and who also left £5. 5. per annum to the poor.

WAITH (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 6¾ miles (S. by E.) from Grimsby; containing 49 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £2. 14. 2.; net income, £86; patrons and impropiators, the Haigh family. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1807.

WAITHAM-HILL, with MOSSHouses, MARSH-FIELD, and HERDHOUSE, an extra-parochial district, adjacent to the chapelry of Broughton-in-Furness, in the union of ULVERSTON, hundred of LONSDALE north of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER; containing 36 inhabitants.

WAKEFIELD (*All Saints*), a borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, in the Lower division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of Alverthorpe with Thornes, and Stanley with Wrenthorpe, and the chapelry of Horbury, 29,992 inhabitants, of whom 14,754 are in the town, 30 miles (S.

W. by W.) from York, and 184 (N. N. W.) from London. This place, from the discovery of Roman coins, and from some slight traces of a military road intersecting the parish, about two miles from the town, has by certain writers been regarded as the site of a Roman station connecting *Cambodunum* with *Legeolium*. Its name, in the Domesday survey *Wachefeld*, is of Saxon origin. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, it formed part of the royal demesnes; and, after the Conquest, was granted by Henry I. to William, Earl Warren, with whose de-



Arms.



scendants it remained till the reign of Edward III., when, in default of issue male, it escheated to the crown, and was given by that monarch to his fifth son, Edmund de Langley, upon whom he conferred the title of Earl of Cambridge, and who, in the reign of Richard II., was for his important services created Duke of York. On his decease, the manor came into the possession of his son Edward, Earl of Rutland, from whom, in failure of heirs, it passed to Richard de Coningsberg (second son of Edmund de Langley), who had married Anne, daughter of Roger de Mortimer, Earl of March, and whose son Richard, aspiring to the crown in the reign of Henry VI., was killed at the battle of Wakefield. From this time, the manor remained in the crown, till the reign of Charles I., who granted it to Henry, Earl of Holland, by marriage with whose daughter it was conveyed to Sir Gervase Clifton, of Clifton, in the county of Nottingham. After passing into the hands of other families, it was purchased in 1700, by the first Duke of Leeds, of the heirs of Sir Christopher Clapham; and is now the property of Sackville Walter Lane Fox, Esq., who married the daughter of the late Duke of Leeds.

In 1460, after the battle of Northampton, in which the Lancastrians had sustained a signal defeat, and Henry VI. had been taken prisoner, his queen, Margaret, raised an army of 20,000 men in this part of the country. The Duke of York advanced to oppose her with a body of 5000 men, but on his arrival near Wakefield, learning the great superiority of her numbers, retired to Sandal Castle, his baronial residence, and resolved to wait the arrival of his son, the Earl of March, with the remainder of his forces. The queen, however, appearing before the castle with the main body of her army, commanded by the Dukes of Somerset and Exeter, York suffered himself to be provoked to battle, and drawing up his forces on Wakefield Green, the rear of his army was attacked by some troops which the queen had placed in ambush, while his front was engaged with the main body of the queen's army. The battle soon terminated in the total defeat of the Yorkists, and the duke and 3000 of his men were left dead on the field; the duke's body being recognised among the slain, the head was taken off by Margaret's order, and affixed to the gates of York. The spot where the duke fell, about a mile from the town, was formerly inclosed with a fence; and a gold ring was found in that vicinity some few years since, which is supposed to have been worn by him. During the parliamentary war, the town suffered materially from the hostilities of the contending parties, by which it was alternately occupied. On one occasion, General Fairfax was despatched from Leeds to dislodge the royalists, who, having taken possession of the town, had drawn themselves up in battle array, and who maintained their position against all his efforts, till he brought two pieces of cannon to bear upon them from the churchyard.

The town is principally situated on the gentle acclivities of an eminence rising from the banks of the Calder, over which is a handsome bridge of eight arches, affording a commodious approach from the south. It contains some spacious and regular streets of well-built houses of brick, is paved and flagged, lighted with gas, and supplied with water under acts of parliament. Great improvements have been made within the last few years, more especially on the north side, where some handsome

ranges of houses have been erected, with numerous detached mansions surrounded with shrubberies and plantations, forming a pleasing appendage to the town, called St. John's, or St. John's Place. A public library and newsroom is supported by subscription, for which a building has been erected in Wood-street, containing an assembly-room, in which concerts and other public amusements take place; also rooms for a mechanics' institution, consisting of upwards of 500 members, and having a library of 1300 volumes. The building, which is in the Grecian style, and of the Ionic order, is highly ornamental to the neighbourhood in which it is situated. A literary society was established in 1827; and a geological society, of which Earl Fitzwilliam is president, has a valuable and well-assorted museum. The theatre, in Westgate, was erected by James Banks, Esq., by whom it was leased to Tate Wilkinson and his trustees; in 1836 Mr. Banks' heirs sold it to Mr. Joseph Smedley: it is usually opened in September, by the York, Hull, and Leeds company. Under the newsroom and library in Wood-street are some public baths. The works for lighting the town were erected at an expense of £12,500, raised in £25 shares, by a company incorporated by act of parliament in 1822; they contain four gasometers, one of which will hold 24,000 cubic feet of gas. An act for a better supply of gas was passed in 1847.

The manufacture of woollen-cloths, and the spinning of worsted-yarn, were formerly carried on to a very great extent, affording employment to nearly the whole population: Leland, describing the town, says, "it standeth now al by clothynge." But these manufactures have been principally transferred to other towns in the West riding, chiefly to Leeds, and the trade is now mainly in corn, cattle, and wool. The shares of the original proprietors of the Tammy Hall, a spacious building erected for the sale of the lighter kinds of woollen-stuffs, have all been purchased; and the building has been converted into a power-loom factory. A small portion of the inhabitants are still employed in making woollen and worsted goods. There are also some large dyeing establishments, works for the manufacture of starch, several breweries and malting establishments, roperies, copperas-works, iron-foundries, and some yards for building boats and sloops. The trade in corn is very extensive; according to the official returns, more wheat is sold here than at any other market in the north, and warehouses for storing corn have been erected on so large a scale that 200,000 quarters may be deposited in them at once. Near the bridge is the Soke mill, in which, with the exception of the inhabitants of Ossett, who have purchased their exemption, all persons within the jurisdiction of the soke are compelled to grind their corn. Great quantities of barley are grown in the neighbourhood, and more malt is made here than in any district of equal extent in the kingdom. The trade in wool is also very considerable; large quantities, the produce of the vicinity, are sold to the manufacturers in the adjacent towns. Coal, with which the surrounding districts abound, is brought to the town by tramroads from the several collieries, and is sent in sloops to various places. The river Calder was made navigable in 1698, and the Aire and Calder Navigation Company have their principal station near the bridge, with extensive wharfs and warehouses on the north side of the river, whence fly-boats start daily to Goole and Selby, and



also to Dewsbury, Halifax, Todmorden, and Manchester. The navigation opens a direct communication with Hull, the East riding of York, Lincolnshire, and the whole of the eastern coast; the Barnsley canal with Barnsley and Sheffield; and the Calder and Hebble navigation, and the Huddersfield canal, with the southern part of Lancashire. The Midland line of railway passes about two miles to the south-east of Wakefield, where is the Oakenshaw station; and the Manchester and Leeds railway runs through the town, being conveyed by a viaduct of several arches over Kirkgate. An act was obtained in 1845 for a railway to Pontefract, Snaith, and Goole, 27 miles long.

The market, which is on Friday, is abundantly supplied with corn and provisions of all kinds; and a large market on alternate Wednesdays, for fat-cattle and sheep, is numerously attended from distant parts of the country. The market-cross, built by subscription about the year 1720, is a handsome structure of the Doric order, consisting of a circular colonnade, with entablature and cornice, and crowned by a lofty dome: a spiral staircase within affords an ascent to a large room lighted by a lantern, in which the commissioners for paving, lighting, and watching, hold their meetings. From the confined area of the market-place, the corn-market was many years since removed to the top of Westgate, where a spacious corn-exchange, of the Corinthian order, was erected at an expense of £10,000, under the superintendence of Mr. Moffat, of Doncaster; the great room is 99 feet in length, 46 in width, and 36 high. The cattle-market is held in an area on the south side of the town, comprising about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres, fitted up with pens and the various accommodations. An act for establishing a new general market-place was passed in 1847. Fairs for horses, horned-cattle, and pedlery, are held on the 4th and 5th of July, and on the 11th and 12th of November, the latter being also a statute-fair for hiring servants.

The town was formerly under the superintendence of a constable, appointed and sworn into office by the steward of the manor, at the court leet, which takes place half-yearly at the Moot-hall in Kirkgate. At present it is governed by a corporation, for which a charter was granted by Her Majesty in privy council, in November 1847. A petty-session for the district is held on Monday, by the county magistrates; and the Christmas quarter-sessions for the West riding are held by adjournment from Knaresborough, in the court-house in Wood-street, a handsome and appropriate building, first opened for the Christmas session of 1809. The powers of the county debt-court of Wakefield, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Wakefield. In the town are, the West riding register-office, a substantial stone building, enlarged by the erection of a fire-proof wing in 1829; and the office of the clerk of the peace. The house of correction for the riding, near the bottom of Westgate, is an extensive pile of building constructed on the improved plan, the whole well adapted for classification; the prisoners are employed in weaving coarse cloths, calico, and linsey, and in other work. The town was constituted a parliamentary borough, with authority to send one member to parliament, by the act 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the right of election, as in all the new boroughs, being vested in the householders registered to the annual value of £10 and upwards: the borough contains an area of 1036 acres. The parish

comprises about 9000 acres; the soil, though various, is generally fertile, and the substratum abounds with different kinds of mineral produce.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £29. 19. 2.; net income, £537; patron, the Crown; impropiators, the Ramsden family, and others: the vicarial tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1793. The parochial church, situated on an eminence in the centre of the town, was erected in 1329, on the site of a Norman structure, and, with the exception of the tower and spire, was rebuilt on a large scale in 1469. It was subsequently partially reconstructed at various times; and the upper portion of the spire, which had been blown down by a violent gale, and never properly restored, was renewed in 1823. The lofty square embattled tower and the handsome spire are together 237 feet high. The interior abounds with elegant detail; the chancel is separated from the nave by an elaborately-carved screen of oak, and contains some rich tabernacle-work. An afternoon lectureship was founded in 1652, by Lady Camden, who endowed it with £100 per annum, in the gift of the Mercers' Company; and an evening lectureship was established by subscription in 1801, which is in the patronage of seven trustees, including the vicar. The district church dedicated to *St. John*, erected under a special act of parliament, at an expense of £10,000, in 1795, is finely situated in a spacious cemetery. It is a handsome structure in the modern style, with a tower surmounted by a cupola and dome, and contains more than 1000 sittings. The east window is embellished with scriptural subjects in stained glass: the altar-piece is ornamented with representations of the Crucifixion, the Agony, and the Resurrection of the Saviour; and in niches above are two figures representing the Law and the Gospel, painted to resemble sculpture. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar; net income, £118. *Holy Trinity* church was built at an expense of £4000, wholly by subscription; it is in the early English style, with a steeple, and contains 1000 sittings, of which one-third are let at a nominal rent, and the remainder are wholly free. This church was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon, September 30th, 1843, and the living is in the patronage of Trustees. Two districts, named respectively *St. Andrew's* and *St. Mary's*, were endowed in 1844 by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners: the living of each is in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop alternately. The church for *St. Andrew's* district, built in 1845, is in the early English style, containing 700 sittings. On the bridge over the Calder is a chapel, supposed to have been erected by Edward III., and which was rebuilt by Edward IV. in memory of his father the Duke of York, who fell in the battle of Wakefield. It is a beautiful structure in the decorated English style, about ten yards in length and eight in width; the west front is extremely rich in detail, is divided into compartments by buttresses with canopied niches, and adorned with delicate tracery and every embellishment for which that graceful style is distinguished. The chapel was restored in 1847-8, at a cost of £2000. Churches have been erected at Alverthorpe, Horbury, Stanley, and Thornes, which are noticed under their several heads. There are also places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics.



The *Free grammar school* was established in 1592, by charter of Queen Elizabeth, and is endowed with property given by the Saville family, and various subsequent donations, producing an income of about £360. It is under the direction of fourteen governors, who are a body corporate, and appoint a head master with a salary of £160, and an usher with a salary of £80. Belonging to the foundation are six exhibitions of £80 each per annum, of which two to Clare Hall, Cambridge, were instituted by Thomas Cave; one to Queen's College, Oxford, by Lady Elizabeth Hastings; and three to either of the universities, by John Storie. The building is handsome and commodious, and contains a good library. Among the eminent persons educated here, were, Richard Bentley, D.D.; Dr. John Potter, Archbishop of Canterbury; and Dr. John Radcliffe, the munificent founder of the Radcliffe library at Oxford; all three of them natives of the town. The *West Riding proprietary school*, for which a spacious building, capable of receiving 250 scholars, was erected in 1833, after a design by Richard Lane, Esq., of Manchester, was established by a company of proprietors with a capital of £15,000. The *Green-coat charity school* was founded in 1707, by the trustees of the charity estates, and is endowed with lands given by various benefactors, including a gift of land appropriated by John Storie, in 1674, to the instruction of poor children. The whole produces an income of nearly £600 per annum, of which £73. 10. are paid to the master and £30 to the mistress of the school, and the remainder chiefly expended in clothing.

The almshouses in Almshouse-lane were founded in 1646, by Cotton Horne, who endowed them with tene-ments and land now worth £161 per annum, augmented in 1669 with a similar bequest, producing £121; the funds altogether amount to £300 a year, of which five shillings per week are paid to ten women and £9 per annum to a nurse, and the remainder distributed among the inmates in coal and provisions. Almshouses for ten men, adjoining the former, were established in 1669, by William Horne, who assigned to them property now yielding £150 per annum, from which each of the alms-men receives £11. 14., with coal and some provisions. The whole of the almshouses were rebuilt in 1793. There are houses also at Brooksbank for five persons, founded in 1580, by Leonard Bate, who endowed them with property now valued at £46 a year. The management of all these almshouses is vested in the governors of the grammar school, who have likewise the distribution of a bequest by John Bromley, producing more than £700 per annum, for clothing and apprenticing boys, with whom £5 are given as a fee, £3 per annum to the master to provide clothing, and on the expiration of the youth's indentures, £5 to the master and £15 to himself if he has conducted himself well: £40 are distributed yearly from the fund among poor housekeepers. The town has also a bequest by Lady Bolles, in 1662, for apprenticing children, producing £56 per annum. The *Dispensary*, in Silver-street, was established by subscription, in 1824; its annual expenditure averages £400 per annum, and the number of patients 700. The *House of Recovery* for patients under contagious fever, on Westgate Common, was instituted in 1826, and has accommodation for ten patients. The *West Riding pauper lunatic asylum*, established under an act of parlia-

ment in 1808, was opened in 1818, and has since been considerably enlarged: the building cost £50,000. There are numerous provident institutions; benefit and friendly societies; and a savings' bank, in which the deposits amount to £50,000 and the number of depositors is about 1200. The poor-law union of Wakefield comprises 17 townships or places, containing a population of 45,648. Besides those already noticed, Dr. Thomas Zouch, Joseph Bingham, M.A., author of *Origines Ecclesiasticæ*, and Dr. John Burton, author of the *Monasticon Eboracense*, were natives of the town.

WAKELEY, an extra-parochial liberty, formerly a distinct parish, in the union of BUNTINGFORD, hundred of EDWINSTREE, county of HERTFORD, 2 miles (S. W.) from Buntingford; containing 7 inhabitants, and comprising 437 acres of land.

WAKERING, GREAT (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ROCHFORD, S. division of the county of ESSEX, 4½ miles (E. N. E.) from Southend; containing 860 inhabitants. It lies near the mouth of the Thames, where is a small convenient haven; and is traversed by the road to Foulness Island. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. 13. 4.; patron, the Bishop of London; impropiator, T. Clough, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £640, and the vicarial for £290; the impropriate glebe comprises 60, and the vicarial 2, acres. The church is a neat substantial structure, with a tower and spire. There is a place of worship for Independents.

WAKERING, LITTLE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ROCHFORD, S. division of ESSEX, 4½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Southend; containing 301 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the south by the parish of Great Wakering, and includes Potten Island, which is formed by the river Bromhill and the haven of Wakering. It comprises 2694 acres, whereof 439 are common or waste. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the gift of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London: the great tithes have been commuted for £390, with a glebe of 18 acres; and the vicarial for £235, with 2 acres and a house. The church is a small ancient edifice, with a tower, on which are the armorial bearings of Bishop Wakering.

WAKERLEY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of UPPINGHAM, hundred of CORBY, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 6¾ miles (E.) from Uppingham; containing 216 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east and north by the river Welland, separating it from the county of Rutland; and consists of 1804 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 12. 6.; net income, £100; patron, the Marquess of Exeter.

WALBERSWICK (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SUFFOLK, 1¾ mile (S. W. by S.) from Southwold; containing 339 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1672 acres, and is intersected by the navigable river Blyth, which falls into the sea at its northern extremity. The living is a perpetual curacy, held with that of Blythburgh; net income, £41; patron, Sir C. Blois, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £193. The church is in ruins, but a part of the south aisle has been fitted up for divine service: from the extent of the remains, it is probable that the place was formerly of much greater importance than it is at present.



WALBERTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WEST HAMPNETT, hundred of AVISFORD, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. S. W.) from Arundel; containing 561 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Arundel to Bognor, and comprises about 1500 acres, of which 100 are pasture, and the remainder arable land. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Yapton united, valued in the king's books at £10. 19. 2.; net income, £468; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Chichester. The church is principally in the early English style. John Nash, in 1732, bequeathed a house and some land, with a rent-charge of £12, for teaching children. In a field near Airsford House was found, in the year 1817, a coffer of gritstone, resembling that of Petworth, containing numerous vessels of glass and Roman pottery of rude construction.

WALBURN, a township, in the parish of DOWNHOLME, union of RICHMOND, wapentake of HANG-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 5 miles (S. W.) from Richmond; containing 24 inhabitants. It comprises about 1600 acres of high moorland, set out in farms.

WALBY, a township, in the parish of CROSBY-UPON-EDEN, union of CARLISLE, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Carlisle; containing 49 inhabitants. The village appears to have derived its name from its situation near the great Roman wall.

WALCOMBE, a tything, in the parish of St. CUTHBERT, without the limits of the city of WELLS, in the union of WELLS, hundred of WELLS-FORUM, E. division of SOMERSET; containing 31 inhabitants.

WALCOT (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of AVELAND, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N. W.) from Folkingham; containing 173 inhabitants. This place appears to have formed part of the possessions of Sempringham Priory, and two pieces of land in which the monks of that convent had a prison are still called the Granges. The parish comprises by measurement 1750 acres, of which 754 are arable, 958 meadow and pasture, and 3 woodland: the soil is fertile, and easily convertible; the surface is undulated, and in parts hilly. There are some quarries of stone used chiefly for the roads. The living is a vicarage; net income, £159; patron and impropiator, Sir G. Heathcote, Bart., whose tithes have been commuted for £165. The church is principally in the decorated English style, with a tower surmounted by a fine crocketed spire: in the south aisle is a beautiful canopied niche with buttresses terminating in pinnacles; the east window is of very elegant design, and the church has some remains of ancient stained glass. On the edge of the fens is a powerful mineral spring.

WALCOT (*St. Swithin*), a parish, in the union of BATH, partly within the city of BATH, and partly in the hundred of BATH-FORUM, E. division of SOMERSET; containing 26,210 inhabitants. The parish includes those parts of the city lying on the north, north-east, and north-west sides of the parish of St. Michael; also some handsome ranges of buildings on the declivities of Lansdown and Beacon hills.—See BATH.

WALCOTE, a hamlet, in the parish of MISTERTON, union of LUTTERWORTH, hundred of GUTHLAXTON, S. division of the county of LEICESTER,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (E. by S.) from Lutterworth; containing 521 inhabitants. This is

a large irregularly-built village, situated about half a mile east of the parish church. The soil in the vicinity is a dark rich mould, resting upon sand, with some gravel. At the inclosure of the commons in 1797, an allotment of eleven acres was awarded to the poor; of this, about three acres are let for £5. 10. a year, and the remainder is divided into garden-plots, and let to poor families at the rate of 9d. per hundred yards. The proceeds, £19, are distributed in the winter season among all the poor of the village. Walcote chapel, dedicated to St. Martin, has been destroyed. Land was assigned in lieu of tithes, in 1797.

WALCOTT, a chapelry, in the parish of BILLINGHAY, union of SLEAFORD, First division of the wapentake of LANGOE, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN,  $8\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. E. by N.) from Sleaford; containing 633 inhabitants, and comprising 3138a. 2r. 34p. The chapel is dedicated to St. Oswald. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

WALCOTT (*All Saints*), a parish, in the TUNSTEAD and HAPPING incorporation, hundred of HAPPING, E. division of NORFOLK,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. by N.) from North Walsham; containing 172 inhabitants. It is situated on the eastern coast, and comprises 696a. 1r. 35p., of which 674 acres are arable. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £30; net income, £80; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Norwich, whose tithes have been commuted for £321. The church is a handsome structure in the decorated and later English styles, with a lofty square embattled tower; on the south side of the chancel are three sedilia of stone, and a piscina of elegant design. About thirty years since, a portion of waste land, containing nearly five acres, was awarded as a compensation to the poor for the loss they were sustaining by the inclosure; the proceeds are laid out in the purchase of coal.

WALCOTT *cum membris*, a hamlet, in the parish of HOLY CROSS, PERSHORE, union, and Upper division of the hundred, of PERSHORE, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Pershore; containing 383 inhabitants.

WALDEN, with BURTON.—See BURTON.

WALDEN, KING'S (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of HITCHIN, hundred of HITCHIN and PIRTON, county of HERTFORD,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. S. W.) from Hitchin; containing 1034 inhabitants. The living is a donative curacy, in the patronage of W. Hale, Esq.; net income, £57. On the north side of the chancel of the church is a chapel, the burial-place of the Hale family, erected by William Hale, who died in 1648. About £12 per annum, arising from bequests by R. Hale in 1616, and W. Smith in 1771, are distributed among the poor of the parish.

WALDEN ST. PAUL'S (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of HITCHIN, hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of ST. ALBAN'S, county of HERTFORD,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Welwyn; containing 1113 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; present net income, £142; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents. This parish is one of fourteen entitled to Henry Smith's charity, which consists of about 295 acres of land, producing £325 per annum, of which Walden receives £32, expended in the purchase of clothing for the poor.





Corporation Seal.

WALDEN, SAFFRON (ST. MARY), an incorporated market-town possessing separate jurisdiction, a parish, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of UTTLESFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 27 miles (N. N. W.) from Chelmsford, and 40 (N. N. E.) from London; containing 5111 inhabitants. The name Walden is said to be derived from the Saxon

words *Weald* and *Den*, signifying a woody valley. At a latter period the place was called *Waldenburgh*; and in the reign of Stephen, when Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, procured from the Empress Maud the grant of a market, previously held at Newport, the town took the appellation of *Cheping-Walden*. The present prefix owes its origin to the former culture of saffron in the neighbourhood: the device of the corporation seal is a rebus on the name, being *three saffron flowers walled in*. The Earl of Essex, above mentioned, who was grandson of Geoffrey de Mandeville, one of the most distinguished followers of William I., founded a Benedictine priory near the south-western extremity of the parish, which was richly endowed, and in 1190, converted into an abbey. Its revenue at the time of the Dissolution amounted, according to Speed, to £406. 5. 11.; and the abbey, with all its possessions, was granted by the king to Sir Thomas Audley, K.G., afterwards lord chancellor, and created Baron Audley, of Walden. Upon the site of the monastic buildings, and partly out of the ruins, Thomas, first Earl of Suffolk, in 1603 erected a stately fabric, which he called Audley-End in honour of his maternal grandfather, the chancellor. Of this magnificent house, which occupied thirteen years in completing, and was considered the largest mansion within the realm, one court only remains, but even this comparatively small portion of the original building forms a splendid residence. Lord Braybrooke, the present possessor, has greatly improved the estate.

The town is beautifully situated in a district abounding with interesting scenery. It contains several good streets, and a spacious market-place, in which is a neat town-hall. The old houses are principally built of lath and plaster, and some of them are very ancient; the more modern ones are of brick, and recent improvements have materially altered the general appearance of the place: a bridge has been built over the Slade, and some pleasant promenades have been opened for the inhabitants. In 1848, a company purchased some premises contiguous to the market-place, with a view to erect on the site a large corn-exchange, a post-office, savings'-bank, and public reading-room. The situation of the town is thus graphically described by Dr. Stukeley: "A narrow tongue of land shoots itself out like a promontory, encompassed with a valley in the form of a horse-shoe, inclosed by distant and delightful hills. On the bottom of the tongue, towards the east, stand the ruins of the castle, and on the top, or extremity, the church, the greater part of which is seen above the surrounding houses." A scientific and literary institution has been established, and there are horticultural and other societies. The railway from London to Cambridge passes on

the east of the town and Audley-End. The trade in malt and barley is very considerable. The market is on Saturday; fairs are held on Mid-Lent Saturday and November 1st, and a fair for sheep and lambs on the 3rd and 4th of August, which is much frequented. By a charter granted in 1549, the control of the town was vested in twenty persons; the government was remodelled by William and Mary, and under the act 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, the corporation at present consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors. The number of magistrates is two, besides the mayor, late mayor, and recorder, who are justices *ex officio*. Sessions are held quarterly, under a grant from His late Majesty; and a court of record occurs every three weeks, for the recovery of debts and the determination of pleas to any amount, at which the recorder presides. The powers of the county debt-court of Saffron-Walden, established in 1847, extend over the registration-districts of Saffron-Walden and Linton. The courts leet and baron for the manors of Brook and Chipping-Walden, belonging to the owner of Audley-End, take place at stated times; and the magistrates for the division have their petty-sessions in the town, once a fortnight.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £33. 6. 8., and in the patronage of Lord Braybrooke, the impropiator. The tithes have been commuted for £710. 18. payable to the impropiator, £300 to the vicar, £30 to the trustees of Edward VI.'s almshouses in the town, and £20 to Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge: there are 5 acres of vicarial glebe. The church, which was erected in the reigns of Henry VI. and VII., is a spacious structure in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower, strengthened by double buttresses of five stages, and surmounted by a lofty crocketed spire of recent erection. The western front is of imposing grandeur, having over the central doorway a handsome window of three, and at the extremities of the aisles windows of five, lights, of elegant design, and at the angles of the building enriched buttresses terminating in pinnacles. The interior is beautifully arranged; the nave is lighted by clerestory windows, and separated from the aisles by clustered columns that support the roof, which, like that of the chancel and aisles, is richly groined. The altar is embellished with a fine painting of the Holy Family, after Correggio. The middle and south chancels were erected by Chancellor Audley, and the north chancel by the inhabitants, aided by John Leche, who was vicar from 1489 to 1521, and whose tomb may still be seen near the north chancel door. There are places of worship for General Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians.

Walden school, in which the classics were formerly taught, owes its origin to John Leche, and his sister, Johane Bradbury: the learned Sir Thomas Smith, secretary to Edward VI., a native of Walden, is said to have received his early education here, and through his interest the school was advanced to a royal foundation. There is also a charity school, now on the national plan, established by subscription, and subsequently endowed with benefactions producing £100 per annum. A range of almshouses was built in 1829, at the south-west end of the town, to replace some founded by Edward VI., for the reception of sixteen decayed housekeepers of each



sex; the elevation of the buildings, which cost nearly £5000, is handsome and appropriate, and the income is above £900 a year. This was the first town in which the system of allotments for the poor was introduced; about forty acres are thus appropriated, much to the benefit of nearly 800 of the population. It is the head of a union comprising twenty-four parishes, with a population of 18,821. Between the town and Audley-End Park are the remains of an embankment called The Battle Ditches, respecting which there is no clear or satisfactory tradition: Dr. Stukeley found the south bank to be 730 feet long, 20 feet high, 50 broad at the base, and 8 at the top; the length of the western bank is 588 feet: both banks and ditches are well preserved. The ruins of the castle, erected soon after the Conquest, are only remarkable for the thickness of the walls and the rude character of the building; the remains, and the hill on which they stand, are held by trustees, under lease from Lord Braybrooke, for the benefit of the town. A museum was erected within the grounds in 1835, which contains many rare specimens of zoology and other departments of natural history; and a spacious hall has been added to the building by Lord Braybrooke, for an agricultural society. Lord Howard de Walden takes the title of Baron from the town.

WALDEN-STUBBS, a township, in the parish of WOMERSLEY, Lower division of the wapentake of OS-GOLDCROSS, W. riding of YORK,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Pontefract; containing 137 inhabitants. The township comprises about 1200 acres of fine arable and pasture land, in good cultivation; the surface is level, and the soil a rich loamy clay, sometimes flooded by the river Went, which passes on the south-east. The tithes were commuted for land in 1787.

WALDERSHARE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of EASTRY, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by W.) from Dover; containing 92 inhabitants. It comprises 1242 acres. A fair for toys and pedlery is held on Whit-Tuesday. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 8.; net income, £133; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church contains some handsome monuments. A national school for this and the adjoining parishes is supported by the Earl of Guilford, whose seat is in the parish.

WALDINGFIELD, GREAT (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of SUDBURY, hundred of BABERGH, W. division of SUFFOLK,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Sudbury; containing 676 inhabitants, and comprising 2423*a.* 2*r.* 2*p.* The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 6. 8., and in the gift of Clare Hall, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £710, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. Roger Spencer, mayor of London in 1594, was a native of this parish.

WALDINGFIELD, LITTLE (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of SUDBURY, hundred of BABERGH, W. division of SUFFOLK,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Sudbury; containing 420 inhabitants, and comprising 1574*a.* 3*r.* 14*p.* The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 18. 11½., and in the gift of the Rev. B. B. Syer: the great tithes have been commuted for £245, and the vicarial for £164. 14.; the glebe contains one acre. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Holbrook Hall, in the parish, is the seat of a branch of the Hanmer family.

WALDINGHAM, a parish, in the union of GODSTONE, Second division of the hundred of TANDRIDGE, county of SURREY, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Godstone; containing 47 inhabitants. This place appears to be mentioned in Domesday book under the appellation of Wallingham; it was held at the time of the survey under Richard de Clare, and lands here were possessed by the Clares for some time subsequently. The living is a donative curacy; net income, £45; patrons, the family of the late G. F. Jones, Esq. The church, seated on an eminence, is a small neat structure, built by Mr. Jones in 1830. Numerous relics of antiquity have been found in the grounds of Upper-Court Lodge, now a farm.

WALDRIDGE, a hamlet, in the parish of DINTON, hundred and poor-law union of AYLESBURY, county of BUCKINGHAM; containing 17 inhabitants.

WALDRIDGE, a township, in the parish and union of CHESTER-LE-STREET, Middle division of CHESTER ward, county of DURHAM,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (S. W.) from Chester-le-Street; containing 432 inhabitants. This place was long the estate of the Lumleys, of whom John, Lord Lumley, alienated it to the Smith family in 1607; it has since passed through various families. The township comprises 795 acres. A coal-pit has been opened; and on a common of between 200 and 300 acres, immediately above it, appears a vein of lead-ore. The tithes were commuted in 1841, for a rent-charge of £63, payable to the perpetual curate of the parish. There is a place of worship for dissenters, which is also used as a day school.

WALDRINGFIELD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WOODBRIDGE, hundred of CARLFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by E.) from Woodbridge; containing 174 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 17. 11., and in the gift of the Rev. William Edge: the tithes have been commuted for £160, and the glebe comprises 47 acres. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

WALDRON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of UCKFIELD, hundred of SHIPLAKE, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Uckfield; containing 1065 inhabitants. It comprises 6217*a.* 3*r.* 13*p.*, of which about one-half are arable, one-sixth meadow and pasture, and one-third woodland and roads. The village is situated on elevated ground, and the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified. Here are some chalybeate springs, and iron-works were formerly carried on. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 4. 7., and in the patronage of Exeter College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £616, and there are 38 acres of glebe. The church is partly in the early and partly in the later English style, with an embattled tower: from the churchyard is an extensive view, embracing the town of Lewes and the South Downs. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. At Possingworth are some picturesque remains of a fine old mansion.

WALE (*ST. JOHN*), a parish, in the union of WORKSOP, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 10 miles (E. by S.) from Sheffield; containing 351 inhabitants. This parish, in the Domesday survey called *Walise*, belonged to Morcar, Earl of Northumberland, in the reign of Edward the Confessor. It comprises by measurement 1255



acres, of which 711 are arable, 525 pasture, and 19 woodland. The village, which is of considerable antiquity, is situated on a gentle acclivity, near the Chesterfield and Trent canal. A small coal-mine is in operation. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Laughton-en-le-Morthen in York Cathedral: the tithes were commuted for money payments in 1766. The church is in the Norman style, and contains a mural monument to the Hewetts.

WALESBY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, S. division of the wapentake of WALSHCROFT, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. E.) from Market-Rasen; containing, with the hamlets of Otby and Risby, 326 inhabitants. It is situated in a picturesque part of the Wolds, and comprises 2868 acres, of which 342 are common or waste land. The surface is of a bold and varied character; corn is grown to some extent, and the rearing of cattle is a chief occupation of the farmer. Risby, which consists of about 730 acres, is the property of Clare Hall, Cambridge. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £23. 18.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £441; patron, J. J. Angerstein, Esq., to whom the greater portion of the parish belongs: there is a glebe of about 99 acres, with a glebe-house, erected in 1632. The church, which stands on a commanding eminence, was repaired and new-roofed in 1822, at an expense of nearly £1000. Robert Burton, author of the *Anatomy of Melancholy*, was rector of the parish in the 17th century. Dr. Daniel Waterland, a celebrated controversialist, who vindicated the doctrine of the Trinity against Dr. Clarke, and published a *History of the Athanasian Creed* and other works, was born here.

WALESBY (*ST. EDMUND*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 3 miles (N. E.) from Ollerton; containing 416 inhabitants. It comprises 1429a. 1r. 29p. The soil is partly clay and bog, but chiefly a fertile sand; the surface is generally flat, and watered by a small brook. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 1. 3.; net income, £158; patron, the Earl of Scarborough. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1821; the glebe comprises 152 acres. The church is in the Norman style, with a low tower surmounted by a pyramidal roof.

WALFORD (*ST. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of ROSS, hundred of GREYTREE, county of HEREFORD,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. S. W.) from Ross; containing 1227 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the left bank of the river Wye, and intersected by the road from Ross to Gloucester: it contains 3024 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 2. 1.; net income, £218; patron, the Precentor in the Cathedral Church of Hereford. At Bishopswood is a church dedicated to All Saints, recently built and endowed by John Partridge, Esq.

WALFORD, with LETTON and NEWTON, a township, in the parish of LEINTWARDINE, union of KNIGHTON, hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD, 13 miles (N. W. by N.) from Leominster; containing 213 inhabitants, and comprising 1345 acres. In the township is a national school.

WALGHERTON, a township, in the parish of WYBUNBURY, union and hundred of NANTWICH, S. division

of the county of CHESTER,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Nantwich; containing 229 inhabitants. It comprises 843a. 2r. 7p. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £81, and the vicarial for £20.

WALGRAVE (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of BRIKWORTH, hundred of ORLINGBURY, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 9 miles (N. N. E.) from Northampton; containing 593 inhabitants. It comprises 2251a. 36p., of which two-thirds are arable, and the remainder pasture. The village is pleasantly situated about a mile and a half west of the road to Kettering: in the centre of it are the remains of a cross. The population is partly employed in the manufacture of shoes, and in lace-making. The living is a rectory, with that of Hannington annexed, valued in the king's books at £22. 4. 7., and in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1776; the glebe comprises 436 acres. The church is a handsome structure, chiefly in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a lofty spire. There is a place of worship for Baptists. Montague Lane in 1670 bequeathed £200, of which the interest, £12, is applied to a national school. Of two other charities, one is called Kirkham's or Bottomfield, producing £50 per annum, and one the Town Firs charity, yielding £14 per annum; both sums are distributed in coal to the poor. The celebrated Archbishop Williams, the contemporary of Laud, held the living of Walgrave.

WALHAM, a hamlet, in the parish of CLAREBOROUGH, union of EAST RETFORD, North-Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM; containing 110 inhabitants.

WALHAM-GREEN, a chapelry, in the parish of FULHAM, union of KENSINGTON, Kensington division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from London. The living is a perpetual curacy; income, £230; patron, the Vicar of Fulham. The chapel, dedicated to St. John, was erected in 1829, at an expense of £9683, defrayed by subscription, and a grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners; it is a handsome edifice in the early English style, with a tower. An asylum was lately erected in connexion with the Butchers' Charitable Institution.

WALHAMPTON, a tything, in the parish of BOLDE, union of LYMINGTON, hundred of CHRISTCHURCH, Lymington and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 237 inhabitants.

WALKDEN-MOOR, an ecclesiastical district, partly in the township of LITTLE HULTON, parish of DEANE, and partly in the township of WORSLEY, parish of ECCLES, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of LANCASHIRE,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W.) from Manchester, on the road to Chorley; containing about 2400 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in collieries. The present church, dedicated to St. George, has just been erected, and is in the Norman style, with a tower: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Earl of Ellesmere, with an income of £100, being a rent-charge on land in the township of Barton. The cost of the church, of the parsonage-house, and the schools, with the endowment of the living, was defrayed by the noble patron. The former church, which had become too small for the population, has been converted into a Sunday school. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.



WALKER, a township, in the parish of LONG BENTON, union of TYNEMOUTH, E. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.) from Newcastle; containing, in 1847, about 4900 inhabitants. The township is bounded on the south by the river Tyne, and comprises 1108*a.* 3*r.* 33*p.*, of strong clay land good for wheat; the whole belonging to the corporation of Newcastle, partly in their own right, and partly as trustees for Jesus' Hospital. Along the banks of the river are several extensive manufactories and coal-staiths. Walker colliery is the property of Captain Potts and Messrs. Jobling and Carr; the pit is 110 fathoms deep to the main seam, and the coal, which is of the best quality, is chiefly sent to the London market. In this colliery is a salt-spring, which was used in the manufacture of soda, when that substance was first made an article of commerce; the manufacture was begun by permission of the government in 1795, by Messrs. Surtees and Losh, who may be regarded as the first producers of mineral alkali and soda in England. Large iron-works are carried on; also mills for crushing seeds, an oil-factory, and turpentine-distillery: iron ships are built; and bricks and tiles, and copperas, are extensively manufactured. The Newcastle and Tynemouth railway has a station here. The township was constituted an ecclesiastical district in 1846, under the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37: the living is in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of Durham, alternately. Walker is exempt from great tithes: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £22. 10., and a modus of £2 per annum is paid to Balliol College, Oxford. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Presbyterians; and two schools. The great Roman wall passes here, and terminates within a mile and a half of the village; there are traces of the ditch in front, and stones and other remains have been dug up from the foundations.

WALKERINGHAM (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, North-Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Gainsborough; containing 536 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the river Trent, and comprises 2861*a.* 3*r.* 3*p.*: the village consists of a long line of detached and irregularly-built dwellings. There is a ferry across the Trent; and the Chesterfield canal passes through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 11. 4.; net income, £204; patrons and impropiators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1802; the glebe comprises 158 acres. The church is a spacious, ancient structure; in the churchyard are the base and part of the shaft of an old cross. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Robert Woodhouse, in the year 1719, bequeathed a rent-charge of £15 for teaching children.

WALKERITH, a hamlet, in the parish and union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of CORRINGHAM, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Gainsborough; containing 77 inhabitants.

WALKERN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the hundred of BROADWATER, union and county of HERTFORD,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (E. by N.) from Stevenage; containing 718 inhabitants. A fair for cattle is held on November 5th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at

£20. 1. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of King's College, Cambridge: certain inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £75. 7., and the incumbent's for £588. 13.; the glebes comprise respectively 100 and 26 acres. The church contains a curious monument of a Knight Templar. There is a place of worship for Independents.

WALKHAMPTON, a parish, in the union of TAVISTOCK, hundred of ROBOROUGH, Midland-Roborough and S. divisions of DEVON,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Tavistock; containing 717 inhabitants. It comprises 10,501 acres, of which 6602 are common or waste. The Plymouth railway passes through. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 14. 7., and in the gift of Sir R. Lopes, Bart.: the great tithes have been commuted for £124, and the vicarial tithes for £140, with a glebe of 21 acres; there is also a rent-charge of £37. 10. payable to the rector of Bickleigh. The church is situated on the verge of Dartmoor Forest. Lady Modyford, in 1719, gave a school-house, with the rent of certain premises, now producing £161 per annum.

WALKINGHAM-HILL, with OCCANEY, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (N.) from Knaresborough; containing 24 inhabitants. It comprises about 330 acres, divided into two farms; and a rabbit-warren. The tithes have been commuted for £36.

WALKINGTON (*All Hallows*), a parish, in the union of BEVERLEY, partly in the Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, but chiefly in the wapentake of HOWDENSHERE, E. riding of YORK,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Beverley; containing 633 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 3552 acres, of which the greater portion is arable land; and consists of the two constablewicks or townships of Walkington and Provosts'-Fee; the latter so called as having been anciently the fee of the provost of Beverley. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 13. 4.; net income, £676; patron and incumbent, the Rev. D. Ferguson: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1794. The church, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt in 1820. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Wm. Sherwood, in 1537, left property now producing £86 per annum, for the poor, and other purposes.

WALKINSTEAD, SURREY.—See GODSTONE.

WALKMILL, a township, in the parish of WARKWORTH, union of ALNWICK, E. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing 5 inhabitants. It is situated on the north-western bank of the Coquet river, two miles from Warkworth.

WALL, a chapelry, in the parish of ST. JOHN LEE, union of HEXHAM, S. division of TINDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. by W.) from Hexham; containing 437 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Beaumont family: the tithes have been commuted for £274. The chapel, dedicated to St. Oswald, was erected by the monks of Hexham, upon the spot where King Oswald, who was afterwards canonized, raised the standard of the Cross, and defeated the Britons under Cadwalla. A silver coin of the saint was found when the chapel underwent repair, and a mutilated Roman altar lies in the cemetery; adjoining is a field, where human skulls and fragments of military weapons have been often turned up by the plough.



WALL, a hamlet, in the parish of ST. MICHAEL, LICHFIELD, union of LICHFIELD, S. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. W.) from Lichfield; containing 91 inhabitants. The Rev. Burnes Floyer gave a piece of land for the site of a district church, and John Smith, Esq., £500 towards the building; it was erected in 1843, at a cost of about £1400, and is a neat edifice with a bell-tower. The church is dedicated to St. John, and the living is in the gift of the Incumbent of St. Michael's. There is a day and Sunday school. The hamlet is intersected by the Watling-street, and is the ancient Roman station *Etocetum*, of which many vestiges may still be traced in the walls.

WALL-TOWN, a township, in the parish and union of HALTHWISTLE, W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from Haltwhistle; containing 85 inhabitants. This was one of the twelve viles of South Tindale which, in 1315, prayed the king for remedy against William de Soules, to whom Robert de Brus, King of Scotland, had given the manor of Wark, in Tindale, in which these townships were situated. In Henry VIII.'s time Wall-Town was the property of the Riddleys, who continued here till the reign of Charles I., if not later; and the place has been subsequently owned by the families of Marshall, Bacon, and Wastell. The Roman wall passed through the township, in which were the stations *Vindolana*, now termed Little Chesters, and *Æsica*, called Great Chesters, the ramparts of which, particularly of the latter, where are also considerable traces of a town, are in better preservation than those of any other station on the wall. Roman baths, altars, tombstones, inscriptions, curious pieces of sculpture, and numerous other relics of antiquity, have been found in both; and in a neighbouring hill called Chapel-Steads, many urns have been discovered. Near the military road connecting the two stations are some tumuli, termed the Four Lawes; and on an adjoining hill a rude monument of three large stones, vulgarly called the Mare and Foals. The tower of Wall-Town, which was a castellated building, is described, in 1542, as the inheritance of John Ridley, and in good repair; at present only the site is visible, the ruins having been used in the construction of a modern farmhouse.

WALLASEA, ISLE OF, in the parishes of CANEWDON, EASTWOOD, PAGLESHAM, GREAT STAMBRIDGE, and LITTLE WAKERING, union and hundred of ROCHFORD, S. division of ESSEX, 6 miles (E. N. E.) from Rochford. It is now a peninsula, formed by the rivers Crouch and Broomhill, and joined to the main land by a causeway, kept up at the expense of the several parishes.

WALLASEY (ST. HILARY), a parish, in the union, and Lower division of the hundred, of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER; containing, with the villages of Egremont and New Brighton, the township of Seacombe with Poolton, and the township of Liscard, 6261 inhabitants, of whom 942 are in Wallasey township. This parish, situated in the north-west corner of the county, is a peninsula of triangular form, bounded on the west by the Irish Sea, on the north-east by the Mersey, and on the south-east by a branch of the Mersey, called Wallasey Pool or the new Birkenhead Float. Bordering on the sea are sand-hills, forming a natural barrier against its encroachments. Many handsome

houses and marine villas have been erected on the banks of the Mersey, and the villages near the river are much frequented for bathing. An act was passed in 1845 for paving, lighting, and otherwise improving the parish, and for establishing a market. By the sea side is an ancient mansion denominated Mockbeggar Hall, or more properly, Leasowe Castle, formerly a seat of the Egertons. The building originally consisted only of an octagonal tower, with square turrets on the alternate faces; in 1818 great additions were made to it, and many alterations since, so that the castle is now of considerable extent. It is a decorative stone structure containing several handsome apartments, among which is one fitted up with the oak panelling that covered the walls of the celebrated Star Chamber at Westminster, and which was purchased on the demolition of the old Exchequer Buildings, in 1836. Between the village and the shore is the inclosure (formerly a common) named the Leasowe, where races, of very early origin, were held till 1760; here the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth ran his horse, in the reign of Charles II., won the plate, and presented it to the daughter of the mayor of Chester. The parish comprises 3276 acres, whereof 3015 are in cultivation, and the remainder sand-hills, which are now designed for building-plots: 1789 acres are in Wallasey township. The soil varies from stiff marl to sand; the general surface is flat, and there are some quarries of sandstone. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 0.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £393; patron, the Bishop of Chester. A tithe rent-charge of £230 is paid to the bishop, and one of like amount to the rector, who has 30 acres of glebe. The church, rebuilt about 90 years since, except the tower, which bears date 1560, stands in the centre of the parish, on a hill composed of red-sandstone: it was enlarged in 1837. There were two other churches prior to the Dissolution, appropriated to Birkenhead Abbey, but no traces exist of them, though a path is still called the Kirkway. A school is endowed with land producing £90 per annum. Near the rectory-house, under an ash-tree, is a very large and curious bed of muscle-shells. At Egremont and Seacombe are separate incumbencies, of recent creation.

WALLBOTTLE, a township, in the parish of NEWBURN, union and W. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. by N.) from Newcastle, on the road to Hexham and Carlisle; containing 683 inhabitants. It is the property of the Duke of Northumberland, lord of Newburn manor, and comprises 1241a. 1r. 29p., of which 905 acres are arable, 273 meadow and pasture, 5 woodland, and 58 occupied with buildings, roads, and waste. The soil produces good crops of wheat, barley, and oats, and a portion of it grows turnips and potatoes. From the higher grounds are extensive views of the south side of the river Tyne, and of its fine valley. In the township are several beds of coal, the lowest seam of the Newcastle series being worked here: whinstone and freestone, also, are quarried, the former for the roads, and the latter for building. The Newcastle and Carlisle railway passes about two miles south of the village. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans; also two schools, for one of which the owners of the colliery provide the schoolroom. The site of the Roman wall may be traced through the township.



WALLCOTT, a hamlet, in the parish of CHARLBURY, union of CHIPPING-NORTON, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. E.) from Chipping-Norton; containing 9 inhabitants.

WALLDITCH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BRIDPORT, hundred of GODDERTHORNE, Bridport division of DORSET,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (E. by S.) from Bridport; containing 191 inhabitants. It comprises about 308 acres, and is situated on the road from Bridport to Dorchester. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £54; patrons and impropiators, the Rolle family, and J. Bragge, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £60, and the incumbent's for £33; the impropriate glebe comprises 28 acres. The church, once a free chapel or chantry, is a small neat edifice, forming a picturesque object as seen from the surrounding hills.

WALLERSCOAT, a township, in the parish of WEAVERHAM, union of NORTHWICH, Second division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (W.) from Northwich; containing 8 inhabitants, and comprising 116 acres of land.

WALLERTHWAITE.—See MARKINGTON.



Seal.

WALLINGFORD, a borough and market-town, having exclusive jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of MORETON, county of BERKS, 15 miles (N. N. W.) from Reading, and 46 (W. by N.) from London; containing, with the extra-parochial liberty of the castle, 2780 inhabitants. The name is derived from the ancient

British word *Guallen*, or the Roman *Vallum*, each signifying "an old fort," and from a ford over the Thames: the place is supposed to have been the principal station of the *Attrebatii*, and was converted into a strong fortification by the Romans. On the arrival of the Saxons, it became one of their chief forts, and continued to be of considerable repute until it was burnt by the Danes in 1006, from the effects of which calamity it, however, speedily recovered. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, it had risen to the dignity of a royal prescriptive borough. At the Conquest, William, having arrived with his army, received here the homage of Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury, and many other prelates and barons. During the civil war between Stephen and the Empress Matilda, the castle was occupied for the latter. The honour, becoming vested in the crown, was given by Richard I. to his brother John; and Henry III., on being elected King of the Romans, entertained all the prelates and barons in the castle. Having been afterwards annexed, by act of parliament, to the duchy of Cornwall, on the reversion of the duchy estates to the crown, the castle and manor were granted to Cardinal Wolsey, who conferred them on his then newly-erected college of Christ-Church, Oxford; and in Camden's time, part of the castle was used as an occasional retreat in time of sickness, by the students of that college. At the commencement of the parliamentary war, it was repaired and garrisoned by the royalists, who kept it till nearly the close of the war; in 1653, it was demolished, and at present, part of a

wall towards the river is all that remains of this ancient and celebrated structure. A portion of the buildings, called the Priests' Chambers, has been converted into a malt-house.

The TOWN is situated on the road between Reading and Oxford, and has a remarkably neat and clean appearance. It consists principally of a handsome market-place and two streets, well paved, and lighted with gas, under an act obtained in 1795; and is abundantly supplied with water. Across the river Thames, which passes on the eastern side of the town, is a fine stone bridge of several arches, about 300 yards in length, constructed in 1809, in lieu of a dilapidated structure supposed to have been built five centuries before: there is a rent-charge of £42 per annum on houses for its repair, under the management of trustees appointed by an act of the 49th of George III. Some business is done in malting, but it is not so extensive as formerly. A line of communication has been opened with Birmingham, Bath, and Bristol, by means of a canal navigation running into the Thames, by which river coal is brought hither, and corn and flour are conveyed to London and other places: the Great Western railway, also, passes near the town. The market is on Friday; and a statute and pleasure fair is held on September 29th. Wallingford has received charters from various sovereigns: by the act 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, the corporation consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; and the number of magistrates is six. The borough formerly returned two members to parliament: it now sends only one, and the right of election has been extended to the £10 householders of an enlarged district; the old borough comprised 435 acres, and the new comprehends 16,352. In former times, criminals convicted capitally in the borough, for the first time, had their lives spared on certain conditions; and in the 45th of Henry III., a return made by the jurors declared, that no person belonging to the place ought to be executed for one offence. The powers of the county debt-court of Wallingford, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Wallingford, and part of that of Henley. Petty-sessions for the division are held every Friday.

Wallingford comprises the parishes of All Hallows, containing 172; St. Leonard, 883; St. Mary-le-More, 1241; and St. Peter, 476 inhabitants. The living of *All Hallows'* is a sinecure rectory, in the patronage of Pembroke College, Oxford: certain tithes in the parish which belong to the Dean and Canons of Windsor, have been commuted for £45. 10.; and others, in the possession of Pembroke College, for £283, with a glebe of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The church was demolished in 1648. The living of *St. Leonard's* is a discharged rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Sotwell annexed, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 6., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £153. The church is a very ancient building, with a few Norman remains. The living of *St. Mary-le-More's* is a discharged rectory, valued at £4, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £137. The church is a very handsome edifice, situated in the space near the market-house, with a square embattled tower, on which is the figure of an armed knight on horseback, supposed to represent King Stephen: this tower, which bears the date of 1658, was built by the corporation, with materials said to have been taken from the ruins of



the castle. The living of *St. Peter's* is a discharged rectory, valued at £6. 1. 3.; net income, £100; patron, W. S. Blackstone, Esq. The church is a fine structure, bearing date 1769, with a square tower surmounted by an elegant spire of Portland stone, supported on pillars and arches, and erected in 1777, by subscription, to which the learned Sir William Blackstone, who was an inhabitant of the town, and whose remains are deposited in the church, was a liberal contributor. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Calvinists, and Wesleyans; also a free school established in 1659 by Walter Bigg, alderman of London, by whom it was endowed with £10 per annum. An almshouse for six widows was founded, and endowed with £34 per annum, in 1681, by William Angier and Mary his sister; and the endowment has been augmented by subsequent benefactions. The poor-law union of Wallingford comprises 28 parishes or places, 17 of which are in Berks, and 11 in Oxfordshire; and contains a population of 13,930. On Wittenham Hill (the ancient *Sinodun*), in the neighbourhood, are some remains of a Roman camp, where numerous coins have been found. Richard de Wallingford, abbot of St. Alban's, a celebrated mathematician and mechanic; and John de Wallingford, a monk of the same abbey, are supposed to have been natives of the town. Joan, the Fair Maid of Kent, widow of the Black Prince, died here in 1385.

WALLINGFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BUNTINGFORD, hundred of ODSEY, county of HERTFORD, 3 miles (E.) from Baldock; containing 274 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 15. 2½, and in the gift of the Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £458. 16. The church is an ancient structure, with an embattled tower, surmounted by a short spire; on the north side of the chancel are several mutilated altar-tombs, and other sepulchral remains.

WALLINGTON (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of DOWNHAM, hundred of CLACKCLOSE, W. division of NORFOLK, 3½ miles (N. by E.) from Downham; containing, with Thorpland, 77 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 574 acres, and is on the road to Lynn. Not far from the village is a station of the Lynn and Ely railway. Wallington Hall, formerly the seat of the Coningsbys and the Gawdys, is a handsome mansion, situated in a well-wooded park, in which are the tower and spire of the ancient church, now a ruin. The living is a rectory, united to that of South Runcton: the tithes have been commuted for £100.

WALLINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish of BEDDINGTON, union of CROYDON, Second division of the hundred of WALLINGTON, E. division of SURREY, 2¾ miles (W. by S.) from Croydon; containing 934 inhabitants. This place, called in Domesday book *Waleton*, gives name to the hundred. Here was formerly a chapel, pulled down in 1791; it had latterly been used as a stable and cart-house. The building was of stone and flints: on each side of the east window was a niche, of rich pointed architecture; and at the south-east corner was another niche, for holy water. On the road to the village of Beddington are some national schools, built in 1843, at the cost of £1300.

WALLINGTON-DEMESNE, a township, in the parish of HARTBURN, union of MORPETH, N. E. division

of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 12½ miles (W. by S.) from Morpeth; containing 167 inhabitants. The township consists of 1781 acres, of which 664 are arable, 954 pasture, and 163 woodland. It was formerly the property of the Fenwicks, and in the beginning of the last century became that of Sir Walter Blackett, who built the mansion-house, and laid out the park and surrounding grounds; from him it passed to the Trevelyan, an ancient Somersetshire family, now represented by Sir John Trevelyan, Bart. The house is a large and imposing structure, and the extensive pleasure-grounds display some taste, and present many fine views; it contains a well-selected museum of natural history. Most of the land is tithe-free; a rent-charge of £1. 4. only is paid to the vicar of Hartburn. In pulling down the remains of Fenwick Tower here, in 1775, several hundred gold nobles, of the coinage of Edward III., were found in an open stone chest, supposed to have been concealed in 1360 on the invasion of David, King of Scotland, who made prisoners the two sons of Sir John Fenwick, then owner of the castle.

WALLINGWELLS, an extra-parochial liberty, partly in the S. division of the wapentake of STRAFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, but chiefly in the Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, county of NOTTINGHAM, 3¾ miles (N. by W.) from Worksop; containing 36 inhabitants. A Benedictine nunnery in honour of the Virgin Mary was founded here in the reign of Stephen, by Ralph de Cheroulcourt, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £88. 11. 6. The district is included within the consolidated chapelry of Woodsetts, and comprises 612 acres, the property of Sir Thomas Woollaston White, Bart., whose mansion, erected on the site of the ancient priory, is beautifully situated in an extensive and richly-wooded park. In excavating near the house, in 1829, several stone coffins were found, and amongst them that of Dame Margery Dourant, second abbess of the convent, who died in the reign of Richard I.

WALLOP, NETHER (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of STOCKBRIDGE, hundred of THORNGATE, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 7 miles (S. W. by S.) from Andover; containing 949 inhabitants. The parish comprises 7201a. 3r. 32p., of which the soil is chiefly chalk, and the surface hilly; the lower grounds are watered by a stream. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Subchanter and Vicars Choral of York: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £346. 18., and the glebe comprises two acres. The church is an ancient structure, and contains several old monuments, among which are a brass to Lady Gore, an abbess, dated 1432, and one to a mitred abbot: in the churchyard is a pyramidal monument to Dr. Douce. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. A national school is endowed with £17 per annum bequeathed by Dr. Douce in 1759, and with £21 by William Warwick, Esq., in 1826; Dr. Douce also left £12 a year for the poor. On a point, or head, of an elevated ridge called Danebury Hill or Bill, are remains of a circular fortification, with lofty ramparts inclosing an extensive area. A short distance to the west is an outwork, for the defence of that side; while on the east and north sides, where the ground is more steep, is a single ditch only: the entrance is by a winding course,



strengthened by embankments. In the adjacent country are several barrows, two of which, two miles distant from the camp, are called Canute's barrows.

WALLOP, OVER (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of STOCKBRIDGE, hundred of THORNGATE, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 7 miles (S. W.) from Andover; containing 481 inhabitants. It comprises 4576 acres, of which 118 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £27. 5. 2½, and in the gift of the Earl of Portsmouth: the tithes have been commuted for £820, and there are 9 acres of glebe. The church is an ancient structure, and contains several monuments, among which is one to the late lady of the Rev. Henry Wake, who was first cousin to the Earl of Portsmouth.

WALLSEND (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union of TYNEMOUTH, E. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3½ miles (E. N. E.) from Newcastle, on the road to North Shields and Tynemouth; containing, with the townships of Howden-Pans and Willington, 4758 inhabitants, of whom 1988 are in Wallsend township. This parish, the name of which is obviously derived from its situation at the extremity of the wall of Severus on the east, contained the Roman station *Segedunum*, so called from its position, and from its having been a magazine for corn, whence stations in the interior were supplied. The place was garrisoned by the first cohort of the *Lergi*, who were posted here for the defence of shipping; and an altar to Jupiter, centurial stones, tegulæ, horns and bones of various animals, and evident traces of the ramparts, and of three of the turrets, with other curious relics, have been found upon the spot. Beyond this point the wall does not appear to have been continued; the Tyne itself, near its influx into the ocean, forming, by its great breadth and depth, a sufficient barrier. The ruins of a quay still further evince that this was a considerable trading colony of the Romans, who nearly sixteen centuries since discharged their freights where now are numerous staiths projecting from the northern bank of the Tyne, at which vessels are continually taking in immense quantities of the celebrated coal termed Wallsend, for the London and other markets. The parish comprises about 2038 acres, of which the soil is generally a strong clay, producing good wheat; Wallsend township consists of several small estates held under leases from the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The village is situated on the north side of, and about a field's breadth from, the Shields road; it has a spacious green in the centre, and contains some good houses. To the south-west of the village is Carville House, a fine old mansion, surrounded with thriving plantations, and commanding fine views of the river. There are several yards for ship-building, some extensive roperies, limekilns, and manufactories for copperas and earthenware, a steam corn-mill, and several ballast-quays: John Carr and Company have large coke-works. At Howden and Carville are stations on the Newcastle and Tynemouth railway.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, with a net income of £250: the tithes of Wallsend township have been commuted for £193 payable to the impropiators, and £75 payable to the incumbent, who has 42 acres of glebe. The present church, a stone building with a spire, situated on the turnpike-road, at some distance from the

village, was erected at an expense of nearly £5000, of which about £3300 were raised by tontine; the first stone was laid in 1807, and the edifice was consecrated in August 1809. Two galleries were erected in 1830, containing 300 free sittings; and an excellent organ has been supplied, and a new clock placed in the tower, through the exertions of the present incumbent, the Rev. J. Armstrong, by whom also the churchyard has been tastefully planted with trees, shrubs, and flowers, and surrounded by a substantial wall. The old church, which is supposed to have been built in the 11th century, is now a ruin; the porch and west end are still standing, and the inner entrance of the porch contains a fine specimen of an early Norman arch. One Allanus is recorded as "Presbyter de Valeshead" in 1153, at which period the parish was called Valeshead, from its situation at the head of a valley or dene. The Methodists, Independents, and Anti-Burghers have places of worship.

WALMER (*ST. MARY*), a parish, and a member of the cinque-port liberty of SANDWICH, in the union of EASTRY, locally in the hundred of CORNILO, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, 2 miles (S.) from Deal; containing 2170 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 885 acres, of which 372 are arable, 272 meadow and pasture, 114 in homesteads and gardens, and 100 sea-beach. Walmer-street, which is situated on the road from Deal to Dovor, is interspersed with genteel houses and marine villas; and, partly on account of its convenient position as regards those two towns, is much frequented during the season for sea-bathing. It is noted for the salubrity of its air, and for the fine prospects in its vicinity, over the Downs and the straits of Dovor to the French coast; but chiefly for the celebrated fortress Walmer Castle, erected by Henry VIII. at the same period with those of Deal and Sandown, for the defence of the coast, and now appropriated to the lord warden of the cinque-ports, for whose residence the principal apartments were fitted up some years since, and the fosse was converted into a garden. Since this appropriation, many handsome marine villas have been erected in the vicinity, and an esplanade has been formed; bathing-machines are kept, and a complete establishment has been opened of hot, vapour, and shower baths, with reading-rooms and every accommodation for visitors. From the esplanade is a delightful promenade to Deal Castle (the principal part of which is in this parish), commanding a splendid view of the sea, with the shipping in the Downs. In the village is a large brewery and malting establishment.

The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with the vicarial tithes; net income, £154; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, which has been repaired, and the nave considerably enlarged, is entered on the west under a highly-enriched Norman arch; and there is a similar arch between the nave and chancel: in the burial ground are two remarkably fine yew-trees. Near the church is a deep fosse, with other vestiges of ancient intrenchments; and in the churchyard several stone coffins were discovered about 50 years since, supposed to have belonged to the Crawl family, of whom Sir Nicholas, in the reign of Edward I., erected a mansion in the village, of which there are still some remains. His late Majesty and the Queen Dowager, when Duke and Duchess of Cla-



rence, resided at Walmer Castle in the summer of 1822; the Princess Amelia occupied for many years an old mansion in the village, and Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the court, have resided at the castle for a short period.

WALMERSLEY, a township, in the parish and union of BURY, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of LANCASHIRE,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. by E.) from Bury, on the road to Haslingden and Burnley; containing, with the ecclesiastical parish of Shuttleworth, 4880 inhabitants. This township is situated on the east side of the river Irwell, and comprises, with Shuttleworth, 5056 acres, of which 582 are uninclosed; the surface is hilly and undulated, and the soil chiefly clay. Whittle Pike is in the township, and from its elevated summit may be seen, on a clear day, the estuary of the Mersey, near Runcorn. The population is for the most part employed in six cotton-mills, in some calico-printing works, and in grinding dye-woods. The Burrs cotton-works here, are the property of Messrs. Thomas Calrow and Sons, and are turned by two water-wheels of 40-horse power: these works were formerly in the possession of the Peels, and were carried on by them. There are also a colliery, and four stone-quarries. A district church dedicated to Christ, in the early English style, with a tower, was built in 1837, at a cost of £2300. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Trustees; net income, £110, with a house. The tithes of Walmersley have been commuted for £66, and the glebe here consists of 51 acres. In the township are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. William Grant, in 1842, left the interest of £400 towards the support of a national school.—See SHUTTLEWORTH.

WALMSGATE, a parish, in the union of LOUTH, hundred of HILL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. E.) from Louth; containing 84 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Louth to London, and comprises nearly 900 acres, tithe-free: the surrounding scenery is pleasing, and the seat of J. Whiting Yorke, Esq., here, commands some finely-varied prospects. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Burwell; and the church having fallen into ruins, the inhabitants attend that of Burwell.

WALMSLEY, LANCASHIRE.—See TURTON.

WALNEY, ISLE OF, a chapelry, in the parish of DALTON-IN-FURNESS, union of ULVERSTON, hundred of LONSDALE north of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 5 miles (S. W.) from Dalton; containing 921 inhabitants. This district, which is insular only at high water, is ten miles in length, and about one in breadth; and has a lighthouse on its southern extremity, a short distance from which is a rocky islet termed the Pile of Fouldrey, *i. e.* the island of fowls, where are the venerable ruins of a strong castle. There are several other small isles adjacent, the principal of which is Old Barrow, lying between this and the main land, opposite the small village and port of Barrow. Walney, which is stated to have been once covered with wood, is described by West, in his *Antiquities of Furness*, as lying on a bed of moss, which is found by digging through a layer of sand and clay, and in which trees have been met with. On the western side of the island were lately discovered a number of guns of various calibre, stone balls of from eight to twelve pounds' weight, balls of

hammered iron, old swords, and other articles, supposed to have belonged to a wrecked vessel, of which a tradition has existed for several centuries. One of the guns measured ten feet in length; all were of wrought or hammered iron, and were provided with rings to allow them to be slung with ropes when fired, which shows that gun-carriages were not in use when they were made. The relics all lay imbedded in the sand and clay, at a place only accessible at low water. There are some remarkable intermitting springs of fresh water in the island. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £94; patron, the Vicar of Dalton.

WALPOLE (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish in the union of WISBECH, hundred of FREEBRIDGE-MARSHLAND, W. division of NORFOLK,  $8\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. by S.) from Lynn; containing 565 inhabitants. This place derives its name from a great wall or embankment raised by the Romans to prevent the encroachments of the sea, and from an extensive pool of water formerly in the immediate vicinity: in a garden at the foot of the embankment, many Roman bricks have been discovered, and also the remains of an aqueduct formed of earthen pipes. The estuary in the neighbourhood, called Cross Keys Wash, has been rendered passable to Long Sutton, in the county of Lincoln, by a high embankment and a bridge, completed at a great expense, within the last few years. The parish comprises 2364*a.* 31*p.*, of which 1500 are arable, 783 meadow and pasture, and the remainder roads and waste. Walpole St. Andrew and St. Peter together form one township, though for all ecclesiastical purposes they are perfectly distinct. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £26. 13. 4., and endowed by Lord Coleraine, in 1736, with the tithes of certain manors in this and the adjoining parish of St. Peter; it is in the gift of the Rev. C. H. Townshend. The tithes of the parish have been commuted for £657. 19., of which £399 are payable to the incumbent of St. Peter's. The church is an ancient brick structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower. Several chapels formerly existed in the township, dedicated respectively to St. Catherine, St. Edmund, St. Helen, St. James, St. Mary, and St. Thomas; but no vestiges of any of them are now remaining. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. The poor have ten houses, and 85 acres of land, of which 43 are let in single acres to labourers, at a nominal rent.

WALPOLE (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of WISBECH, hundred of FREEBRIDGE-MARSHLAND, W. division of NORFOLK, 6 miles (N. E. by N.) from Wisbech; containing 1335 inhabitants. It comprises 6981*a.* 3*r.* 16*p.*, of which 4154 acres are arable, 2785 meadow and pasture, and about 60 salt-marsh; the soil is various, and the scenery in some parts interesting. The living is a rectory, endowed with the tithes of certain manors in this and the adjoining parish of Walpole St. Andrew, by Lord Coleraine; valued in the king's books at £21; and in the patronage of the Crown. The tithes of the parish have been commuted for £2187. 16. 10., of which £1303. 16. 10. are payable to the incumbent of St. Andrew's; the glebe comprises 15 acres, with a good house. The church, which was erected in the reign of Henry VI., is an extremely elegant structure in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower, and a south porch of beautiful design; the nave is



lighted by a noble range of thirteen clerestory windows on each side, and the whole edifice, both externally and internally, presents highly interesting details. A chapel of ease has been erected; and there are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans. Anthony Curton, in 1705, bequeathed a house and 60 acres of land, now producing a rental of £100, for the instruction of children of this parish, and of St. Andrew's. Almshouses for four widows were founded in 1630, by Robert Butler, who endowed them with 36 acres of land, now worth £83. 16. per annum; and W. Wake, in 1697, bequeathed to the poor a house and 39 acres of land, yielding a rent of £60.

WALPOLE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (S. W.) from Halesworth; containing 615 inhabitants, and comprising 1652 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Church Patronage Society; net income, £82. The church is an ancient edifice, chiefly in the early English style, with a tower surmounted by a spire; on the south is a fine Norman doorway. There is a place of worship for Independents.

WALRIDGE, a township, in the parish of STAMFORDHAM, union of CASTLE ward, N. E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 4½ miles (N. N. W.) from Stamfordham; containing 4 inhabitants, and comprising 147a. 3r. 30p. The tithes have been commuted for £2. 17.



Seal and Arms.

WALSALL (*St. Matthew*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the S. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD; comprising the market-town and newly-enfranchised borough of Walsall, 18 miles (S. E. by S.) from Stafford, and 118 (N. W.) from London; and containing 20,552 inhabitants, of whom 7395 are in the township of the old borough, and 13,457 in that of Walsall-Foreign, into which numerous streets of the town extend. This place is supposed to have derived its name, in various ancient records written *Whaleshall* and *Walshale*, from its situation in or near an extensive forest, resorted to by the Druids for the celebration of their religious rites, and in which the Saxons subsequently erected a temple to their god Woden, from which the appellation of the town of Wednesbury, in the vicinity, is deduced. In the early part of the 10th century, Walsall was fortified by Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great, and Countess of Mercia, probably about the same time that she built a castle at Stafford. At the Conquest, it was retained by William, and continued to be a royal demesne for nearly 20 years, till given by that king to Robert, son of Asculfus, who had accompanied him to Britain. In the time of Henry III. it was held in fee-farm by William Rufus, and subsequently was owned by the Earl of Warwick, the "King-maker." Henry VII. and Henry VIII. afterwards possessed it, and the latter granted it to John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, on whose execution the manor was conferred by Mary upon the Wilbrahams, from whom it descended to the family of the present owner, the

Earl of Bradford. Walsall is not connected with any events of historical interest: Queen Elizabeth, in one of her tours through the country, visited it, and affixed the royal seal and signature at *Walshale*, on the 13th of July, in the 28th year of her reign, to a deed now preserved in the corporation archives, containing a grant of certain lands to the town. In 1643, Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I., remained here for a short time previously to joining the king at Edge-Hill; and Charles II., on his road from Boscobel to the coast, found an asylum at Bently Hall, about a mile distant.

The town is situated on the summit and acclivities of a limestone rock, and is watered by a small brook called by Erdeswick "Walsal water," which falls into the river Tame a little below the town. It contains several regular and spacious streets, in some of which are handsome houses of modern erection, many of them of a superior description. The environs are interesting, and contain some pleasant villas, and much beautiful and varied scenery. The town is well paved, and lighted with gas under the superintendence of the corporation, and is amply supplied with water. A subscription library was established in 1800; and a handsome edifice containing reading and news rooms, ornamented with a Doric colonnade 30 feet high, has been erected. The principal hotel, a very spacious building, has been beautified at a considerable expense, and is adorned with a fine portico formed of pillars that once belonged to Fisherwick, the noble mansion of Lord Donegal.

The chief articles of trade and manufacture are bridle-bits, stirrups, spurs, saddle-trees, and every kind of saddlers' ironmongery; buckles, snuffers, spoons, and various other sorts of hardware; coach harness and furniture, plated ware, locks, chain-curbs, dog-chains, and other articles, some of which are brought into the town and sold by factors. Many mercantile houses have been established here, having an extensive business with America and other countries; and a considerable home-trade is of course carried on. A manufactory for Herbert's patent progressive corn-mills has been erected within four miles of the town, where one of these mills is in operation. There are several brass and iron foundries, of which the iron-foundry at Goscote is the most important, as well as the oldest, in the district; steam-engines of every power, cylinders, and cannon, besides the various smaller articles of cast-iron, are founded here upon the most improved principles. A good trade is carried on in malt: in the vicinity are large limestone-quarries; and some extensive mines of coal and ironstone, with both which the neighbourhood abounds, have lately been opened at the Birchills and near Bloxwich, causing the population to increase rapidly. The situation of the town, in the north-eastern part of a large mining and manufacturing district, gives it many advantages. A branch of the Old Birmingham canal, which comes up to the west end of the town, and the Wyrley and Essington canal, which passes within a mile north of it, now united, afford every facility of inland navigation; and about a mile distant, is the Walsall station of the Liverpool and Birmingham railway. In 1846 an act was passed for a railway from this station to Lichfield and Wichnor, 16¾ miles long. The market is on Tuesday and Saturday. Fairs are held on February 24th; Whit-Tuesday, a pleasure-fair; and the Tuesday before Michaelmas-day, chiefly for horses, cattle, and cheese.



The inhabitants enjoy several immunities by prescription. Henry I. bestowed upon them exemption from toll throughout England, and from serving upon juries out of the limits of the "borough and foreign;" and the guilds of St. John the Baptist, and of Our Lady, appear to have been ancient establishments, exercising various rights and privileges. The earliest existing charter of incorporation was granted in the 3rd of Charles I., and confirmed by Charles II. in the 13th of his reign. The government is now vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and 18 councillors, under the act 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the borough is divided into three wards, and the number of magistrates is nine. By the act 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, Walsall was constituted a parliamentary borough, with the privilege of returning one member: the right of election is in the £10 householders of the whole parish, with the exception of a small detached part: the mayor is returning officer. The recorder holds quarterly courts of session for all offences not capital; and the lord of the manor has an annual court leet, at which constables and other officers are appointed: the powers of the county debt-court of Walsall, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Walsall. The town-hall is a handsome and rather ancient edifice, well adapted to its purpose. The common gaol, until lately a very small building, has been enlarged. The parish comprises about 7800 acres, of which about two-fifths are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 19. 7.; patron, the Earl of Bradford, who, with Col. Walhouse, is impropiator. The great tithes have been commuted for £445, and the small for £299: the vicar has a glebe of 33 acres. The church, an ancient and spacious cruciform structure, with several chapels in the aisles, was, with the exception of the tower and chancel, which latter has undergone several alterations, taken down and rebuilt in the later English style, in 1821, at an expense of £20,000. It occupies a commanding situation on the summit of the rock on which the town is built; and the tower, which is in fine proportion, and surmounted by a lofty spire, forms a conspicuous object in the distant view of Walsall. *St. Paul's* chapel, a handsome edifice in the Grecian style, was erected by the governors of the grammar school, who, having sold some mines under part of the land belonging to that establishment, in 1797, obtained an act of parliament for applying part of the purchase money to the erection of the chapel, which was completed in 1826. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the governors, who appoint the head master of the school to the office of minister; net income, £50. *St. Peter's* district church, erected in 1840, at the end of Stafford-street, on a site given by Lord Hatherton, is in the early English style, and contains 1141 sittings, of which 700 are free; of the cost, £3500, the Earl of Bradford contributed £1000. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Walsall, and is endowed with the interest of £2000, with a glebe-house. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians, and two Roman Catholic chapels, one of which is a handsome Grecian building.

The free grammar school, in Park-street, was established in 1557, by Queen Mary, who endowed it with land belonging to the guilds and chantries that had

existed here previously to the Dissolution, and placed it under the control of certain governors, whom she incorporated. The income is about £780 per annum; and the premises, built a few years since, are substantial and commodious. Bishop Hough received the rudiments of his education in the establishment. An English school is maintained from the same funds, in the old school buildings in the churchyard. The Blue-coat charity school, which was endowed with £14 a year, has been incorporated with a national school: a national school attached to St. Peter's Church, erected at a cost of £600, was opened in 1840; and there is another at Walsall-Wood, partly supported by an annual grant of £35 from the governors of the grammar school. Some almshouses, founded by John Harper in the reign of James I., and endowed with land producing £40 per annum, were rebuilt in 1790 by the Rev. Mr. Rutter, then vicar, for the reception of six aged widows, among whom £10 per quarter are divided. Almshouses were erected and endowed in 1825, for eleven aged widows; to which purpose a dole of one penny, paid by the corporation to every person in the parishes of Walsall and Rushall, on the eve of the Epiphany, was appropriated. In the reign of Henry VI., Thomas Mollesley gave the corporation a manor and estates in the county of Warwick, which now constitute part of their extensive possessions. There are also numerous charitable bequests for apprenticing children, and for distribution among the indigent. The poor-law union of Walsall comprises 8 parishes or places, and contains a population of 34,274. Near the town is a powerful chalybeate spring called Alum Well, on the site of the ancient manor-house, of which the moat still remains.

WALSALL-FOREIGN, a township, in the parish and union of WALSALL, S. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.) from Walsall, on the road to Lichfield; containing 13,457 inhabitants. It comprises the hamlets of Great and Little Bloxwich, Birchills, Coldmore, Horden, Walsall-Wood, and the Windmill-Streets, in the manor of Walsall; and Goscote, which is a manor of itself. The living of Walsall-Wood is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Walsall, and has a net income of £50, with a glebe-house. The church, dedicated to St. John, was built in 1837, at a cost of £1000, on a site given by the Earl of Bradford, who also contributed £300; the remaining £700 were obtained by grants from societies. It contains 430 sittings, all of which, with the exception of 88, are free. At Bloxwich is another incumbency.

WALSDEN, an ecclesiastical parish, in the parochial chapelry and poor-law union of TODMORDEN, parish of ROCHDALE, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of LANCA-SHIRE, 5 miles (N. E.) from Rochdale; containing 3383 inhabitants. It lies on the road from Todmorden to Rochdale, and comprises 3398 acres, of which the soil is various, a large part moorland and pasture. The population is chiefly employed in factories, and there are also coal-mines and stone-quarries. The Rochdale canal and the Manchester and Leeds railway pass through. Todmorden and Littleborough are about equidistant from the village, in which it is contemplated to establish a post-office, owing to the increasing importance of the place. The district of Walsden was constituted in July 1845, under the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37; and



in 1848, on the consecration of the church, became a parish conformably with the provisions of that act. The edifice is dedicated to St. Peter, and is in the early English style, having a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower and spire 150 feet in height. A parochial school-house, with a steep pitched roof, was completed in June 1848. Both buildings stand on the Henshaw estate, the property of John Crossley, of Scaitcliffe, Esq., M.A., who kindly presented the sites. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop of Manchester, alternately; income, £150.

WALSHAM-LE-WILLOWS (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of STOW, hundred of BLACKBOURN, W. division of SUFFOLK,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by N.) from Ixworth; containing 1265 inhabitants. The village is situated in a picturesque valley, and in the immediate vicinity are several handsome villas with grounds tastefully laid out. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £93; patron and impropriator, S. Golding, Esq. The church is a spacious structure in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower; the nave is lighted by clerestory windows, and the roof is richly groined. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans; and a national school. At the inclosure, 100 acres of land were awarded to the poor, of which about 80 are let in small lots to them, with 30 more by Messrs. Wilkinson and Golding; there are also 50 acres for the repair of the church, and for distributing fuel and clothing among the poor. Near the church is an old mansion, formerly a priory subordinate to Ixworth Abbey, and in which, while under repair, several relics of antiquity have been found.

WALSHAM, NORTH (*ST. MARY*), a market-town and parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of TUNSTEAD, E. division of NORFOLK, 15 miles (N. N. E.) from Norwich, and 124 (N. E. by N.) from London; containing 2655 inhabitants. In the year 1600, nearly the whole of this town was destroyed by a fire, which, although it continued but three hours, consumed property of the value of £20,000. It is situated on an eminence, on the road from Cromer to Norwich, and consists of three streets diverging from a central area, in which stands the church; the town is paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water. A canal passes through the parish, a short distance north-east of the town, in its course from Antingham; and the river Ant, not far distant, is navigable to the sea at Yarmouth. The market, which is chiefly for corn, is on Thursday: a fair is held on the day before and on Holy-Thursdays, for cattle and horses; and statute-fairs for hiring servants take place on the two Thursdays before Old Michaelmas-day. The market-cross, erected by Bishop Thirlby in the reign of Edward VI., was repaired after the great fire in 1600, by Bishop Redman. Two courts baron occur annually, one of the Bishop of Norwich, and the other of Lord Suffield; and the magistrates hold petty-sessions every Thursday. The powers of the county debt-court of North Walsham, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Tunstead and Happening, and part of that of Erpingham. The parish comprises 4172a. 37p., of which about 400 acres are pasture and garden-ground, 150 woodland and plantations, and the remainder arable, with the exception of 200 acres not yet brought into cultivation.

The LIVING is a vicarage, with the rectory of Antingham St. Margaret annexed, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £336; patron and appropriator, the Bishop: the glebe comprises 2 acres, with a house. The church is a spacious and elegant structure, chiefly in the later English style; on the south side of the chancel are three sedilia of stone, and a piscina of elegant design. The tower, which was 147 feet high, fell down in the year 1724, and is in ruins. In the chancel is a monument to Sir William Paston, Knt., a native of the town, and founder of the free grammar school; it was erected during his life, and is surmounted by a recumbent figure in armour. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Primitive Methodists. The grammar school was instituted in 1606, for the education of 40 sons of residents in any of the hundreds of North and South Erpingham, Happening, Tunstead, and Flegg; and was endowed by the founder with the rents of certain estates at Horsey and Walcot, to the amount of £250 per annum. The school contains a good library, bequeathed by the Rev. Richard Berney, in 1787; and a monthly lecturer receives £12. 12. per annum out of the school funds. Archbishop Tension, Bishop Hoadly, and Admiral Lord Nelson received the rudiments of their education in the establishment. A national school is supported; and £30 per annum, the rent of an allotment of waste land, is expended among the poor. About a mile south of the town is a stone cross, erected to commemorate a victory obtained in 1382, by Spencer, Bishop of Norwich, over some rebels headed by a dyer named Litester.

WALSHAM, SOUTH, in the union of BLOFIELD, hundred of WALSHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from Acle; comprising the parishes of *St. Lawrence* and *St. Mary*, and containing 613 inhabitants, of whom 388 are in *St. Mary's*. This district is bounded on the north by the river Bure. It was anciently of more importance than at present, and during the prosperity of *St. Benedict's Abbey* on the opposite side of the river, the town was of tolerable extent; after the dissolution of that establishment it fell into decay, and subsequently degenerated into a mere village. The parish of *St. Lawrence* comprises 1805a. 29p., and that of *St. Mary* 1250a. 32p. The living of *St. Lawrence's* parish is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the gift of Queen's College, Cambridge. The tithes have been commuted for £22. 6. payable to the Bishop of Ely, and £486. 10. to the rector; the glebe comprises  $57\frac{1}{2}$  acres, and the parsonage-house has been greatly improved by the present rector, the Rev. J. Toplis, B.D. *St. Mary's* is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5, and in the patronage of the Trustees of the Old Men's hospital at Norwich, who are impropriators. The great tithes have been commuted for £270, and the vicarial for £159. 16.; the glebe comprises 36 acres, with a small house. The church of *St. Lawrence*, in the same churchyard as that of *St. Mary*, and which had been repaired at an expense of £850 in 1811, was destroyed by an accidental fire in 1827; the chancel was repaired and enlarged in 1832, and opened for divine service, but the tower and nave are still in ruins. *St. Mary's* church is a handsome structure in the decorated and later English styles, with a square embattled tower. Richard Harrold, in 1718, bequeathed property now let for about £20 per annum,



for apprenticing children; and £34 a year, the rental of some waste land awarded under an inclosure act in the 41st of George III., are expended among the poor.

WALSHFORD.—See RIBSTON, GREAT.

WALSINGHAM, DURHAM.—See WOLSINGHAM.

WALSINGHAM, GREAT, a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of NORTH GREENHOE, W. division of NORFOLK, 1 mile (N. by E.) from Little Walsingham; comprising the ancient parishes of *All Saints* and *St. Peter*, and containing 426 inhabitants. This place, which is also called Old Walsingham, was formerly of considerable importance. The parish is situated in the valley of the Stiffkey river, on the road from Fakenham to Wells; and comprises 2407*a.* 2*r.* 24*p.*, of which about 2250 acres are arable, 100 meadow and pasture, and 50 woodland: the scenery is pleasing. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patron and impropriator, the Rev. D. H. Lee Warner: the tithes were commuted for land in 1808. The church is in the later English style of architecture, with a square embattled tower at the west end, and is remarkable for its fine proportions. In the year 1658, from 40 to 50 Roman urns were dug up in a field near the village; and coins of the same people have been frequently discovered.

WALSINGHAM, LITTLE (*St. Mary*), a parish, the head of a union, and formerly a market-town, in the hundred of NORTH GREENHOE, W. division of NORFOLK, 28 miles (N. W.) from Norwich, and 114 (N. N. E.) from London; containing 1155 inhabitants. This place, sometimes denominated New Walsingham, was of great celebrity, for many centuries, as possessing a shrine of the Virgin, or Our Lady of Walsingham, founded in 1061 by the widow of Ricoldie Faverches, whose son, Sir Galfridus, confirmed her endowment, and established a monastery for Augustine canons. The institution became immensely rich, and at the Dissolution its revenue was £446. 14. 4., exclusively of the valuable offerings made by the numerous devotees of all nations who had visited the shrine, and which are said to have equalled those presented at the shrine of Our Lady of Loretto, in Italy, and that of St. Thomas à Becket at Canterbury. Among the illustrious visitants were several of the kings and queens of England, including Henry VIII., who, in the second year of his reign, walked hither barefoot from Barsham, to present a necklace to the image. The venerable remains of this once noble pile are situated in the midst of a grove of stately trees, in the pleasure-grounds of the Rev. D. H. Lee Warner, and contiguous to a fine stream of water, over which is a handsome bridge. They chiefly consist of the great western portal, a lofty and magnificent arch, 75 feet high, which formed part of the conventual church; the spacious refectory, 78 feet by 27, with walls 26½ feet in height; a portion of the cloisters; and a stone bath with two wells called St. Mary's, or the Wishing Wells, near which is a Norman arch with zigzag mouldings, removed hither from the adjacent mansion as an ornamental object. At Walsingham was also a house of Grey friars, founded in 1346 by Elizabeth de Burgo, Countess of Clare. The buildings occupied an area of about seven acres, and there are considerable remains of the refectory, cloisters, and other portions of the conventual edifice, some of the windows being nearly perfect.

The town is situated in a vale, surrounded by bold heights; the inhabitants are supplied with water from wells. A fair is held on the second Friday after Whit-Monday, and statute-fairs on the Friday before, and the Friday after, Michaelmas-day. The general quarter-sessions for the county take place here by adjournment, and petty-sessions on the first Monday in the month: the powers of the county debt-court of Little Walsingham, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Walsingham, and part of that of Docking. The Bridewell, or house of correction, which was anciently an hospital for lepers, founded in 1486, has been considerably enlarged. The parish comprises by measurement 976 acres, and the lands are watered by a small stream that flows near the town, and falls into the sea within a few miles. The neighbourhood was formerly noted for the growth of saffron. The LIVING is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100, with a glebe of 9 acres, and a handsome house; patron, the Rev. Mr. Warner: the tithes were commuted for land in 1808. The church is a spacious structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a lofty spire: it contains a very ancient and beautiful font, of octagonal form, resting on a plinth of four ornamented steps, and representing, in compartments, the Seven Sacraments of the Church of Rome, and the Crucifixion. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans. The free grammar school was founded in 1639, by Richard Bond, who endowed it with £1040, which were vested in the purchase of an estate at Great Snoring, producing £110 per annum for the maintenance of a master and usher to teach 30 boys. Richard Brown in 1630 bequeathed £400 to purchase land, and William Cleave in 1665 gave the rent of 20 acres, together worth £100 per annum, for distribution among the poor. Lady Townshend left 6 acres, valued at £20 a year, for apprenticing children. The union of Walsingham comprises 50 parishes or places, and contains a population of 20,960. The place confers the title of Baron on the family of De Grey.

WALSOKEN (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of WISBECH, hundred of FREEBRIDGE-MARSHLAND, W. division of NORFOLK; containing 2562 inhabitants. It comprises about 4500 acres. The village, which joins the town of Wisbech by a bridge over a canal, is about a mile in length; the surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, and the walks are much frequented. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £30. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Rev. W. Crockford: the tithes have been commuted for £1234, and the glebe comprises 30 acres, with a house. The church is chiefly in the Norman style, with an embattled tower surmounted by a lofty spire of early English character. The nave is embellished with well-sculptured figures of David and Solomon, and an interesting painting representing the Judgment of the latter; the chancel is divided from the nave by a finely-pointed arch, and at the extremity of each aisle is a chapel. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. Land producing £70 per annum has been bequeathed to the poor. Archbishop Herring was born here.

WALTERSTONE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of DORE, hundred of EWYASLACY, county of HEREFORD, 15 miles (S. W. by W.) from Hereford; containing 150 inhabitants, and comprising an area of 991 acres. The



living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £136; patron, Edmund Higginson, Esq.; impropiator, the incumbent of Rollstone.

WALTHAM (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGE, hundred of BRIDGE and PETHAM, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, 7 miles (S. S. W.) from Canterbury; containing 544 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3215 acres, of which 858 are woodland, and 23 common or waste. The living is a vicarage, with that of Petham annexed, valued in the king's books at £7. 15. 5.; net income, £535; patrons, alternately, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Sir C. Honynwood, Bart.; impropiator of Waltham, the archbishop; and of Petham, the Rev. J. K. S. Brooke, and the archbishop of a small portion. The great tithes of Waltham have been commuted for £400, and the vicarial for £320; the glebe contains an acre and a half. The church is in the early English style. There are some remains of a chapel and castle at Ashenfield, and of a chapel at Waddenhall, in the parish.

WALTHAM (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. by W.) from Great Grimsby; containing 656 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 2350 acres, of which the greater portion appears to have been anciently covered with wood. The village is pleasantly situated on the road to Binbrook: the Hall, a spacious brick residence, was erected in 1737, by the grandfather of the present lord of the manor. A statute-fair is held in May, and an agricultural society is supported by the gentry and farmers of the vicinity. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 10. 10., and in the patronage of the Chapter of Southwell; net income, £331. The tithes were commuted for land in 1769; the glebe altogether comprises 367 acres, with a rectory-house, a large mansion in the Elizabethan style, built in 1836. The church is in the later English style, and contains a monument of black marble with the effigies of Johanna Waltham and her son and daughter. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans.

WALTHAM-ABBAS.—See WALTHAM, WHITE.

WALTHAM-ABBAY, or HOLY-CROSS (*Holy Cross and St. Lawrence*), a market-town and parish, in the union of EDMONTON, hundred of WALTHAM, S. division of ESSEX; containing, with the hamlets of Holyfield, Sewardstone, and Upshire, 4177 inhabitants, of whom 2041 are in the town,  $23\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by S.) from Chelmsford, and  $12\frac{1}{2}$  (N. by E.) from London. The name Waltham is compounded of the Saxon words *Weald* and *Ham*, signifying a residence in or near a wood. The town derived its origin, in the time of Canute the Great, from the facility and inducement for hunting afforded by the neighbourhood, which led Ralph de Toni, standard-bearer to that monarch, to build a few houses. A church was soon afterwards erected, principally for the preservation of the holy cross, to which many legends of miraculous efficacy were attached; and upon a lapse of the property to the crown, Harold, to whom it was given by Edward the Confessor, founded (in 1062) a monastery for Secular canons, for whom in 1177, Henry II. substituted monks of the order of St. Augustine, at the same time dedicating the establishment to the Holy Cross: at the Dissolution, the revenue was valued at £1079. 12. 1. Within the choir, or eastern chapel, was entombed the

body of Harold, who was slain in the battle of Hastings; with the bodies of his brothers Gurth and Leofwin. In a place called Romeland, adjoining the abbey, was a house at which Henry VIII. occasionally resided; and to a conversation held here, on the important subject of the king's divorce, Cranmer was indebted for the royal favour.

The town is spacious and irregularly built, consisting chiefly of one long street. It is situated on the banks of the river Lea, which here divides into many streams, and which separates the two counties of Essex and Herts about half a mile to the west, and also the parishes of Cheshunt and Waltham-Abbey. The inhabitants are well supplied with water. Some gunpowder-mills belonging to government, situated here, afford employment to nearly 200 persons. About 100 are engaged in printing silk handkerchiefs, and some business is done in the manufacture of pins, though it is by no means so extensive as formerly: there are also a brewery, flour-mill, and two malt-kilns; and, in the hamlet of Sewardstone, a factory for throwing and spinning silk, employing between 200 and 300 persons. At the west end of the town is the new cut from the river Lea, and the Eastern Counties railway passes within half a mile. The market is on Tuesday: fairs are held on May 14th and September 25th, for horses and cattle; and on Sept. 26th is a statute-fair for hiring servants. The powers of the county debt-court of Waltham-Abbey, established in 1847, extend over the parishes of Waltham-Abbey and Cheshunt, and the registration-district of Epping. A town-hall has been erected. The parish comprises 11,474*a.* 1*r.* 38*p.*, of which about 9000 acres are inclosed, 400 in common fields and meadows, 280 marsh, 385 road, river, and waste, and 1352 ancient forest land.

The LIVING is a donative curacy; net income, £100; patrons and impropiators, the Trustees of the Earl of Norwich. The church, which is the nave of the old abbey church, is a spacious structure in the Norman style with a tower of later date; on the south side is the Lady chapel, now used as a vestry and schoolroom. In the interior are three tiers of semicircular arches with zigzag ornaments, supported on circular massive piers. Among the monuments and sepulchral tablets, the principal is a memorial of Sir Edward Denny, who died in 1599; a slab near the communion-table retains the impression of an abbot with his crosier, the brass having been taken away. The only remains of the venerable abbey, exclusively of the church, are a fine gate with a postern, the bridge leading to it, and some dilapidated walls. A district church has been erected at Sewardstone. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. Several bequests have been left to the poor, and for purposes of education.

WALTHAM, BISHOP'S (*St. Peter*), a market-town and parish, in the union of DROXFORD, hundred of BISHOP'S-WALTHAM, Droxford and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 10 miles (E. N. E.) from Southampton, and 65 (S. W. by W.) from London; containing, with the tythings of Ashton, Curdrige, and West Hoe, 2193 inhabitants. The river Hamble has its source about half a mile from the village, and passes through the piece of water termed Waltham Pond, which formerly deserved the appellation given it by historians, of "a large and beautiful lake," but which is now contracted by the encroachments of alluvial soil and rushes. Here



are the remains of the once magnificent palace annexed to the see of Winchester, built in 1135 by Bishop Henry de Blois, brother of King Stephen, and greatly embellished by Wykeham. Henry II. held a great council in this palace in 1182, previously to entering upon the crusade, when a large sum of money was granted for that expedition; and Richard I., after his coronation in Winchester cathedral, visited the town in 1194. Cardinal Beaufort in his will bequeathed to Margaret of Anjou, Queen of England, the damask hangings of the apartments she used to occupy when at Waltham; and William of Wykeham, who died here, left a chalice to Waltham church. The palace continued to be the principal episcopal residence till the parliamentary war, when it was destroyed by the army under Waller: the extensive park in which it stood was afterwards converted into farms by Bishop Morley. The market is on Friday. Fairs are held on the second Friday in May, for horses and toys; on July 30th, for cheese and pedlery; and the first Friday after Old Michaelmas-day, for horses, and for stockings and toys. The powers of the county debt-court of Bishop's-Waltham, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Droxford. A bailiff is appointed at the manor court, held by the Bishop of Winchester. The parish comprises 7412*a.* 1*r.* 10*p.*, of which 4237 acres are arable, 381 meadow and pasture, 463 woodland, 627 common, 114 in homesteads and gardens, and 110 road, waste, and water. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 12. 8½., and in the gift of the Bishop: the tithes have been commuted for £1250, and the glebe contains 98 acres. A district church was erected on Curdrige Common, in 1834, by subscription, towards which the Incorporated Society granted £230; it is a neat structure in the later English style. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £100 per annum from the tithes, and in the patronage of the Rector. A free school was founded by Bishop Morley, who endowed it with an annuity of £10, which has been augmented by benefactions to £38, for which 36 boys are instructed in a national school.

WALTHAM, BRIGHT, BRICKLETON, or BRIGHT-WOLTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WANTAGE, hundred of FAIRCROSS, county of BERKS, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from East Ilsley; containing 441 inhabitants, and comprising 1891*a.* 1*r.* 18*p.*, of which 57 acres are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 15., and in the gift of T. R. Harman, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a yearly rent-charge of £700, and the glebe contains about 86 acres.

WALTHAM, COLD, a parish, in the union of THAKEHAM, hundred of BURY, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX, 5½ miles (S. E.) from Petworth; containing 460 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Rother, and on the east by the Arun. Part of the Roman road from Chichester to London may be traced within its limits. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester, the appropriator; net income, £65. The tithes have been commuted for £290; the glebe comprises 12 acres. Near the hamlet of Waterfield, a coarse earthen vessel was broken by a labourer at work, and was found to contain 1700 coins of the Emperor Gallienus and his immediate successors.

WALTHAM-CROSS, a ward, in the parish of CHESHUNT, union of EDMONTON, hundred and county of HERTFORD, 9 miles (S. by E.) from Hertford. This place received the adjunct to its name from a noble cross erected on the eastern side of the high road, by Edward I., to his beloved consort Eleanor, whose corpse rested at Waltham-Abbey, on its way from Lincolnshire to London. The cross is hexangular, and highly enriched with tabernacle-work and foliage; it has pendent shields bearing the devices of England, Castile, Leon, and Ponthieu, and is ornamented with crowned statues of the queen, the left hand holding a cordon, and the right a sceptre or globe. This beautiful monument having suffered much from mutilation, was, in 1757, at the instance of the Society of Antiquaries, inclosed by a brick wall, at the expense of Lord Monson, then lord of the manor; and one of the statues has recently been replaced, the cross perfectly restored, and surrounded by an iron palisade, by subscription. Courts leet are held at Whitsuntide, and a court baron in October. The river Lea separates the ward from the parish of Waltham Holy-Cross; the New River runs through the western portion of it, and the Eastern Counties railway has a station here. At a short distance from the village is a mansion, built near the site of the palace of Theobalds, and pleasantly situated in an extensive park. A chapel dedicated to the Holy Trinity has been erected by voluntary contribution, aided by parliamentary grant: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Cheshunt. There is a place of worship for Independents; and almshouses for four widows, founded and endowed by Beaumont Spital, and taken down in 1830, have been rebuilt in the decorated English style.

WALTHAM, GREAT (*ST. MARY AND ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CHELMSFORD, S. division of ESSEX, 4½ miles (N. by W.) from Chelmsford; containing 2154 inhabitants. This is a fertile district, intersected by the river Chelmer, and supplied with excellent water from numerous springs. The parish comprises 7335*a.* 15*p.*, of which 5701 acres are arable, 1010 pasture and meadow, 101 woodland, 105 in homesteads, and 243 road and waste; the soil is rich, and favourable to the growth of wheat. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 13. 4., and in the gift of the President and Fellows of Trinity College, Oxford: the great tithes have been commuted for £1800, with a glebe of 122 acres; and the vicarial for £400, with a glebe of 3 acres. The church is a spacious edifice of brick, with an octangular tower surmounted by a spire, and contains several splendid monuments. In scraping the walls, preparatory to colouring them, some curious remains of old painting were discovered, in the summer of 1847. Near the western gateway of the churchyard is an ancient building called the Guildhall. At Black-Chapel is a separate incumbency.

WALTHAM ST. LAWRENCE, a parish, in the union of COOKHAM, hundred of WARGRAVE, county of BERKS, 5¼ miles (S. W.) from Maidenhead; containing 724 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 3500 acres; and the Great Western railway passes through the northern part of it. A fair is held on the 11th of August. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 6. 8.; net income, £211; patron, Lord Braybrooke. Certain tithes were commuted for land in



1810, and others have been just commuted for a rent-charge of £350, of which £50 are payable to the vicar. The church contains a fine monument to Sir Henry Neville, a gentleman of the privy chamber in the reign of Edward VI., and who died in 1593. A school is supported by Lord Braybrooke, the lord of the manor, who has an ancient residence at Billingbear, in the parish. There are some small bequests. In a field between the church and the Bath road was a Roman station, where coins, urns, and tiles have frequently been dug up.

WALTHAM, LITTLE (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CHELMSFORD, S. division of ESSEX, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Chelmsford; containing 690 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Chelmer, and on the road to Norwich, through Sudbury and Bury; and comprises 2210*a.* 36*p.*, of which 1836 acres are arable, 222 meadow and pasture, 118 woodland, and 32 in homesteads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 10., and in the gift of the Hodges family: the tithes have been commuted for £670, and the glebe comprises 12 acres. The church is a small edifice with an embattled tower, and contains several interesting monuments. There is a place of worship for Independents. Roger Poole, in the reign of Philip and Mary, assigned property for the support of a school; and John Aleyn, in 1660, gave £500 to be vested in land for apprenticing children.

WALTHAM, NORTH (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of BASINGSTOKE, hundred of OVERTON, Kingsclere and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from Basingstoke; containing 494 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester: the tithes have been commuted for £390, and the glebe comprises 90 acres. The church has been enlarged, the Incorporated Society granting £40 in aid of the expense.

WALTHAM-ON-THE-WOLDS (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of FRAMLAND, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 5½ miles (N. E.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 768 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 5.; net income, £481; patron, the Duke of Rutland: the tithes were commuted for land in 1766. The church is in the decorated style, with portions of earlier date, and has three enriched stalls; the font presents a curious admixture of the Norman and early English styles. Joseph and George Noble in 1776, and Thomas Baker, left sums for instruction, now producing £12. 13. per annum.

WALTHAM, UP, a parish, in the union of WEST HAMPNETT, hundred of BOX and STOCKBRIDGE, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, 6 miles (S. S. W.) from Petworth; containing 99 inhabitants. It forms a portion of the South Downs, and comprises about 2000 acres, of which the soil is chalky, and the surface boldly undulated: the village is on the road from London to Chichester, by Petworth. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 2. 11., and in the gift of Colonel Wyndham: the tithes have been commuted for £128, and the glebe comprises 4½ acres. The church is in the early English style, with a circular east end.

WALTHAM, WHITE, or WALTHAM-ABBAS (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of COOKHAM, hundred of BEYNHURST, county of BERKS, 4 miles (S. W.) from Maidenhead; containing 1021 inhabitants. It comprises 2643*a.* 1*r.* 15*p.*, of which about 250 acres are meadow and pasture, 100 woodland, and the remainder arable; the soil is partly a fine mould resting on chalk, and partly a strong clay, producing good crops of grain. The surface is flat; a small stream passes on the south, and flows into the river Loddon. The Great Western railway runs through the parish. The living is a vicarage, united to the rectory of Shottesbrook in 1744, and valued in the king's books at £10. 13. 4.: the great tithes of White Waltham have been commuted for £170; the vicarial tithes were commuted for 237 acres of land in 1807, and there is an old glebe of 13 acres. The church is in the Norman style. Here are places of worship for Independents and Lady Huntingdon's Connexion; and a national school. Smewin's House, now occupied by a farmer, is said to have been a hunting-seat belonging to Prince Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII.; and was also the retreat of the learned Dodwell, first Camden professor of ancient history at Oxford, and a celebrated writer on ecclesiastical antiquity. The vicarage-house was partly paved with Roman bricks; and many Roman tiles, coins, and other relics have been found near the church. There was formerly a chapel of ease at Feens. Hearne, the antiquary, was born in the parish in 1678.

WALTHAMSTOW (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WEST HAM, hundred of BECONTREE, S. division of ESSEX, 6 miles (N. E. by N.) from London; containing 4873 inhabitants. This manor, according to the Norman survey, wherein it is called *Welannestun*, was in the possession of Judith, niece to the Conqueror; and having subsequently belonged to the earls of Warwick, on the attainder and execution of Earl Thomas, in 1396, it lapsed to the crown. The name appears to be of Saxon origin, from *weald*, "a wood," and *ham*, "a dwelling;" the adjunct *stowe*, "a place," distinguishing it from other Walthams in the county; and the entire name being accurately descriptive. The village consists of numerous detached dwelling-houses and mansions, encompassed with trees and woodland, and pleasantly situated on the borders of Epping Forest, through which a new road has been cut to Woodford, in order to form a nearer communication with the great road from London to Newmarket. The parish comprises 4436 acres, of which 501 are common or waste. It is separated from the county of Middlesex by the navigable river Lea, over which is a bridge, and on the banks of which are extensive copper and flour mills, and an oil-mill. The Eastern Counties line of railway passes through the parish.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; net income, £772; patron and incumbent, the Rev. W. Wilson, B.D.; impropiator, R. Orlebar, Esq. The church is situated on an eminence, and is a neat structure, originally of flint and stone, with a tower at the west end, which was partly rebuilt by Sir George Monox, who also erected a chapel at the end of the north aisle, in 1535. It was enlarged, repaired, and beautified in 1817, at an expense of about £2000; and in the chancel is a circular window of stained glass, divided into compartments, representing a *Gloria pre-*



sented by Miss Russell. Among the various sepulchral memorials are those of Sir G. Monox, lord mayor of London in 1514, and his lady; a splendid monument of white marble, with figures of full size, to Sigismond Trafford, his wife, and their infant daughter; and another in memory of Lady Lucy Stanley, erected by her husband, Sir Edward Stanley. In the burial-ground is a white marble tomb, by Chantrey, in memory of Jesse Russell, Esq. At Chapel-End, a district church dedicated to St. John was erected in 1829, at an expense of £1800; it is a plain building in the Grecian style. A church dedicated to St. Peter, in the Norman style, was built at Forest-End in 1840; and another, dedicated to St. James, also Norman, was erected in the parish in 1841. All the three livings are in the Vicar's gift. There are places of worship for Independents and Unitarians.

The almshouses and free school on the north side of the churchyard were founded in 1542, by Sir G. Monox, and endowed with a rent-charge of £42. 17. 4., which has been augmented, by benefactions, to an annual income of about £155; the almshouses are occupied by eight men and five single women, and the schoolmaster's emoluments are about £85 per annum. Almshouses for six widows were built by Mrs. Mary Squires, in 1795, and endowed with stock producing an annual dividend of £87. Henry Maynard, in 1686, bequeathed for various charitable purposes property now producing a net income of about £200. The churchwardens and other members of the vestry have under their control a sum of £273 per annum, chiefly distributed in coal; and a fund of £61. 10. a year, left by James Holbrook (in 1805) and others, is appropriated towards supplying bread to the poor. George Gascoigne, a poet of considerable repute, and author of several dramatic pieces, who died in 1578, was a native of Walthamstow. William Piers, D.D., Bishop of Bath and Wells, who died at the advanced age of 94, and was at the time the oldest bishop in Christendom, both with respect to years and to date of consecration, lies interred in the chancel of the church; and Edward Rowe Mores, an eminent scholar, and one of the principal agents in forming the Equitable Assurance Society, was buried here in 1778. Thomas Cartwright, afterwards Bishop of Chester, and Edmund Chishall, a learned antiquary and divine, were respectively vicars of the parish.

WALTON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Fenny-Stratford; containing 103 inhabitants. The parish comprises 757 acres, of which 24 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 9. 7., and in the gift of the Rev. Valentine Ellis: the tithes have been commuted for £195; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 48½ acres.

WALTON, a parish, in the union of BRAMPTON, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND; containing 440 inhabitants, of whom 152 are in High Walton, 10½ miles, and 288 in Low Walton, 10 miles, (N. E. by E.) from Carlisle. The parish comprises 3592 acres, of which 500 are undivided moor and peat moss; the soil is generally argillaceous, interspersed with patches of fine loam. The surface is gently undulated, and the lower lands are watered by two small rivulets, called the Cambeck and Kingwater, which flow into the Irthing.

The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £131; patron, Joseph Dacre, Esq.; impropiator, W. P. Johnson, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1813. The great tithes have been commuted for £176, and the small for £31. 7. The old Roman wall crossed the parish, which contained the station *Petriana*, whose site is now called Castle Steads: numerous inscriptions and other relics of antiquity have been discovered.

WALTON, a township, in the parish and union of CHESTERFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, Northern division of the county of DERBY, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Chesterfield; containing 940 inhabitants.

WALTON, a hamlet, in the parish of DEERHURST, poor-law union of TEWKESBURY, Lower division of the hundred of WESTMINSTER, Eastern division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3¼ miles (S.) from Tewkesbury; containing 257 inhabitants.

WALTON, a hamlet, in the parishes of KIMCOTE and KNAPTFT, union of LUTTERWORTH, hundred of GUTHLAXTON, Southern division of the county of LEICESTER, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Lutterworth; containing 647 inhabitants.

WALTON, a hamlet, in the parish of PASTON, union and soke of PETERBOROUGH, Northern division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2¾ miles (N. N. W.) from Peterborough; containing 179 inhabitants.

WALTON, a hamlet, in the parish of KING'S-SUTTON, poor-law union of BRACKLEY, hundred of KING'S-SUTTON, Southern division of the county of NORTHAMPTON; containing 37 inhabitants.

WALTON (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of WELLS, hundred of WHITLEY, W. division of SOMERSET, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Glastonbury; containing 782 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Bath to Exeter, and comprises 2500 acres, of which 181 are common or waste: blue lias is quarried, chiefly for walls and floors. The living is annexed to the rectory of Street: the tithes have been commuted for £380, and there is a parsonage-house, with about 18½ acres of glebe land. The church was enlarged in 1837, when a new tower was also built: the chancel is said to have been much injured by Cromwell's soldiers, who used it as a stable; it has been restored, and the windows reopened, and ornamented with stained glass. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Many valuable fossils are found in the quarries.

WALTON, in the parish of BASWICH, Southern division of STAFFORDSHIRE.—See BASWICH.

WALTON, a township, in the parish of ECCLESHALL, union of STONE, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 1½ mile (S. E.) from the town of Eccleshall; containing 113 inhabitants. It lies on the road from Stafford to Chester, and comprises 1265 acres, of elevated and undulating surface, and of a heavy soil. The Norton-Bridge station of the Birmingham and Liverpool railway is distant two miles. On the right of the road is a large and handsome stone mansion in the Roman style, built by Henry Killick, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for £1. 18. 8. payable to the vicar, and £152. 1. to the Bishop of Lichfield.

WALTON, a liberty, in the parish and union of STONE, S. division of the hundred of PIREHILL, N. division of the county of STAFFORD, ½ a mile (S.) from the town of Stone; containing 226 inhabitants.



WALTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WOODBRIDGE, hundred of COLNEIS, E. division of SUFFOLK, 10 miles (S. E. by E.) from Ipswich; containing 907 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north-east by the river Deben, on the south-west by Harwich harbour, and on the south by the North Sea. It comprises about 1200 acres; the soil is generally a rich loam, and the surface flat. On the shore is a Martello tower, for the defence of the coast; and some small remains still exist of Walton Castle, a stronghold of the Bigods, in the parish of Felixstow, anciently a Roman station; it had the privilege of a mint, and large quantities of Roman coins have been found on the site. The living is a discharged vicarage endowed with the rectorial tithes, with that of Felixstow annexed, and valued in the king's books at £4. 6. 8.; net income, £290; patrons, the family of Richards. Here is a place of worship for Baptists.

WALTON, a tything, in the parish of BOSHAM, union of WEST BOURNE, hundred of BOSHAM, rape of CHICHESTER, Western division of SUSSEX; containing 91 inhabitants.

WALTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the AINSTY wapentake, W. riding of YORK,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by S.) from Wetherby; containing 254 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1670 acres of fertile land, mostly the property of G. L. Fox, Esq., who is lord of the manor: the village is pleasantly situated a short distance from the river Wharfe, which passes on the west and south. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £90; patrons and impropiators, C. A. Fischer, Esq., and another. The church, a neat structure, stands on an eminence. The Roman Watling-street crosses the river at a place named St. Helen's, and passes through the parish to Rudgate.

WALTON, a township, in the parish of GREAT SANDALL, union of WAKEFIELD, Lower division of the wapentake of AGRIBRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 3 miles (S. E. by S.) from Wakefield; containing 510 inhabitants. Walton Hall is the seat of Charles Waterton, Esq., author of a volume of *Essays on natural history*, and of *Wanderings in South America*. The Barnsley canal and the Midland railway pass through the township. About 20 persons are employed in some soap and alkali works, established in 1820. A school is endowed with £6. 6. per annum.

WALTON-CARDIFF (*St. James*), a parish, in the union, and Lower division of the hundred, of TEWKESBURY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (E. S. E.) from Tewkesbury; containing 69 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 650 acres, consisting of about equal portions of arable and pasture land of good quality. The road from Tewkesbury to Evesham passes along the northern boundary; the river Severn runs at a short distance on the west, and the Gloucester and Birmingham railway on the east. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £53; patrons, All Souls' College, Oxford.

WALTON-DEIVILE (*St. James*), an ecclesiastical parish, in the parish of WELLESBOURN-HASTINGS, Warwick division of the hundred of KINGTON, union of STRATFORD-ON-AVON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Stratford-on-Avon; containing about 200 inhabitants. The manor, in the reign of Henry III., was the property of Walter d'Avill, one

of the justices of assize for the county; it afterwards passed to the family of Strange, from whom it descended by marriage with a female heir, in the reign of Henry VIII., to Robert Mordaunt, ancestor of the present lord. The place forms a beautiful valley, well wooded. Walton Hall, the seat of Sir John Mordaunt, Bart., occupies a low situation, but is surrounded by a diversified tract of country. The living of Walton was separated from that of Wellesbourn-Hastings in 1843. It is now a distinct perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Sir John Mordaunt, who has endowed it with £115 per annum, and the use of a house for the minister, in the park. The church stands near the mansion, and is remarkable for the modesty and simplicity of its architecture, which is Grecian; it was enlarged, and the windows filled with stained glass, in 1843: the font belonged to an ancient Norman church which stood on the same site. The tithe, commuted for £217; and the glebe, comprising 45 acres; belong to the incumbent of Wellesbourn-Hastings: the rectory is valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4. A school is supported by the Mordaunt family. Skeletons are frequently dug up, showing that this was formerly a more considerable place.

WALTON, EAST (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FREEBRIDGE-LYNN, W. division of NORFOLK, 9 miles (E. S. E.) from Lynn; containing 196 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2643 acres, which are all arable, with the exception of 100 woodland, and 200 warren and common. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 3. 4., and with the rectory of Gayton-Thorpe united; patron, A. Hamond, Esq.; appropriator, the Bishop of Ely. The great tithes of the parish have been commuted for £230, and the vicarial for £178; the glebe comprises an acre and a quarter, and there is a glebe-house. The church consists of a nave and chancel, with a circular tower. In the garden of a farmhouse adjoining the churchyard, are the picturesque ruins of St. Andrew's chapel, formerly belonging to a priory.

WALTON INFERIOR, a township, in the parish and union of RUNCORN, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 2 miles (S.) from Warrington; containing 349 inhabitants. It comprises 1026 acres, partly a sandy soil, and partly moss. The Mersey and Irwell canal passes in the vicinity. The township is included in the incumbency of Stockton-Heath.

WALTON-IN-GORDANO (*St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of BEDMINSTER, hundred of PORTBURY, E. division of SOMERSET, 14 miles (W.) from Bristol; containing 217 inhabitants. This manor was owned by Ralph de Mortimer, kinsman of William the Conqueror; some of his family were earls of March, and under them the manor was held for several generations by Richard de Walton and his descendants. The parish is bounded on the west by the Bristol Channel, and is situated about two miles north of Clevedon, a favourite watering-place, nearly opposite to Cardiff. It comprises 1153a. 2r. 22p., of which 120 acres are common or waste land. Stone is abundant, and there is a quarry. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 15. 5., and in the gift of P. J. Miles, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £180, and the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church is a plain edifice, built about 1710, and enlarged to nearly double its original size in



1838. Some remains exist of a more ancient church at the foot of the hill occupied by Walton Castle, an octangular pile, embattled, and crowned at each angle with a turret; the principal entrance to the castle is on the east, and the keep is in the centre of the area.

WALTON-LE-DALE, a township and chapelry, in the parish, and Lower division of the hundred, of BLACKBURN, union of PRESTON, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 2 miles (S. E.) from Preston; the township containing 6659 inhabitants. *Waletone*, in Saxon times, was held by the crown. The manor was granted by the first Henry de Lacy, probably about 1130, to Robert Banastre, from whose family it passed in marriage to the Langtons, with whom it remained till the reign of Elizabeth, when it was made over to the Hoghton family. Walton is distinguished as the scene of part of the great battle fought August 17th, 1648, between Cromwell and the Duke of Hamilton; and also for a gallant achievement performed in 1715 by General, or Parson, Wood, and his congregation, in defending the passage of the Ribble against the Scottish rebels. In 1701, the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Derwentwater, and other leaders of the Jacobites, incorporated themselves by the style of the "Mayor and Corporation of the ancient Borough of Walton," and held their meetings in a small public house here, concealing their real motives under the guise of ludicrous transactions. They kept a register, a mace, a sword of state, and other mock insignia of office; and notwithstanding the diminution in the number of its members by the unsuccessful rebellion of 1715, the society existed till about fifty years since, when it was entirely dissolved.

The township adjoins the borough of Preston, to which it may be considered as suburban; and extends southward from the bank of the river Ribble, which is here joined by the Darwen. It comprises 4239 acres, whereof the greater part is pasture, with a portion of arable, and of wood. The eminence on which the chapel is built, commands a fine view of Ribble dale on one side, and the vale of the Darwen on the other. Both of the valleys are extremely picturesque, the banks of their respective rivers being steep, and richly clothed with wood. The background of the Ribble is formed by the high and extensive ranges of Longridge and Pendle; and that of the Darwen by Billinge Hill, and an abrupt elevation crowned with the ruins of Hoghton Tower, the ancient baronial residence of the Hoghtons. There are four large cotton manufactories, of which the Flats mills of William Calvert, Esq., employ 400 hands, and the Moons mill of Messrs. James Livesey and Son 130 hands. In the township are also a cotton-printing concern, and an iron-foundry belonging to Robert Whittaker, Esq., established in 1800. The Blackburn and Preston railway runs through Walton from east to west; and a tramroad, connecting the north and south levels of the Lancaster canal, traverses it in the same direction. Among the seats are, Cooper Hill, that of Charles Swainson, Esq.; and Walton Lodge, of William Calrow, Esq. Walton Hall, long a seat of the Hoghton family, was pulled down in 1836; the park and gardens still remain. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £156, and a house; patron, the Vicar of Blackburn. The tithes of the township have been commuted for £387. 3. 3. The chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard, is principally in the

later English style, with a tower: in the chancel are a number of monuments, chiefly to members of the Hoghton family. At Bamber-Bridge (*which see*) is a second incumbency. A school built in 1672 is endowed with about £16 per annum; and a national school, built in 1835, is supported by subscription.

WALTON-LE-SOKEN, or WALTON-ON-THE-NAZE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of TENDRING, N. division of ESSEX,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Manningtree; containing 721 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on three sides by the sea, forms a noted promontory, called the Naze from the Saxon term signifying a nose of land. Imbedded in the clay which composes the basis of the cliffs, have been discovered, usually after the ebbing of very strong tides, some curious fossils, the tusks of elephants, and the horns, bones, and teeth of other huge animals. The shore abounds with pyrites chiefly of wood, of which immense quantities have been manufactured here into the crystal commonly called green copperas, or sulphate of iron; and nodules of argillaceous clay, which continually fall from the cliffs and harden into stone, are gathered and conveyed to London and Harwich, for making Roman cement. The beach is a delightful promenade, and affords superior facilities for bathing, the tides leaving a firm smooth sand several miles in extent; which advantages have, of late years, occasioned a number of persons to resort hither. A highly respectable hotel, and some lodging-houses, have been erected. An act was passed in 1841, for making certain improvements in the village. Adjoining the Hall is a square tower, built by the corporation of the Trinity House, as a mark to guide ships passing or entering the port of Harwich. The living is a discharged vicarage, consolidated with that of Kirby, and valued in the king's books at £9: impropiators, the Hope Insurance Company, London; the great tithes have been commuted for £270, and those of the vicar for £133. The church was erected and consecrated by Bishop Porteus, in 1804, the ancient structure having, a few years previously, been entirely swept away by the sea, as well as the churchyard and every house near it but one; it was enlarged in 1832, but being still inadequate, a further augmentation took place in 1835, at an expense of about £1000. Here was the endowment of a prebend in St. Paul's Cathedral; it has long since been consumed by the encroachment of the sea, and the dignity is now held as *Prebenda consumpta per Mare*. The poor have about 35 acres of land, left chiefly by John Sadler in 1563.

WALTON-ON-THE-HILL (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of LANCASHIRE; containing 37,917 inhabitants, of whom 2454 are in Walton township, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Liverpool, on the road to Preston. In the time of Edward the Confessor, Winestan, a Saxon, held *Waletone*; and soon after the Conquest a family named Waleton or Walton is mentioned as having possessions here. By a charter of the 2nd of John, the king granted all his land in *Waleton* to Richard de Mida, son of Gilbert de Waleton; and the same family is named in connexion with various legal acts in subsequent reigns. In the reign of Henry IV. the Fazakerleys acquired the third part of Walton, including Spellawe or Spellow House, by marriage with an heiress of the Waltons; this estate was held by the late Colonel Fazakerley, and was sold by his



family to the Earl of Derby. In the 15th century, Roger Walton died without male issue, and his two daughters carried their inheritance to their husbands. Margaret, the elder, married William Chorley, of Chorley: after the rebellion of 1715, the estate of the Chorleys, which was one-third of Walton, passed by sale to the Cromptons, who subsequently sold the property. Elizabeth, the younger daughter, conveyed her portion, also a third, with Walton Hall, to Richard Cross, Esq., of Liverpool and Cross Hall. This last family terminated in an heiress who intermarried with the Briers, by whom the estate was sold in 1746 to the Athertons. From the Athertons the property passed by sale to Thomas Leyland, Esq., who died in 1827, and was succeeded by his nephew, R. B. Leyland, Esq.

The parish consists of the district parish of West Derby; the chapelries of Everton, Formby, and Kirkby; and the townships of Bootle with Linacre, Fazakerley, Kirkdale, Simonswood, and Walton. The area of the whole is 22,195 acres, and the lands are irrigated by the river Alt and the Rimrose brook, both tributary to the Mersey, which for the most part bounds the parish on the west: much of the soil is arable. In Walton township are 2230 acres. This locality presents an extremely pleasing appearance, and abounds in handsome mansions and villas; from Walton Hill are most extensive views, including the town of Liverpool, the Welsh hills, and the mountains of Cumberland. Among the best houses are Walton Hall, the residence of Richard Naylor, Esq.; Walton Priory, that of Robert Ellison Harvey, Esq.; and several detached mansions on Breeze Hill. On the side of the Ormskirk road is the unique establishment of Charles Whitfield Harvey, Esq., the successful rearer of prize-cattle; and Spellow House, an ancient mansion of stone, is surrounded by a large tract of land, appropriated by Mr. William Skirving to the rearing of forest-trees and nursery-plants in general, including those of the most rare description.

The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, with a net income of £1300; patron, John Shaw Leigh, Esq., of Luton-Hoo, Beds. The church, which, up to 1698, was the mother church of Liverpool, was mostly rebuilt in 1829, at a cost of £5000; and is a noble structure in the early English style, with decorated portions, and a tower and pinnacles. From its great elevation, it is a conspicuous object in the surrounding scenery, and serves as a landmark. The interior is very beautiful, with a stained-wood roof, and east and west windows of painted glass: of the numerous monuments, one, a bust of the late Thomas Leyland, Esq., of Walton Hall, banker, is by Chantrey; another, to the father of the patron, is an elegant figure. The churchyard was enlarged in 1847. A district called Walton Breck, having a population of 1500, has lately been formed, of which the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of William Brown, Esq., M.P.; net income, £250. The church, built in 1847, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a cruciform structure in the early English style, with a tower surmounted by a graceful spire; and cost £5000. The interior is very neat, and is enriched by a beautiful eastern window of painted glass, executed by Messrs. Ballantine and Allan, of Edinburgh, and presented to the church by William Tyrer, Esq., of Breck-road, Everton; it is emblematical of the Trinity. Other churches are described in the several articles on the townships

and on the district parish of West Derby. The day and Sunday schools in the parish are very numerous: in Walton is a school endowed with £43 per annum, and a house; also a girls' and infants' school, for which a house was built in 1847.

WALTON-ON-THE-HILL (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of REIGATE, First division of the hundred of COTHORNE, W. division of SURREY, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Epsom; containing 362 inhabitants. This parish is situated between Epsom and Reigate, at the distance of about a mile from the London and Brighton road by way of Sutton. It comprises 2591a. 1r. 23p., a considerable portion of which is open down and common; the soil consists of gravel, chalk, and clay, variously disposed. The surface is very hilly, and the eminences are covered with an extensive range of woods, remarkable for a profusion of wild strawberries, and containing many valuable botanical plants; the scenery in every direction is beautiful, and from the southern extremity of the parish, fine views may be had of the Surrey hills and valleys, and also of the Sussex Downs. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 6. 5½.; patron, Capt. Carew: the tithes have been commuted for £340, and the glebe consists of 46 acres. The body of the church having fallen into decay, was rebuilt in 1826, by the parishioners; and an elegant octagonal tower was erected at the expense of Mrs. A. Paston Gee: the chancel contains some remains of stained glass; and there is a curious leaden font, formed with nine compartments, in each of which is a figure in a sitting posture. Roman tiles and pottery have been dug up in an inclosure on Walton Heath, an ancient earthwork; where also a brass figure of Æsculapius has been found. In the parish are some springs, the water of which is of a mineral quality.

WALTON-ON-THE-WOLDS (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BARROW-UPON-SOAR, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 4 miles (E.) from Loughborough; containing 285 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Soar, and is intersected by the road from Loughborough to Melton-Mowbray: it comprises 1500 acres by admeasurement. Limestone is quarried for agricultural purposes. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15; net income, £403; patron, the Rev. Augustus Packe. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1792: there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe altogether contains 289 acres. The church is a neat brick edifice, built in 1739. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists.

WALTON-ON-TRENT (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of BURTON, hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, S. division of the county of DERBY, 4 miles (S. W.) from Burton; containing 472 inhabitants. The parish lies on the east bank of the Trent, and comprises 2273a. 1r. 32p., in equal portions of arable and grass land, with about 43 acres of wood and plantations. The village is large and well built. Edward II. forded the Trent here in pursuit of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and the disaffected barons. In 1833, an act was obtained for building a bridge over the river to Barton-under-Needwood, in Staffordshire; the structure is of iron and wood, rests on iron piles, and cost £5500, raised in £10 shares. The Birmingham and Derby railroad passes through the parish. The Hall is a handsome mansion



in the village. The living is a rectory, with that of Rosliston annexed, valued in the king's books at £17. 2. 8½.; net income, £828; patrons, the Townshend family. The tithes of Walton have been commuted for £656. 18.; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 69 acres. The church, a neat edifice with a very beautiful east window, was a few years since repaired at a considerable expense, defrayed by subscription; it contains several ancient tombs. A school on the national system is partly supported with £20 a year arising from land bequeathed in 1760.

WALTON SUPERIOR, a township, in the parish and union of RUNCORN, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 2¼ miles (S. S. W.) from Warrington; containing 229 inhabitants. It comprises 1124 acres, of which the soil is partly clay and partly sand. The Duke of Bridgewater's Canal and the Liverpool and Birmingham railway pass in the vicinity.

WALTON-UPON-THAMES (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of CHERTSEY, First division of the hundred of ELMBRIDGE, W. division of SURREY, 3 miles (N. W.) from Esher, and 18 (S. W. by W.) from London; containing 2537 inhabitants. This place probably derived its name from some formidable works yet visible within its limits, the principal of which, on St. George's Hill, is styled Cæsar's Camp. Cæsar here gave battle to Cassivelaunus at the head of the Britons; and though that chieftain had taken the precaution of driving stakes into the bed of the Thames, the Romans, by vigorous efforts, passed the river at a place still called Cowey Stakes. The area of the parish is 6730 acres. The village is pleasantly situated on the bank of the river, and is much frequented by anglers. It derives some importance from the many noble mansions in its immediate neighbourhood, and the elegant villas by which it is surrounded. Here are, Ashley Park, popularly said to be one of the numerous mansions built by Cardinal Wolsey; Oatlands, at one time the property of the late Duke of York, partly in this parish and partly in that of Weybridge, the boundary line passing through the house; Apps Court, of which the ancient building has given place to a modern and elegant mansion; Burwood Park; Burwood House; Burhill; Silvermere; and Pains-Hill. A house, now dilapidated, is mentioned as having been the seat of Bradshaw, who presided at the trial of Charles I.: it was afterwards occupied by Judge Jeffreys. A curious wooden bridge of three arches, over the Thames, was built about 1750, by S. Dicker, Esq.; and more recently, another of brick and stone, of fifteen arches, across the low meadows, was added to it: the former, falling to decay, was replaced by the present structure, built uniformly with that which remained, and both now appear as one bridge of considerable length and beauty. The London and South-Western railway intersects the parish, and a station has been established here. A fair for cattle, granted by Henry VIII., is held on Wednesday and Thursday in Easter-week.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £209; impropiator, J. W. Spicer, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £91. 18. The church is a structure of some antiquity, and contains many fine monuments, of which the most conspicuous is one by Roubilliac, to the memory of Richard Boyle, Viscount Shannon, who distinguished himself at the

memorable battle of the Boyne: several members of the Rodney family, Lilly the astrologer, and other remarkable persons, have been buried here. Trinity chapel, Hersham, was built at an expense of £2600, and is a neat edifice in the early Norman style, containing 472 sittings, half of which are free; it was consecrated on the 8th of November, 1839. The living was endowed with £1000 by Sir H. Fletcher, and is in the Vicar's gift. There is a place of worship for Independents. Thomas Fenner, in 1635, bequeathed a messuage in the parish of St. Helen, Bishopsgate, now producing £210 per annum, which sum is appropriated to the relief of 20 poor families, and the apprenticing of boys. Admiral Lord Rodney was born at Walton in 1718.

WALTON, WEST (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WISBECH, hundred of FREEBRIDGE-MARSHLAND, W. division of NORFOLK, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Wisbech; containing 954 inhabitants. The parish comprises 5219a. 4p., of which 3058 acres are arable, and 2052 meadow and pasture: the river Nene divides off a portion of the land, about 600 acres, which is in the Isle of Ely. The living is a rectory in mediety, called respectively Lewis and Eliensis, the former valued in the king's books at £16. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Rev. C. H. Townshend, the latter valued at £16, and in the gift of the Crown: the tithes of Lewis have been commuted for £802, and those of Eliensis for £572. 17., with a glebe of 6 acres. The church is an extremely beautiful structure in the early and decorated English styles, with a massive and highly-enriched tower detached from the building, and forming an arched entrance into the churchyard. The south porch is an elegant specimen of the early English style; and the tower, which consists of three stages, with a parapet and pinnacles, is profusely ornamented with series of arches. The interior, which is 130 feet in length and 65 in breadth, though much defaced by injudicious alterations and additions, retains numerous interesting details. There are places of worship for Independents and Primitive Methodists. Mrs. Dale, in 1794, left £750 three per cent. consols. for teaching children; and thirty acres of land, producing £91. 5. per annum, have been bequeathed to the poor.

WALTON, WOOD (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the hundred of NORMAN-CROSS, union and county of HUNTINGDON, 7 miles (N. by W.) from Huntingdon; containing 273 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11, and in the gift of Admiral Hussey: the tithes have been commuted for £530, and the glebe comprises 22 acres.

WALWICK, a liberty, locally in the parish of WAR- DEN, union of HEXHAM, N. W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5¼ miles (N. W. by N.) from Hexham. This place, which is situated on the western bank of the North Tyne, and on the line of Severus' Wall, was the *Cilurnum* of the Romans, and the station of the *Ala Secunda Asturum*. Its extent may still be traced, being, from east to west, 570 feet, and from north to south 400. Among the numerous relics that have been discovered are a spacious vault, a mutilated statue of Europa neatly sculptured in freestone, and a curious tablet commemorative of the rebuilding of some edifice by the second wing of the *Astures*. In the district are two good mansions, Walwick Hall and Walwick Chesters. Walwick Grange, formerly the seat



of the Errington family, built out of an old tower, has been converted into a farmhouse. In Homer's-lane are fragments of an ancient cross.

**WALWORTH**, a township, in the parish of **HEIGH-INGTON**, union of **DARLINGTON**, S. E. division of **DARLINGTON** ward, S. division of the county of **DURHAM**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W.) from Darlington; containing 152 inhabitants. It is divided into the two hamlets or districts of High and Low Walworth, in the former of which is Walworth Castle, beautifully situated. The tithes have been commuted for £261, of which £31 are payable to the vicar.

**WALWORTH**, a hamlet, in the parish and union of **ST. MARY, NEWINGTON**, E. division of the hundred of **BRIXTON** and of the county of **SURREY**, 2 miles (S.) from London. This place comprises a continued line of modern houses on the road to Camberwell, and also extends on the west to Kennington, and on the east to the Kent-road, several streets in each direction having been built within a few years. The Royal Surrey Zoological Gardens, opened in August, 1831, occupy an area of about 17 acres attached to the manor-house, which have been inclosed and tastefully laid out in parterres of flowers, lawns, and shrubberies, intersected by gravel-walks leading to the various objects of attraction within the grounds. A literary institution has been established. A church, dedicated to St. Peter, was erected in 1825, at an expense of £19,126, of which one moiety was granted by the Parliamentary Commissioners, and the other advanced on loan for eight years without interest, to be repaid by a rate on the inhabitants. It is a spacious and handsome edifice of brick ornamented with stone, having at the western entrance a receding portico of four Ionic columns supporting a cornice and balustrade, with a slender square tower. The tower is adorned at the quoins with pillars of the Corinthian order, and surmounted by a circular campanile turret, surrounded with Corinthian pillars and crowned by a conical dome. The living, which will eventually become a district incumbency, is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector of Newington. In Beresford-street is an episcopal chapel, originally built in 1818, and now containing 1600 sittings. There are also places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans; and several schools.

**WAMBROOK** (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **CHARD**, hundred of **BEAMINSTER**, Bridport division of **DORSET**, 2 miles (S. W.) from Chard; containing 223 inhabitants. It is situated near the great western road from London, and comprises 1889a. 2r. 14p., of which about 150 acres are woodland and plantation, 100 furze and rough pasture, 55 orchard, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and arable. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 7. 1., and in the patronage of the Rev. H. Edwards; net income, £262. The church, which was anciently a chapel to the vicarage of Chardstock, contains 150 sittings.

**WAMPOOL**, a township, in the parish of **AIKTON**, union of **WIGTON**, **CUMBERLAND** ward, and E. division of the county of **CUMBERLAND**,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. by W.) from Wigton; containing 107 inhabitants.

**WANBOROUGH**, a parish, in the union of **GUILDFORD**, First division of the hundred of **WOKEING**, W. division of **SURREY**, 4 miles (W.) from Guildford; containing 171 inhabitants. The parish comprises about

1792 acres, and is intersected by the high ridge of land called the Hog's Back, which commands an extensive and richly-diversified view of the surrounding country. Nearly one-third of the area is coppice and common waste; the soil is light, and there are several chalk-pits. Wanborough is tithe-free, and exempt from ecclesiastical jurisdiction. The church, which was presented to by the abbot of Waverley, has fallen into decay; part of it was converted into a mausoleum by the late James Mangles, Esq., who was interred here in 1838.

**WANBOROUGH** (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of **HIGHWORTH** and **SWINDON**, hundred of **KINGSBRIDGE**, Swindon and N. divisions of **WILTS**, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Swindon; containing 992 inhabitants. It is about a mile from the Hungerford and Swindon road, and comprises 4617 acres, of which about two-thirds are pasture; the soil is in general clayey. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £21. 10. 7½.; net income, £375; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The tithes were commuted for land and annual money payments in 1779. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

**WANDSWORTH** (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the W. division of the hundred of **BRIXTON**, E. division of **SURREY**, 6 miles (S. W.) from London; containing 7614 inhabitants. The name is derived from the river Wandle, which falls into the Thames here. The town consists chiefly of one street, occupying the declivities of two hills, on each of which are several mansions of a superior description; the inhabitants are supplied with water from springs. The manufactures comprise scarlet-dyeing, established at Wandsworth for more than a century; hat-making, introduced by some French emigrants who settled here in the time of Louis XIV.; the making of bolting-cloths, the printing of kerseymeres and silk handkerchiefs, the whitening and pressing of stuffs, and calico-printing. There are also three corn-mills, and some mills for the preparation of iron, white-lead, and linseed-oil, now on the decline; some vinegar-works, distilleries, and a large brewery; the whole furnishing employment to several hundred persons. The Richmond railway crosses the valley of the Wandle by a brick viaduct 1000 feet long, consisting of 22 arches, three of which are of 70 feet span each: here is a station. An act was passed in 1846 for a railway from Wandsworth to Croydon. A fair is held on Whit-Monday, for cattle, horses, and pigs; and there is a pleasure-fair on the two following days. The town is under the metropolitan police: petty-sessions for the Western division of the hundred of Brixton are held here every Saturday; and the powers of the county debt-court of Wandsworth, established in 1847, extend over the two registration-districts of Richmond, and Wandsworth and Clapham. The parish comprises 2245a. 3r. 4p., of which about 463 acres are arable, 1020 meadow and pasture, 131 in market-gardens, and 201 common and waste.

The **LIVING** is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 5. 5.; net income, £840; patron, the Rev. Dr. Pemberton; impropiators, the Trustees of Marshall's charity. The church is a plain brick structure in the Grecian style, built in 1780, with the exception of the square tower at the west end; it contains several monuments. An additional church, also in the Grecian style, capable of accommodating nearly 2000 persons, and



dedicated to St. Anne, was erected in 1822, at an expense of £14,600, by Her Majesty's Commissioners for building new churches : the living is a perpetual curacy ; net income, £270 ; patron, the Vicar. The parish has been divided into two ecclesiastical parishes, under the 16th section of the act 58th George III., c. 45. There is also a chapel, with a parsonage-house, in the hamlet of Summer's-Town, the former erected at the cost of James Gordon and Joshua Stanger, Esqrs., and the latter at the sole expense of Mr. Stanger, who also gave about half an acre of garden-ground : the minister is appointed by the latter gentleman. The Baptists, the Society of Friends, the Independents, and Wesleyans, have places of worship ; and there is a Roman Catholic chapel, consecrated in November 1847. In a school belonging to the Society of Friends, Sir John Barnard, the eminent citizen, was educated. The first Presbyterian congregation established in the kingdom was at this place, in the year 1572. On the south-west portion of the common is the Surrey Pauper-Lunatic Asylum, erected in 1841, at an expense of nearly £65,000, after a design by Mr. W. Moseley, and having 96 acres of land attached. It is a spacious and handsome building of red brick with stone dressings, in the Elizabethan style, 535 feet in length, and consisting of a centre and two wings, the latter projecting 85 feet from the line of the principal range, of which the central portion has also a projection of 47 feet. Fifteen watermen of the parish receive £4 per annum each, the produce of bequests ; and amongst the miscellaneous charities, those of the famous Alderman Smith, who was born and buried here, deserve particular notice, extending not only to Wandsworth, but to most of the parishes in the county. The poor-law union of Wandsworth and Clapham comprises six parishes, and contains a population of 39,853. In Garratt or Garrett lane, between Wandsworth and Tooting, a mock election used to be held after every parliamentary election, to which Foote's dramatic production of "the Mayor of Garratt" has given celebrity. Mulberry Cottage, on the common, was the residence of Grose the antiquary.

WANGFORD (*St. PETER*), a parish and post-town, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SUFFOLK,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Southwold ; containing, with the hamlet of Henham, 818 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from London to Yarmouth, and comprises 811 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy ; net income, £79 ; patron and impropiator, the Earl of Stradbroke, whose seat, Henham Hall, is in the parish. The tithes have been commuted for £93. The church is chiefly in the later English style, and has a steeple at the north-east angle. It is supposed to have belonged to a Cluniac priory, a cell to that of Thetford, founded here before 1160, by Doudo Asini, steward to the king's household, or, as some think, by Eudo Dapifer, and which, at the suppression, had a revenue of £30. 9. 5. In the church are handsome monuments to members of the noble family of Rous who lie interred here.

WANGFORD (*St. DENIS*), a parish, in the union of MILDENHALL, hundred of LACKFORD, W. division of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Brandon-Ferry ; containing 46 inhabitants, and comprising about 3000 acres. The road from London to Lynn, by way of Mildenhall, passes through the parish. The living is a dis-

charged rectory, annexed to that of Brandon, and valued in the king's books at £9. 11.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ . : the tithes have been commuted for £570, and there are 16 acres of glebe. The church is a small ancient structure.

WANLIP (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of BARROW-UPON-SOAR, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. E. by S.) from Mountsorrel ; containing 122 inhabitants. It comprises about 950 acres ; the soil is partly loam, and partly a sandy earth, and the surface in some places hilly. The river Soar, or Leicester and Melton-Mowbray navigation, runs through the parish, and is crossed here by a bridge. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 4.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of Sir G. J. Palmer, Bart. : the tithes have been commuted for £275, and the glebe comprises 26 acres. The church was founded in the reign of Richard II., by Sir Thomas Walsh, over whose tomb in the building is a brass plate. Near the old Fosse-road, which passes in the vicinity, a Roman tessellated pavement, some coins, broken urns, and other relics, have been found.

WANSFORD (*St. MARY*), a parish and post-town, in the union of STAMFORD, soke of PETERBOROUGH, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 36 miles (N. E.) from Northampton ; containing 205 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 469 acres, is situated on the river Nene, and traversed by the great road from London to York. The Peterborough and Blisworth railway passes within a mile of the place ; the Wansford station is equidistant from the Oundle station and the station at Peterborough. The living is annexed to the rectory of Thornhaugh : the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1807. The church exhibits specimens of various styles.

WANSFORD, a township, in the parish of NAFFERTON, union of DRIFFIELD, wapentake of DICKERING, E. riding of YORK, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Driffeld ; containing 242 inhabitants. Some persons here are employed in the manufacture of cotton goods and of carpets, the establishment for the latter of which is situated on the navigable river Hull, and is the only one in this part of the kingdom. There are extensive corn-mills ; and by the Driffeld canal, vessels of seventy tons' burthen can come up to the village. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1769. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WANSTEAD (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WEST HAM, hundred of BECONTREE, S. division of ESSEX,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E.) from London ; containing 1608 inhabitants. The parish is separated from that of Bark-ing by the river Roden, and comprises 2004*a.* 27*p.*, of which about 273 acres are arable, 582 pasture, and 1148 woodland, waste, and water. The village is situated on the borders of Waltham Forest, near the main road from London to Cambridge ; and is principally worthy of note as the site of Wanstead House, built in 1715, by Sir Richard (son of Sir Josiah) Child, created Viscount Castlemain in 1718, and Earl of Tylney in 1731. This splendid mansion was considerably enlarged and embellished by his descendants, and was surrounded by a very extensive park, laid out with great taste, and interspersed with gardens, pleasure-grounds, and grottos. It was the temporary residence of the Prince of Condé. Having come, by marriage, into the possession of the Hon. W. T. L. P. Wellesley (now Earl of Mornington), it was



sold and demolished in 1822, since which time the park has been let out in portions for grazing cattle; and of the buildings, nothing remains but the stables and out-offices. Snaresbrook, a hamlet in the parish, situated on the borders of the forest, contains several handsome houses, occupied by respectable families; the scenery is beautifully picturesque, and enlivened with a fine sheet of water. The immediate neighbourhood abounds with seats and pleasing villas.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 9., and in the gift of Lord Mornington: the tithes have been commuted for £377, and the glebe comprises 83 acres. The church, rebuilt about the year 1790, is of brick and Portland stone, with a fine Doric portico, and a cupola supported on eight Ionic pillars; the interior is of light and elegant appearance. In the chancel is a window of stained glass by Eginton, representing Christ bearing the Cross, in imitation of the altar-piece in the chapel of Magdalen College, Oxford; also a superb monument to the memory of Sir Josiah Child, who died in 1699. A free school, in connexion with the National Society, is partly supported by the proceeds of £200 three per cents., the bequest of George Bowles, Esq., in 1805. On the high road is the Infant-Orphan Asylum, of which the foundation-stone was laid by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on the 24th of July, 1841. The institution was originally established in 1827, at Dalston, in the parish of Hackney; but it becoming necessary to provide larger and more convenient premises, the present handsome edifice, for the admission of 400 children, was erected at a cost of about £40,000, and opened with much ceremony, the King of the Belgians presiding, on the 27th June, 1843. It is in the Elizabethan style, contains an excellent chapel, and is surrounded by extensive gardens. About the year 1735, a tessellated pavement of considerable dimensions, some brass and silver coins, fragments of urns, and other relics of antiquity, were dug up on the south side of Wanstead Park.

WANSTROW (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FROME, E. division of SOMERSET, 6 miles (S. W.) from Frome; containing 438 inhabitants. It comprises 2054*a.* 1*r.* 11*p.*, of which about 1378 acres are pasture, 424 arable, 117 wood, and 111 common. A new road has been formed in the parish, which has added considerably to its advantages. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 9. 9½., and in the gift of Mrs. E. H. Clarke: the tithes have been commuted for £320; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 57¾ acres.

WANTAGE (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of WANTAGE, county of BERKS; containing, with the chapelry of Grove, and the hamlets of Charlton and West Lockinge, 3650 inhabitants, of whom 2850 are in the town, 9 miles (S. W. by W.) from Abingdon, 24 miles (W. N. W.) from Reading, and 60 (W.) from London. This town is celebrated as the birthplace, in 849, of Alfred the Great, and as a royal residence in the time of the West Saxons. It was made a borough after the Conquest, through the influence of Fulk Fitz-Warren, who had obtained a grant of the manor from Bigod, earl-marshal of England. Wantage is situated at the edge of the Vale of Whitehorse, on a branch of the river Ock. The streets are irregular, but contain many good

houses; the town is lighted, paved, and watched, under a local act, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from wells, and from a brook which runs into the river. The principal articles of trade and manufacture are sacking, twine, malt, and flour. Coal is brought hither, and corn, flour, and malt are sent to different parts, by means of a branch of the Wilts and Berks canal, which comes up to the town, affording a communication with Bath, Bristol, and London. The Great Western railway passes two miles to the north. The market is held every alternate Saturday, and is chiefly for corn, but also for pigs and cattle. Fairs take place on the first Saturdays in March and May, for cattle and cheese, and on July 18th, for cherries; on October 18th is a statute-fair, and on the first Saturday in every month, a cheese-fair. The town-hall, in the centre of the market-place, was erected in 1835. The petty-sessions for the division are held here every Saturday, and a manorial court annually: the powers of the county debt-court of Wantage, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Wantage. The parish comprises 5889 acres, of which 3566 are arable, 2308 meadow and pasture, and 12 wood.

The LIVING is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £35. 2. 8½.: the tithes have been commuted for £750; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 3 acres. The church, a spacious and handsome cruciform structure, with a square embattled tower rising from the intersection, is said to have been built by some of the Fitz-Warrens, to different members of which family are several monuments. At Grove is a separate incumbency. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. About £400 per annum, the proceeds of town lands bequeathed in the reigns of Henry VI. and VII. and in 1598, and formerly vested in twelve governors for the support of a free grammar school, are now appropriated to the purchase of cloth to the amount of £100, the payment of £160 in pensions to aged widows, the maintenance of apartments for poor persons, and to the support of an English school. Twelve almshouses were endowed by Richard Styles, in 1680, with land in Hampshire, producing about £70 a year. The union of Wantage comprises 34 parishes or places, and contains a population of 16,826. King Alfred's memory is retained here by a petrifying spring called Alfred's Well. Dr. Joseph Butler, Bishop of Durham, and author of *The Analogy*, was born at Wantage; as was also the Rev. Isaac Kimber, a learned theological writer, who died in 1755.

WANTISDEN (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union and hundred of PLOMESGATE, E. division of SUFFOLK, 6 miles (E. N. E.) from Woodbridge; containing 110 inhabitants, and comprising 2000 acres by computation. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £64; patron and impropriator, N. C. Barnardiston, Esq. The church has many Norman details.

WAPLEY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of CHIPPING-SODBURY, Lower division of the hundred of GRUMBALD'S-ASH, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2½ miles (S. S. W.) from Chipping-Sodbury; containing 366 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the road from Bristol to Malmesbury, and comprises 2448 acres, of which 41 are common or waste. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's



books at £7. 18.; net income, £400; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The great tithes of Wapley with Codrington have been commuted for £95, and the vicarial for £340; £9 are paid to the rector of Tate.

WAPLINGTON, a township, in the parish of ALLERTHORPE, union of POCKLINGTON, Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of the county of YORK,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. W.) from Pocklington; containing 45 inhabitants. The township is situated near the York and Hull road, and comprises by measurement 790 acres, of which 647 are arable, 53 meadow and pasture, 50 wood, and 40 moorland. The surface is level, and the soil of a sandy nature. There are some marl and clay pits, and kilns for bricks and draining-tiles. Within the last few years, about 300 acres of land, forming a rabbit-warren, have been brought into a good state of cultivation; and a mansion-house has been built in the rustic style, called Waplington Manor, surrounded with plantations. The Pocklington canal passes at a short distance. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £61. 2. 6., and the vicarial for £13. 12.

WAPPENBURY (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of WARWICK, Southam division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 5 miles (N. E.) from Leamington; containing 260 inhabitants, of whom 85 are in the township. The parish comprises 1356 acres, mostly arable, with 90 acres of woodland, and of undulated surface. Of this area 576 acres are in the hamlet of Eathorpe, separated from Wappenbury township by the river Leam. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8: the income is derived from 32 acres of land, situated at Bishop's-Itchington and Napton-on-the-Hill, and valued at £60 per annum; and from £10. 8., the ancient stipend, paid by Lord Clifford, who is patron and impropriator. The church was built about the beginning of the 15th century, with a chancel of more ancient date; the tower has grotesque heads and figures at the corners, upon the moulding. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

WAPPENHAM (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of TOWCESTER, hundred of KING'S-SUTTON, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Towcester; containing, with the hamlets of Astwell and Falcutt, 641 inhabitants, of whom 513 are in Wappenham township. The parish comprises 3933*a.* 3*r.* 3*p.*, of which 1790 acres are in Astwell and Falcutt. At Astwell is an ancient mansion-house, formerly the seat of the earls Ferrers. Most of the females are employed in making pillow-lace. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 9. 9½., and in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln: the tithes were commuted for land in 1761; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe altogether comprises about 314 acres. The church embraces most styles of architecture, from the early English of the chancel door, to the Tudor of the east window; the tower is a tolerable specimen of the time of Wykeham. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WAPPING (*ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST*), a parish, adjoining the city of London on the east, in the union of STEPNEY, Tower division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX; containing 4108 inhabitants. This place, originally overflowed by the Thames, was

recovered from inundation, and denominated *Wapping Wash*, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, under whose auspices it was inclosed and defended by walls. In the early part of the reign of Charles II. it comprised one street, which extended from within a quarter of a mile of the Tower, along the Thames, to the entrance of the present St. Katherine's Docks. In the reign of William and Mary it was made a parish, by act of parliament. About the end of the last century, upwards of 60 houses and other buildings were destroyed by fire, and several lives lost, from the explosion of some barrels of gunpowder; the damage sustained on which occasion was estimated at more than £200,000. The parish consists of several streets, paved, and lighted with gas; the main street has been widened in several places within the last few years, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water. The business transacted is chiefly of a maritime and commercial character, and the construction of the London Docks has materially contributed to its growth. The living is a rectory not in charge; net income, £258; patrons, the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford. The church contains a very fine monument by Roubilliac. There is a place of worship for Roman Catholics. A free school was established by subscription, in 1704; and in 1822, its funds were augmented by a bequest of £5000 from Samuel Troutbeck, of Madras, Esq. Thomas Dilworth, author of the spelling-book, and a system of arithmetic, was master of the school. On the abdication of James II., the notorious Judge Jeffreys, who had fled in order to escape the probable effects of popular rage, assumed the disguise of a sailor, and concealed himself for a short time in an obscure part of Wapping, but was at last discovered and committed to the Tower, where he died in a few days.

WARBLETON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HAILSHAM, hundred of HAWKESBOROUGH, rape of HASTINGS, E. division of SUSSEX, 12 miles (E. by S.) from Uckfield; containing 1300 inhabitants. It comprises 5762*a.* 23*p.*, of which 2277 acres are arable, 1466 meadow and pasture, 213 in hops, 72 garden and orchard, and 1677 wood and roughs: the surface is diversified with hill and dale. Ironstone and sandstone are abundant, and the smelting of the former was at one time carried on to a great extent. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the gift of Dr. John Haviland: the tithes have been commuted for £930; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 38 acres. The church is in the early and later English styles, with an embattled tower: in the chancel is a fine brass monument of W. Prestwick, Dean of Battle, who is habited in his canonicals. The poor have a few bequests. About two miles and a half eastward of the church, are some remains of a priory for Augustine canons built in the 14th year of Henry IV.

WARBLINGTON, a parish, in the union of HAVANT, hundred of BOSMERE, Fareham and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile (S. E. by E.) from Havant; containing, with the chapelry of Emsworth, 2270 inhabitants, of whom 1105 are in Warblington township. The parish is bounded on the south by Langston harbour, and situated on the road between Chichester and Portsmouth. It comprises about 3000 acres, of which 1542 are arable, 444 meadow, and 473 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's



books at £19. 9. 4½., and in the gift of the Rev. W. Norris: the tithes have been commuted for £740, and the glebe comprises 30 acres. The church was built about the beginning of the 13th century, and is partly Norman, and partly in the early English style, with an oratory at the end of each aisle. Two other incumbencies are noticed under the head of Emsworth. In the parish are some remains of a quadrangular mansion that belonged to the Montacutes and the Cottons, comprising the gateway and tower, surrounded by a deep fosse.

WARBORNE, with PILLEY.—See PILLEY.

WARBOROUGH CUM SHILLINGFORD (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of WALLINGFORD, hundred of EWELME, county of OXFORD, 3 miles (N.) from Wallingford; containing 737 inhabitants, of whom 537 are in Warborough. The parish is partially bounded by the rivers Thame and Thames, and comprises about 1700 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £350; patrons and impropiators, the President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church is an ancient edifice, with a tower built in 1666; the font is of lead, on an octagonal stone shaft, and among the several interesting monuments is one of marble to Francis Randolph, Margaret professor of divinity, and for some time principal of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford. The Society of Friends have a place of worship.

WARBOYS (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of ST. IVES, hundred of HURSTINGSTONE, county of HUNTINGDON, 7 miles (N. E.) from Huntingdon; containing 1800 inhabitants. The parish comprises 8103a. 3r. 9p., of which about 2736 acres are arable, 575 grass, and 142 wood; the soil in the high lands is clay, and in the low grounds fen. A pleasure-fair is held in the beginning of July, continuing for three days. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £27. 10.; net income, £1250; patron, T. Daniel, Esq. Certain tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1795, and a commutation has taken place under the recent act for a rent-charge of £200; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 109 acres. The church has been enlarged. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; and a national school is supported by the incumbent, at whose cost the premises were built. The Rev. Robert Fowler, in 1824, bequeathed £200, the interest of which is distributed among the poor of the parish.

WARBRECK, with LAYTON.—See LAYTON.

WARBSTOW (*St. WERBURGH*), a parish, in the union of LAUNCESTON, hundred of LESNEWTH, E. division of CORNWALL, 8½ miles (N. E.) from Camelford; containing 503 inhabitants. It comprises 3237 acres, of which 1133 are common or waste land; the ground is hilly, and the soil light. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Treneglos: the church has a curious Norman font. There are places of worship for Bryanites and Wesleyans; and a national school.

WARBURTON (*St. WERBURGH*), a parish, in the union of ALTRINCHAM, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 6½ miles (E. by N.) from Warrington; containing 509 inhabitants. It comprises 1752 acres, of which 400 are under tillage, 1200 in meadow and pasture, and 32 uncultivated moss; the surface is flat, and the chief produce cheese and potatoes. The rivers Mersey and Bollin run through the parish.

The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the second mediety of the rectory of Lymm: the tithes have been commuted for £249. 18., and the glebe comprises three acres. The church appears to have been originally of wood and plaster-work, but has received many additions of brick, of which material a tower was erected at the east end, in 1711. Here was a monastery of Præmonstratensian canons, dedicated to St. Werburgh.

WARCOP (*St. COLUMBA*), a parish, in EAST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Brough, on the road to Appleby; containing 705 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the north by part of the lofty ridge of mountains that extends from Stainmore to the borders of Scotland. It is intersected by the river Eden, and comprises about 11,000 acres, of which a large portion is high waste land: the soil in some parts is light and sandy, and in others mixed with red or blue clay; red freestone is quarried for all kinds of buildings, and lead-mines are in operation. In the village is an ancient cross, which was recently brought from the common, at the expense of the lord of the manor. A large fair takes place on the last day in Sept. and first day in Oct. called Brough-Hill Fair; it is chiefly for the sale of cattle, horses, and sheep, but there is also an extensive traffic carried on in cloth by the Yorkshire clothiers, and articles of hardware, &c., form part of the numerous commodities exposed for sale. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 5. 1½.; net income, £194; patron and impropiator, the Rev. W. M. S. Preston. The tithes of the township were commuted for land in 1815; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains about 160 acres. The church is a plain structure, with some handsome windows. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Castle-hill, here, is supposed to be the site of an ancient castle, and Kirksteads that of a chapel. A singular festival, called the Rush-bearing, is celebrated on St. Peter's day. Christopher Bainbridge, Archbishop of York in the reign of Henry VIII., was born at the hamlet of Burton, in the parish.

WARD-END, a village, in the hamlet of LITTLE BROMWICH, parish and union of ASTON, Birmingham division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 3 miles (N. E.) from Birmingham. A chapel was erected about the year 1516, but, the Reformation following immediately after, it is doubtful whether divine service was ever performed in the building, which fell into a state of dilapidation, and so continued till the year 1835. At this time, the remains were taken down, and a church was erected at a cost of £1500, by voluntary contributions, and licensed by the bishop, but not consecrated till the 23rd of October, 1841. It is a neat structure of brick coated with Roman cement, in the early English style, with a small embattled tower, and windows and doorways of stone: there are 306 sittings, including 178 free. The incumbency is in the patronage of the Vicar of Aston, and was endowed with £1000 in the funds, of which £600 have been laid out in the purchase of 6½ acres of land and three cottages. The church, like the old chapel, is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the Blessed Virgin, and St. Margaret.

WARDEN (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union, and within the liberty of the ISLE, of SHEPPY, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAY, E. division of KENT, 6¾ miles (E.) from Queenborough; containing 52 inhabitants.



It comprises 188 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 17. 8½.; net income, £90; patron, V. B. Simpson, Esq. The tower of the church was built at the expense of Delmark Banks, Esq., in 1834, with part of the materials of Old London Bridge.

WARDEN (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of HEXHAM, N. W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 2½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Hexham; containing, with the townships of Brokenheugh, Deanraw, and Lipwood, and the parochial chapels of Newbrough and Haydon, 2987 inhabitants, of whom 532 are in the township of Warden. This place derives its name, originally Wardon, from the remarkable don or hill under which the church and village are beautifully situated on the south-east, and on the rocky summit of which are vestiges of a circular British camp, subsequently occupied by the Romans, who raised additional works. Within the area of this encampment, the bases of buildings and several querns have been found; and not far from the vicarage-house are traces of a similar fort, most probably connected with the wall of Severus, near which the parish is situated. The manor and church, in 1298, belonged to the monks of Hexham, to whom they had been granted, according to the record, "from a time beyond all memory," by Adam de Tyndale. From the Dissolution the manor was held by the crown till 1610, since which time it has been the property of various private families.

The township comprises 2995 acres, of which about two-thirds are arable, and the remainder, with the exception of 200 acres of woodland, meadow and pasture. The surface of the parish rises from the banks of the North and South Tyne rivers to an elevation of about 480 feet. The soil in the valleys is a rich sandy loam, of lighter quality on the rising grounds, and on the ridges of the hills, various, and resting upon limestone, freestone, and whinstone: some collieries, stone-quarries, and lead-mines are worked. Lead was wrought in the Hawden and Settlingstones' ground from 1687 to 1697. The Newcastle and Carlisle railway passes for nearly 8 miles through the parish. The living is a vicarage, with the livings of Newbrough and Haydon annexed, valued in the king's books at £8. 16. 3.; net income, £504; patron, T. W. Beaumont, Esq.; improPRIATORS, the Governors of Greenwich Hospital, the Allgood family, and others. The great tithes of Warden, exclusively of the chapelry of Haydon, have been commuted for £211, and the small tithes for £267: the vicar has a glebe of 21 acres. The church, a very ancient cruciform structure in the early English style, was almost entirely rebuilt in 1765, and contains 300 sittings: the churchyard is spacious, and ornamented with rows of beech and elm trees. A school has been established.

WARDEN, CHIPPING (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of BANBURY, hundred of CHIPPING-WARDEN, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 6¾ miles (N. N. E.) from Banbury; containing 545 inhabitants. The river Cherwell passes through the parish, and the Banbury and Lutterworth road through the village. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 10., and in the patronage of the Rt. Hon. Lady Susan North, with a net income of £277: the tithes have been commuted for

£34. The church is a large and handsome structure of different styles of architecture, but chiefly of the 14th century, with a tower of somewhat later date; the open oak seats and other ancient furniture are still preserved. Near the churchyard wall are the base and steps of the old market-cross. William Smart, rector, in 1466 assigned to trustees a certain estate, the rental of which, now amounting to upwards of £80 per annum, is distributed in coal and clothing to the poor. On the west side of the parish are the singular British earthworks called Arberry Banks; and on the south side are the Caedwalls, commonly called the "Black grounds," a Roman station, mentioned in the Itinerary of Richard of Cirencester.

WARDEN-LAW, a township, in the parish and union of HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING, N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM, 8½ miles (N. E.) from Durham; containing 60 inhabitants. It was formerly the property of the families of Claxton and Bowes, and, early in the 17th century, of the Belasyse family. The township is east of the road between Sunderland and Durham, and comprises by measurement 440 acres, of which 240 are arable, 193 grass-land, 1 wood, and 6 waste. It forms a lofty eminence, the highest ground on the coast of Durham, and is crossed by a railway having a steam-engine on the summit, for drawing up and letting down waggons employed in conveying coal from the Hetton pits. The only remains of the vill of Warden are a few straggling cottages along the side of the ancient tract called Salters-way.

WARDEN, OLD (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of BIGGLESWADE, hundred of WIXAMTREE, county of BEDFORD, 3¾ miles (W. by S.) from Biggleswade; containing 630 inhabitants. A market and fair, granted in 1218, were formerly held here, but have been long disused. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of Southill. In the cemetery is the mausoleum of Lord Ongley. An abbey for Cistercian monks from Rivaulx was founded in the parish in 1135, by Walter L'Espee; it was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £442.

WARDINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of CROPREDY, union and hundred of BANBURY, county of OXFORD, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Banbury; containing, with the hamlets of Coton and Williamscoate, 865 inhabitants, some of whom are employed in the manufacture of plush and girth-webbing. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and is a small edifice, of plain, and in some parts even rude, workmanship. The nave is mostly of the 13th century, and the chancel of the early part of the 14th, with a good east window: there are two aisles and a tower.

WARDLE, a township, in the parish of BUNBURY, union of NANTWICH, First division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of CHESHIRE, 4¼ miles (N. W.) from Nantwich; containing 181 inhabitants. The township comprises 1022 acres, the soil of which is clay. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £48, payable to the Haberdashers' Company, London.

WARDLE, LANCASTER.—See WUERDLE.

WARDLEWORTH, a township, in the parish and union of ROCHDALE, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of LANCASHIRE; containing 11,400 inhabitants. This township is in the division of Huddersfield, of which it forms the south-western extremity; and is partly in the



borough of Rochdale, including the north-eastern part of the town. Foxholes, in the township, has long been the seat of the Entwistles, a distinguished Lancashire family, of whom was Sir Bertyne Entwistle, one of the heroes of Agincourt. The original mansion was built by Edmund Entwistle soon after the Reformation, and for upwards of two centuries presented an interesting specimen of the Elizabethan style of architecture. In 1793 it was displaced by the present house, erected by John Entwistle, Esq., who served the office of high sheriff of the county in 1798.—See ROCHDALE.

WARDLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of UPPINGHAM, soke of OAKHAM, county of RUTLAND, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Uppingham; containing 59 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road between Uppingham and Leicester, and bounded on the south by the river Eye, which separates it from Leicestershire. It comprises 730 acres, of which 163 are in wood, and the rest in grass; the soil is a black fertile earth, with a gravelly substratum. The woodland was formerly part of Beaumont Chase. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Belton annexed, valued in the king's books at £10. 16., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £287; the glebe here contains 23 acres. The church is Norman, and contains, on the south side of the nave, four handsome arches in that style. A school is endowed with £10 per annum, and the master also receives £12 from the trustees of thirty acres of land belonging to the poor.

WARDLOW, a township, partly in the parish of HOPE, but chiefly in that of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, union of BAKEWELL, N. division of the county of DERBY, 2 miles (E. by S.) from Tideswell; containing 171 inhabitants, of whom 71 are in Wardlow Mires. The vicarial tithes were commuted for land in 1810. In making a turnpike-road through the village, in 1759, a circular heap of stones was opened, and found to contain the remains of about seventeen bodies, interred in rude cells or coffins of stone, and supposed to have been the bodies of men slain during the war between the houses of York and Lancaster, or of persons interred in a family burial-place.

WARDOUR, county of WILTS.—See TISBURY.

WARDY-HILL, a hamlet, in the parish of COVE-NEY, hundred of SOUTH WITCHFORD, union and ISLE of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE; containing 146 inhabitants.

WARE (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of BRAUGHIN, county of HERTFORD,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. N. E.) from Hertford, and 21 (N.) from London; containing 4653 inhabitants. This place, anciently called *Guare*, derived both its origin and name from a *weare*, or dam, constructed on the river Lea, and strongly fortified by the Danes in 894, in order to defend their vessels, which Alfred, by draining the bed of the river, is said to have stranded. His son Edward built a town here, which was, however, of no importance till the reign of John, when Sayer de Quincy forced the thoroughfare of the bridge over the Lea, by breaking the chain placed there until toll was paid to the king's bailiff at Hertford. This led to the diversion of the northern road through this town, instead of Hertford, which essentially conduced to its prosperity. In the time of Henry III., a tournament was held here by Gilbert Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, in which he was

killed; and in the same reign, a Benedictine priory was founded by Margaret, Countess of Leicester, as a cell to the monastery of Ebralf, at Uttica, in Normandy: it was eventually bestowed by Henry V. on the Carthusian monastery of Sheen, in Surrey. Here was also a house of Franciscan friars.

The TOWN is situated in a valley, on the east side of the river Lea, and consists of several streets, the principal of them extending about a mile along the high road from London to Cambridge. It is lighted, well supplied with both river and spring water, and is in a state of general improvement. A public library was established in 1795. The place was formerly subject to floods; but by diverting into the river the water that flowed through Baldock-street to near the centre of the town, the inconvenience has been removed. The trade is chiefly in malt, which is made to a very great extent; most of the London breweries are supplied from this town, which has above seventy malting establishments. The river is navigable hence to Hertford and to London, furnishing ample facilities for the conveyance of malt and corn to the metropolis, and for bringing back coal and manure; the Hertford branch of the railway from London to Cambridge passes by the town, and has a station here. The market is on Tuesday; fairs take place on the last Tuesday in April, and the Tuesday before September 21st, for cattle. A market-house, supported on sixteen arches, and containing an elegant assembly-room, was completed in 1827, on a site given by the lord of the manor. The town is under the superintendence of four constables and three head-boroughs; the county magistrates hold a petty-session every alternate Tuesday, and a court baron occurs annually. The parish comprises 4493 acres, exclusive of waste land.

The LIVING is a vicarage, with that of Thundridge annexed, valued in the king's books at £20. 10.; patrons and impropriators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The great tithes of Ware and Thundridge have been commuted for £1620, and the small for £404; the impropriate glebe consists of 172 acres, and the vicarial of 5 acres. The church, which is situated in the centre of the town, is an ancient cruciform edifice, with two sepulchral chapels, and a west tower surmounted by a low spire; it has an antique font in the later English style. In the churchyard is a tombstone bearing an inscription to the memory of William Mead, M.D., "who departed this life on the 28th day of October, 1652, aged 148 years, 9 months, 3 weeks, and 4 days." A church has been erected at English-Hall, containing 500 sittings, 380 of which are free, the Incorporated Society having granted £400 in aid of the expense; and a district church, dedicated to the Trinity, has just been completed near the hamlet of Wareside, in the Norman style, by subscription. The living of Trinity church is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Vicar, with a net income of £100. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, the Society of Friends, and Roman Catholics; also an old school-house belonging to the governors of Christ's Hospital, with a range of buildings for the accommodation of the nurses and children. Here are seventeen almshouses for widows and others, some of which have small endowments; and bequests to the amount of about £300 per annum have been left for the poor. The union



of Ware comprises fifteen parishes or places, and contains a population of 15,528.

Near the town are two springs of excellent water, called the Chadwell Spring, or New River Head, and the Amwell Spring, which, under the superintendence of the New River Company, supply part of the metropolis. In the grounds of Amwell House is a beautiful grotto. The "great bed of Ware," sufficiently capacious to accommodate six couples, is of uncertain and conjectural origin; at the head is carved the date 1453. Four stone coffins were found in 1802, in Bury field, at the south-west corner of the town, which is supposed to have been the burial-place of the priory.



Seal and Arms.

WAREHAM, a borough and market-town, having exclusive jurisdiction, and the head of the union of WAREHAM and PURBECK, locally in the hundred of WINFRITH, Wareham division of DORSET, 17 miles (E. by S.) from Dorchester, and 119 (S.W. by W.) from London; containing, with the liberty of Stoborough, 2746 inhabitants.

This town, which was an-

ciently of great note, and existed in the time of the Britons, was by them called *Durngueis*, and by the Saxons *Væpham*, *Vepham*, *Veapham*, and *Thornsæta*; and in some records is designated *Werham*, and *Varama*, a compound of *Var-Ham*, "a habitation on a fishing shore." It has been supposed to occupy the site of the *Morionium*, or *Moriconium*, of Ravennas; and that it was known to the Romans is demonstrated by the existence of a Roman way proceeding to Dorchester, and by the discovery of coins in the vicinity. Wareham was the burial-place of Brithric, the West Saxon king, about the year 800. The Danes soon afterwards massacred the inhabitants, and reduced the town to ruins; but it had so recovered in the time of Athelstan, that he established two mints in it. In 978, the body of Edward the Martyr, after his assassination at Corfe Castle, was temporarily interred here, and was removed hence by St. Dunstan, with much ceremony, to Shaftesbury. After the lapse of twenty years, the town was again ravaged by the Danes, who, making the Isle of Wight their general place of rendezvous, proceeded thence to the mouth of the river Frome, and kept Wareham in a state of continual alarm. In 1138, the castle and town were seized for the Empress Maud, by Robert de Lincoln, but were retaken and burnt by Stephen. On the intended expedition of John against France, in 1205, that monarch landed here, and three years afterwards he garrisoned the town, which in 1213 became the scene of the cruel execution of Peter of Pomfret, a religious enthusiast, and his son, because the former had foretold the deposition of the king. During the parliamentary war, Wareham was alternately possessed by the king and the parliament. In 1762, two-thirds of it were destroyed by fire; but by a liberal subscription and an act procured for its restoration, it was, within two years, completely rebuilt.

The town is pleasantly situated between the mouths of the Frome and the Piddle, on an eminence commanding a prospect of Poole harbour; and in form resembles

a parallelogram, occupying an area of about 100 acres, inclosed, except on the south, by a high wall, or rampart of earth. The intervening space between the wall and the town is laid out in large garden-grounds, divided into regular squares by lanes, which still exhibit traces of ancient buildings. The four principal streets, as well as the minor streets and the lanes, diverge at right angles, and the former are open and spacious, corresponding with the cardinal points of the compass. The south and north entrances are by bridges over the Frome and the Piddle, the former a handsome stone structure, erected in 1775, in lieu of an edifice which had stood from the time of William Rufus. The town is lighted with gas.

Wareham was once a noted port, and in the reign of Edward III. furnished three ships and 59 men for the siege of Calais; but the retreat of the sea from its harbour has long destroyed its importance, and withdrawn its commercial traffic, although, at very high tides, the water flows up nearly five miles to Holme bridge: the quay is on the south side of the town. The river Frome had anciently a celebrated salmon-fishery, of which the profits formed part of the dowry granted by Henry VII. to his queen; the fishery has long since declined, and few fish are now caught. The manufacture of shirt-buttons and straw-plat, and the knitting of stockings, employ a great number of the females. Pipeclay is obtained in large quantities from pits in the neighbourhood, and considerably more than 10,000 tons are annually shipped at Poole. The Southampton and Dorchester railway, completed in 1847, passes by. The market is on Saturday: fairs are held on April 17th and September 11th, for cattle, cheese, and hogs; and of late years six cattle-markets have been held during the spring. The toll of the market and fairs belongs to the mayor.

This is a BOROUGH by prescription, and the inhabitants have had their privileges confirmed by several charters, the last being that granted by Queen Anne in 1703, under which the municipal body consists of a mayor, and six capital and twelve assistant burgesses, with a recorder, town-clerk, and inferior officers. Wareham returned two members to parliament from the time of Edward I. to the 2nd of William IV., when it was deprived of one, and the right of voting was extended to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, comprehending 13,950 acres. The mayor, who is a justice of the peace, and coroner for the town and the Isles of Purbeck and Brownsea, and the capital burgesses, hold quarter-sessions of the peace, having exclusive jurisdiction. A court of record occurs on the first Monday in every month, for the recovery of debts under £40; and a court baron is held annually by the lord of the manor. The powers of the county debt-court of Wareham, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Wareham and Purbeck.

Wareham includes the parish of the *Holy Trinity*, Within and Without, containing, with Stoborough liberty, 769 inhabitants; the parish of *St. Martin*, Within and Without, 531; and *Lady St. Mary*, Within and Without, 1446. The first comprises 1421a. 2r. 38p.; the second, 3154a. 3r. 33p., of which 1290 acres are common or waste; and the third, 372a. 2r. 32p. The living of Holy Trinity parish is a rectory, to which the rectories of St. Martin's and St. Mary's were united in 1678,



valued in the king's books at £7. 5. 5., and in the patronage of J. Hales Calcraft, Esq.: the church has been appropriated for a national school. The living of St. Martin's is valued in the king's books at £8. 2. 6.: only the burial service is read in this church. The living of St. Mary's is a rectory not in charge. The church, a spacious and ancient structure containing early English and decorated portions, is believed to have been attached to a priory founded here before 876, when the priory was destroyed by the Danes, and to have been rebuilt about the period of the Conquest. Over a small north door is a rude piece of sculpture, representing the Crucifixion, surmounted by a Norman arch. In a south chapel, of which the ceiling is richly groined, are the recumbent effigies of two warriors in complete mail: in this chapel the remains of Mr. Hutchins, rector of the parish, and author of the *History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset*, are deposited. In the chancel are several mural monuments to the Calcraft family. Two other parochial churches, St. Peter's and St. Michael's, formerly existed. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians; also a free school in the parish of Lady St. Mary, founded by George Pitt, Esq., with a salary of £20 for a master, which was augmented in 1703 with £10 a year, now paid to a mistress. The poor-law union of Wareham and Purbeck comprises twenty-seven parishes or places, and contains a population of 16,542. Dr. John Chapman, tutor to the great Lord Camden; and Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, were natives of the town.

Bloody-bank here, was the place of execution, in 1684, of Mr. Baxter, Holman, and others, for their attachment to the Duke of Monmouth. Of the castle, situated in the south-west angle of the town, and thought to have been originally built by the Romans, and renewed by the Conqueror, only the mound, or keep, called Castle Hill, remains; and the relics of the priory have been converted into a dwelling-house. At Stoborough, on opening a barrow, in 1767, the large hollow trunk of an oak was discovered, in which were human bones wrapped up in a covering composed of several deer skins, and a small vessel of oak, in the shape of an urn, conjectured by Mr. Hutchins to have been the drinking cup of the deceased, who, in the opinion of Mr. Gough, was some Saxon or Danish chieftain.

WAREHORNE (*St. MATTHEW*), a parish, in the union of EAST ASHFORD, partly in the hundred of HAM, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division, and partly in the hundred of BLACKBOURNE, lathe of SCRAY, W. division, of KENT,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. by W.) from Ashford; containing 428 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2870 acres, of which 620 are woodland: part of it is in the level of Romney Marsh, and in the borough of Great Kenardington. The village is situated on an eminence near the western extremity of some hills, and this eminence, with the whole of the land above the marsh, is within the Weald, the soil of which is in general a very deep clay. The river Rother has its source here, and the Royal Military canal crosses the southern portion of the parish. Fairs are held on May 14th, for toys, and on October 2nd and 3rd, for cattle; the former on Ham-Street Green, and the latter on Warehorne Green. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £298. A glebe-house has been lately built, a

handsome residence in the Elizabethan style, beautifully situated near the village, which stretches round a green; the glebe contains 40 acres. The church is a structure of great antiquity, in the early Norman style: a brick tower was erected about eighty years since, the old one having fallen down.

WARENFORD, or WARRINGTON, a township, in the chapelry of LUCKER, parish of BAMBROUGH, union of BELFORD, N. division of BAMBROUGH ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, 4 miles (S. E. by S.) from Belford, on the road to Alnwick; containing 41 inhabitants. The village was formerly considerable, and, though now very small, has been much improved: the Waren burn passes in the vicinity, crossing the great north road. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians; also a school built in 1839.

WARESLEY (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of ST. NEOT'S, hundred of TOSELAND, county of HUNTINGDON,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Potton; containing 226 inhabitants. It comprises 1976 acres by admeasurement, and is on the road from St. Ives to Biggleswade. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 16.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of the Master and Fellows of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge: the great tithes have been commuted for £335, and the vicarial for £188; the glebe contains 98 acres. The old church fell down in 1724, and the present edifice was erected in 1728; it is a plain stone edifice, and has a slated roof, with a cupola.

WARFIELD (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of EASTHAMPSTEAD, hundred of WARGRAVE, county of BERKS, 6 miles (E. N. E.) from Wokingham; containing 1317 inhabitants. This parish, which once formed part of Windsor Forest, comprises 3360a. 2r. 21p.; about 1447 acres are arable, 1554 meadow, 165 coppice and plantations, and 71 heath. The neighbourhood is thickly studded with gentlemen's seats. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; patron, Maxwell Windle, Esq.; impropiators, the landowners: the great tithes have been commuted for £668. 12., and the vicarial for £200; the glebe comprises 16 acres. The church contains some handsome monuments; and in a chapel, the burial-place of the Stavertons, attached to the north side of the chancel, is an ancient brass with an effigy of one of that family. The sum of £200, bequeathed by the Hon. Gen. William Hervey, was expended in the erection of premises for a national school, on land given by the late Lord Braybrooke. There are some remains of an intrenchment called Cæsar's Camp, where many Roman coins have been found.

WARFORD, GREAT, a township, in the parish of ALDERLEY, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Knutsford; containing 404 inhabitants. It comprises 1181 acres, of which the prevailing soil is clay. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

WARFORD, LITTLE.—See MARTHALL.

WARGRAVE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WOKINGHAM, hundred of WARGRAVE, county of BERKS, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Henley; containing 1739 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Thames, and comprises 4308 acres, of which 2691 are arable, 844 pasture, 430 woodland, 25 in lavender-grounds, 38 in fisheries, and the remainder in roads, sites of houses, &c. A market granted in 1218 to Peter



de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, used to be held here on Monday. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 13. 6½., and in the gift of the lord of the manor and impropiator, Lord Braybrooke, to whose ancestor, Sir Henry Nevill, the Billingbear estates, and the hundred of Wargrave, anciently attached to the see of Winchester, were granted by Edward VI. The great tithes have been commuted for £820, and the vicarial for £300; there is a parsonage-house, and the impropriate glebe contains 43 acres. The church has a tower in the later English style. Richard Aldworth, in 1692, left an annuity of £5, and Robert Pigot, Esq., in 1796, £6700 three per cent. stock, which are applied to the support of a national school.

WARGRAVE, in the hundred of WEST DERBY, county of LANCASTER.—See NEWTON-IN-MAKERFIELD.

WARHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of NORTH GREENHOE, W. division of NORFOLK, 2½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Wells; containing 337 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1174a. 29p., of which 734 acres are arable, 430 pasture and meadow, and 10 salt-marsh: the sea forms the northern boundary. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £16, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £245, and the glebe contains 7 acres. The church is a cruciform structure, partly in the early and partly in the later English style. In the valley of the Stiffkey stream are some remains of an intrenchment supposed to have been thrown up by the Danes; and on Chalk Farm is the ancient font of the church, which has remained there for centuries.

WARHAM (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of NORTH GREENHOE, W. division of NORFOLK, 2 miles (S. E. by E.) from Wells; containing 75 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2056 acres, of which about 1080 are arable, 860 pasture and meadow (the greater part salt-marsh), 80 wood, and 36 in roads and water. It was consolidated in 1795, for all except ecclesiastical matters, with Warham All Saints. The living consists of the united rectories of *St. Mary* and *St. Mary Magdalene*, with the living of Waterden annexed, valued in the king's books jointly at £11. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Earl of Leicester. The tithes of the parish have been commuted for £373. 10.; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 15¼ acres. The church is chiefly in the later English style, and consists of a nave, chancel, and chapel, with a square embattled tower: the chancel contains a neat monument to a late rector, the Rev. A. W. Langton, at whose expense several of the windows were ornamented with stained glass; the chapel floor is covered with marble slabs to members of the Turner family, who resided at the Hall, an ancient mansion in the Elizabethan style, taken down in 1815. Some small remains exist of the church dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin.

WARK, a parish, in the union of BELLINGHAM, N. W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing, with the townships of Warkburn, and Shitlington High and Low Quarter, 940 inhabitants, of whom 490 are in Wark township, 12 miles (N. W. by N.) from Hexham. The manor was a royal possession in the time of Queen Elizabeth. It was granted to the Earl of Suffolk in 1603, and afterwards sold to the Earl of Derwentwater, by whose son it was

forfeited for high treason, upon which it was given, together with his other large estates, to Greenwich Hospital. The parish is one of the six into which Simonburn was divided in 1814, under the authority of an act of parliament obtained in 1811. It is bounded on the east by the North Tyne, across which is a ferry; and comprises 20,944a. 1r. 2p., whereof 20,579 acres are meadow and pasture, 95 woodland, and 270 road and waste. The village was considerably improved a few years since, by the erection of a handsome row of houses, with stone taken from some extensive ruins. The living is a rectory not in charge, in the patronage of the Governors of Greenwich Hospital, who erected the handsome church, which was opened on Aug. 10th, 1818, and also built a parsonage-house, the whole at the cost of £7410, exclusively of the ground: the tithes have been commuted for £330, and there is a small portion of glebe land. The Presbyterians and Wesleyans have places of worship. A school is endowed with £45 per annum, and a house for the master; and the parish has a fund for apprenticing children, and the relief of the poor. About half a mile north of the village are, the site of an old church; a tumulus; and a cairn, in which urns and other relics have been found. Within the parish, also, are vestiges of several fortifications, said to have been thrown up by Edward III.; and on the bank of the river is Moat Hill, formerly occupied by a tower. There are two mineral springs in the neighbourhood, slightly impregnated with sulphur.

WARK, a township, in the parish of CARHAM, union of GLENDALE, W. division of GLENDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from Coldstream. It is bounded on the north by the river Tweed, and comprises about 3000 acres of land, mostly arable; the surface, on the banks of the Tweed, is rather level, and the soil of the township is a good deep loam. The whole is the property of the Earl of Tankerville, with the exception of 100 acres, the occupiers of which claim exemption from rent. The village is situated on the road from Kelso to Cornhill; and a little to the west are the ruins of Wark Castle, on a circular mount apparently formed by art. This fortress was a formidable bulwark in the 12th century, when, according to Leland, it was built by order of Henry II.; and it forms a prominent object in the annals of the border wars. The great tithes of Wark and Sunnilaws have been commuted for £551, and the small tithes for £77.

WARKLEIGH (*ST. JOHN*), a parish, in the union and hundred of SOUTH MOLTON, South Molton and N. divisions of DEVON, 5½ miles (W. S. W.) from South Molton; containing 291 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by the river Taw, and on the east by the Mole; and comprises 2000 acres by computation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 4. 7., and in the gift of James Gould, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £230; the glebe consists of about 22 acres. The church is an ancient cruciform structure in the early English style, and contains a piscina and a beautifully-carved oak screen.

WARKSBURN, a township, in the parish of WARK, union of BELLINGHAM, N. W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5¼ miles (S.) from Bellingham; containing 272 inhabitants. It extends along both sides of a rivulet of its own name, and con-



sists of numerous farms, several of which are held by the tenure of customary freehold, paying a fine when the lord dies, and giving the best cow on the death of the tenant. The area of the township is 10,387 acres. At a short distance from a farmhouse called Roses Bower, is a medicinal spring known as the Holy Well, said to be of great efficacy in the cure of ague, the gravel, and similar complaints.

WARKTON (*ST. EDMUND*), a parish, in the union of KETTERING, hundred of HUXLOE, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Kettering; containing 313 inhabitants. It comprises 1867 acres, of which 216 are woodland, and the rest about equally divided between arable and pasture. The soil varies, but consists chiefly of clay, with an occasional admixture of loam, resting on limestone; wheat and beans constitute the main produce. The surface, which is undulated, is beautifully ornamented with rows of elm and lime trees, forming avenues of imposing appearance, planted by John, Duke of Montagu. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 16. 3.; net income, £293; patron, the Duke of Buccleuch: the tithes were commuted for land in 1807, and there is a glebe-house. The church was originally of early English character, but the windows in the nave have been altered, and a chancel in the Grecian style has been built for the reception of some monuments to the Montagu family. Two of the monuments are by Roubilliac.

WARKWORTH (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BANBURY, hundred of KING'S-SUTTON, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2 miles (E.) from Banbury; containing 42 inhabitants, and comprising about 2900 acres. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Marston St. Lawrence: the tithes for the township were commuted for land in 1764. The church is a very interesting edifice, containing some curious carving and specimens of early architecture: on the south side of the north aisle is a beautiful altar-tomb of the early part of the 14th century. The building was repaired in 1841.

WARKWORTH (*ST. LAWRENCE*), an ancient borough and a parish, in the union of ALNWICK, partly in the E. division of COQUETDALE, and partly in the E. division of MORPETH, ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 7 miles (S. E.) from Alnwick; containing 3512 inhabitants, of whom 785 are in the township of Warkworth. This place is of great antiquity, and during the heptarchy was of considerable importance: a church was founded here in 736, by Ceolwulf, King of Northumbria, who is supposed to have granted the inhabitants a charter of incorporation, under the provisions of which the town still retains the privileges of a borough by prescription. In 1174, William the Lion, King of Scotland, taking up his head-quarters here, sent Earl Duncan, who commanded his army, to lay waste the adjacent country; and on the same day that William was defeated and taken prisoner at Alnwick, the earl, entering the town of Warkworth with his soldiers, set fire to it, and massacred the inhabitants without distinction of age or sex.

The baronial CASTLE here, is thought to have been erected in the 11th century; and, on its forfeiture by the first earl of Northumberland, was granted to Roger de Umfraville, by Henry IV: it was restored, however, to the Percys, by Henry V. On subsequent attainders of the family, the castle was frequently forfeited to the

crown, and became the property of various nobles, till the reign of Mary, when, in 1557, all the honours and estates appertaining to it were restored to Sir Thomas Percy, afterwards Earl of Northumberland, whose descendants are the present proprietors. The castle is now an interesting ruin, situated on a lofty eminence on the south side of the river Coquet, and commanding a splendid prospect over sea and land. It appears never to have been a favourite residence of the Percys. In 1608 the lead was stripped off the roofs of the towers in the inner court, then in a dilapidated state; and in 1810, the timber was removed and sold: the lead was subsequently taken from the keep; and of this once magnificent structure, little more than the walls are now remaining, which, however, from the excellence of the masonry, are likely to endure for centuries.

The town is at a small distance from the sea, and is almost encircled by a bend of the Coquet, over which is a bridge of two ribbed arches, built, it is supposed, about the year 1380, 20 marks having been previously bequeathed for the purpose by John Cooke, of Newcastle. At the south end of the bridge is a gateway tower of still more ancient date, through which the road passes. The town consists principally of three streets diverging from the market-cross; one of these forms an ascent to the castle, another leads to the bridge, and the third to the church: the houses are well built, and of modern appearance. A small fishery is carried on: five boats were formerly employed in it, and the number of fish taken averaged annually from 15,000 to 17,000; but, either from a change in the channel of the river, or the erection of a wear, and of a tin-plate manufactory, soon afterwards, about 6 miles higher up, the number of fish taken has been diminished to about 5000, chiefly salmon-trout of small size, and two boats only are employed. An act of parliament was lately obtained for improving the navigation of the river, under commissioners, by Mr. Browne, of Amble, one of the owners of a most extensive colliery. Upon this work, and in the erection of two breakwaters at the mouth of the river, upwards of £200,000 have been expended by that gentleman and his partners. From 50,000 to 60,000 tons of coal are yearly shipped from Warkworth; and as there is a virgin coal-field of 200 square miles in this part, it is supposed that, when the works now in progress are completed, the port will become of considerable note. The Newcastle and Berwick railway passes on the west, and has a branch of nearly five miles to the harbour. The market granted by King John, has long been discontinued; but a customary market for butchers' meat and provisions is held in the market-place every Saturday, and fairs are annually held on the second Thursday in May, the third Thursday in August, and the last Thursday in November. The chief privileges that remain of the ancient borough consist in 77 burgage tenures, the occupants of which have a right of pasture on the common for their cattle. A court leet is held by the steward of the Duke of Northumberland, annually, within 21 days after Michaelmas, at which a borough reeve, two moor grieves, constables, ale-tasters, bread-weighers, and other officers are appointed.

The parish comprises the townships of Amble, Aeklington, Acklington-Park, Birling, Brotherwick, Bullock's-Hall, High and Low Buston, East and West Chevington, Gloster-Hill, Hadstone, Hauxley, Morwick,



Sturton-Grange, Togston, Walkmill, and Warkworth. It extends about eight miles and a half from north to south, and about five from east to west; and comprises by computation 16,110 acres, whereof 892 are in Warkworth township, including 170 common or waste land. The substratum of the parish abounds with coal, ironstone, limestone, freestone, and whinstone, all of excellent quality.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 5. 7½.; net income, £528: patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Carlisle. The vicarial tithes of Warkworth township have been commuted for £78, and the appropriate for £103. The church is situated at the northern extremity of the town, near the river; it retains many details of Saxon architecture, and has a very handsome spire of more recent date, 108 feet in height, forming a conspicuous and interesting feature in the landscape. In the south-west angle of the church is the recumbent figure of a Knight Templar in armour, with a dog at the feet, and, in a panel in front, the inscription, "The effigies of Sir Hugh de Morwick who gave the common to the towne of Warkwarthe." In the churchyard, which is shaded with lime-trees, are numerous ancient monuments; and nearly adjoining it may be traced some foundations of a small Benedictine priory erected and endowed by Nicholas Farnham, Bishop of Durham, who died in 1257. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Scottish Seceders.

About a mile west of the castle is an ancient hermitage, with a small chapel, hewn out of the solid rock, and supposed to have been the secluded retreat of one of the Bertram family. The chapel is 18 feet long, about 8 feet in width, and in close imitation of the early English style of architecture. The roof is groined, and rests on semi-hexagonal columns projecting from the walls. At the east end is the altar, to which is an ascent of two steps; and under a window in a recess at the south end, is formed a table-monument with the recumbent figure of a female, at the feet of which is that of a hermit, in a pensive attitude, the head reclining on the right hand, and the left hand placed across the breast. There are various other apartments, all cut out of the solid rock, among which is a kitchen, with a chamber over it; and above the hermitage is a garden, to which is an ascent by a winding staircase in the rock. Dr. Percy, Bishop of Dromore, author of the poem called the *Hermit of Warkworth*, says that the Percy family maintained a chantry priest to reside in the hermitage and celebrate mass in the chapel, and that, according to records still preserved, the last priest, whose appointment is dated Dec. 3rd, 1532, received an annual stipend of 20 marks, with pasture for cattle, and other perquisites. Warkworth gives the inferior title of Baron to the Duke of Northumberland.

COQUET ISLAND, situated about one mile and a half from the mouth of the river, towards the south-east, is of elliptical form, three-quarters of a mile in circumference, and comprises about 13 acres of good pasture land. It was the site of a Benedictine cell, subject to the priory of Tynemouth, and was a favourite resort of pilgrims during the time of St. Cuthbert; in the reign of Charles I., it was taken by the Scots, with 200 prisoners and seven pieces of cannon. Part of the ruins of the convent was converted, some years since, into a cottage for a family who had the care of a warren of

Angola rabbits belonging to the Duke of Northumberland. Between the island and the shore is a roadstead for shipping, safe when entered, but difficult of entrance both on the north and the south from sunken rocks: a lighthouse was erected in the year 1841, with some houses for the light-keepers built on the site of the Benedictine cell.

WARLABY, a township, in the parish of AIN-  
DERBY-STEEPLE, union of NORTHALLERTON, wapen-  
take of GILLING-EAST, N. riding of YORK, 2¾ miles  
(S. S. W.) from Northallerton; containing 82 inhabit-  
ants. It is situated in the vale of the Wisk, and com-  
prises by computation 754 acres.

WARLEGGON (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in  
the union of BODMIN, hundred of WEST, E. division of  
CORNWALL, 5¾ miles (E. N. E.) from Bodmin; contain-  
ing 277 inhabitants. It comprises 1900 acres, of which  
500 are common or waste; the surface is hilly, the soil  
peaty, and in many parts encumbered with slate. The  
living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books  
at £5. 17. 6., and in the gift of G. W. F. Gregory, Esq.:  
the tithes have been commuted for an annual rent-charge  
of £170; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe con-  
tains 9 acres.

WARLEY, a township, in the parish and union of  
HALIFAX, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK,  
2 miles (W.) from Halifax; containing 6857 inhabitants.  
This township, which is in the manor of Wakefield, is  
divided into Upper and Lower, the former being in the  
chapelry of Luddenden, and the latter in that of Sower-  
by-Bridge; and comprises by computation 3980 acres,  
chiefly meadow and pasture. Warley House is an ex-  
tensive mansion with fine views. The village is situated on  
an eminence, and the surrounding scenery is beautifully  
picturesque; the inhabitants are principally employed in  
woollen and worsted mills, iron-foundries, and chemical-  
works. There are places of worship for Independents;  
and a school partly supported by subscription. In the  
neighbourhood is one of the remarkable rocking-stones,  
supposed to be of Druidical origin.

WARLEY, GREAT (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the  
union of ROMFORD, hundred of CHAFFORD, S. division  
of ESSEX, 4 miles (S.) from Brentwood; containing 596  
inhabitants. This parish is separated from Little War-  
ley by a rivulet that flows into the Thames. It com-  
prises 2793a. 28p., whereof 1339 acres are arable, 1029  
pasture, 209 wood, and 159 common, now inclosed; the  
surface is hilly, the soil in the higher grounds gravelly,  
and in the lower loamy. About 5 acres were appropri-  
ated for recreation, under an act of parliament passed  
in 1838 for inclosing the waste land. The village  
consists of well-built houses widely detached from each  
other. The Eastern Counties railway passes through  
the north-eastern extremity of the parish. The living is  
a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14, and in the  
gift of St. John's College, Cambridge: the master of  
Ilford Hospital is owner of two-thirds of the great tithes  
of 903 acres, which have been commuted for a rent-  
charge of £90; and the incumbent's tithes have been  
commuted for £520, with a glebe of 10 acres. The  
church is an ancient brick edifice, with a belfry-turret of  
wood surmounted by a small spire. Dr. Fulke, a puri-  
tan divine, and author of annotations on the Rhemish  
Testament, was rector of the parish; and Mr. Day,  
author of *Sandford and Merton*, was born here.



WARLEY, LITTLE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of BILLERICAY, hundred of CHAFFORD, S. division of ESSEX,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by E.) from Brentwood; containing 216 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1651 acres, of which 140 are common or waste; it is bounded on the west by a stream that flows into the Thames, and the Eastern Counties railway passes within a mile. A barrack for horse artillery, capable of receiving two troops, was erected in 1804. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 3. 9., and in the gift of the Rev. John Pearson: the tithes have been commuted for £280; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 32 acres. The church is a small ancient edifice, with a tower which has been rebuilt of brick. A small farm with a house, producing £25 per annum, was bequeathed to the poor by Hugh Chappington, Esq., about a century since.

WARLEY-SALOP, a township, in the parish of HALES-OWEN, poor-law union of BROMSGROVE, Upper division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Hales-Owen and E. divisions of WORCESTERSHIRE; containing 356 inhabitants.

WARLEY-WIGORN, a hamlet, in the parish of HALES-OWEN, union of WEST BROMWICH, Lower division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Dudley and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Hales-Owen; containing 964 inhabitants, and comprising 1450 acres of land.

WARLINGHAM (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of GODSTONE, Second division of the hundred of TANDRIDGE, E. division of SURREY,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. S. E.) from Croydon; containing 512 inhabitants. The parish comprises, with Chelsham, 5091 acres, of which 479 are common or waste. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £11. 12. 11.: net income, £471; patron, A. D. Wiggell, Esq. The church was repaired in 1842. On Warlingham Green is a Wesleyan meeting-house. H. Atwood, in 1675, bequeathed two annuities of £10 each to the curate, and erected an almshouse, which he endowed with £20 per annum, for four aged persons.

WARMSFIELD, or KIRKTHORPE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of WAKEFIELD, Lower division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding, of YORK; containing, with Sharleston township, 1050 inhabitants, of whom 829 are in the township of Warmfield with Heath,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.) from Wakefield. The parish comprises 2592a. 3r. 17p., of which 1318 acres are arable, 967 pasture and meadow, 33 woodland, and 203 common or waste. Heath is remarkable for the salubrity of its air and the beauty of its situation on an acclivity rising gently from the borders of an extended and verdant plain; the higher grounds command a fine view of the course of the Calder river, flowing through a rich and well-cultivated district. In the parish are some mines belonging to the Earl of Westmoreland, producing inferior coal; at Heath is a valuable stone-quarry. The Leeds and Manchester railway skirts the parish, and the Midland railway runs through it: the village is situated a short distance east of the Calder. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a moiety of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £5. 4. 2.; net income, £148; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Clare Hall, Cambridge, who are impropiators of the other half of the rectorial tithes. The impropriate tithes in Warmfield

with Heath have been commuted for £250, and the incumbent's for £125: the incumbent has a glebe of 15 acres. The church is a neat substantial fabric, with a square tower, and contains handsome monuments to the Smyth family, of Heath Hall. Lady Mary Bowles, in 1660, conveyed to trustees a building to be used as a school-house for 10 boys, and a rent-charge of £20; and John Smyth, Esq., in 1729 left three houses and an annuity of £3, for educating six children. Othoneus Sagar in 1558 founded, and endowed with a rent-charge of £12, an almshouse for four women, at Kirkthorpe; and there is another house at the same place, containing a common hall, with seven apartments, for aged unmarried men, and an adjoining cottage for a matron, founded, and endowed with about £30 per annum, by John Freeston in 1592.

WARMINGHAM (*St. Leonard*), a parish, partly in the union of NANTWICH, but chiefly in that of CONGLETON, hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER; containing, with the townships of Elton, Moston, and Tetton, 1396 inhabitants, of whom 420 are in Warmingham township,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W.) from Sandbach. The parish comprises 4732a. 1r. 18p., of which 1970 acres are in the township of Warmingham; of the latter portion, the soil is partly clay and partly moss. The Trent and Mersey canal, and the Liverpool and Birmingham railway, pass through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 4. 7., and in the gift of Lord Crewe: the tithes have been commuted for £556. 12.; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 116 acres. A free school, founded by Thomas Minshall, has endowments in land of the annual value of £23.

WARMINGHURST, a parish, in the union of THAKEHAM, hundred of EAST EASWRITH, rape of BRAMBER, W. division of SUSSEX, 12 miles (N. W. by N.) from Shoreham; containing 117 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1120 acres, of which 700 are arable, 300 pasture, and 120 woodland. The incumbent receives a voluntary stipend from the Duke of Norfolk: the church is in the later English style, and contains neat monuments to the families of Shelley and Butler. Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, resided for several years in the parish.

WARMINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of OUNDLE, chiefly in the hundred of POLEBROOK, but partly in that of WILLYBROOK, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. E.) from Oundle; containing 640 inhabitants. The parish extends from the right bank of the river Nene to the borders of Huntingdonshire, and consists of 3732 acres; it is intersected by the road from Oundle to Stamford and Peterborough. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; net income, £107; patron, the Earl of Westmoreland; impropiator, T. Gardner, Esq. The church is a beautiful structure, principally in the early English style, with an enriched tower and spire. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The water of Chadwell Spring, in the neighbourhood, possesses some mineral properties.

WARMINGTON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of BANBURY, Burton-Dassett division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Banbury; containing, with the hamlet of Arlescote, 496 inhabitants. It is in-



tersected by the road from Warwick to Banbury, and comprises 1779 acres, chiefly pasture. Here is a fine old manor-house of the 16th century, now occupied by a farmer. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 3. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ .; net income, £450; patrons, the Trustees of Hulme's exhibitions to Brasenose College, Oxford. The tithes were exchanged for land and a money payment in 1776, except those of Arlescote, which have been commuted for a rent-charge of £187. The church, which is in the style of the 14th century, is situated on the edge of a hill, and commands a rich and extensive prospect. Captain Alexander Gordon, who was killed in the battle of Edge-Hill, was buried in Warmington churchyard. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A school, in connexion with the Church, is supported by subscription. The Benedictine priory here, subordinate to the abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul de Pratellis, or Preaux, in Normandy, was founded in the time of Henry I., and, after the suppression of alien houses, was granted by Henry VI. to the Carthusian priory at Witham, in Somersetshire. Nadbury camp, in the vicinity, where some fix the ancient *Tripontium*, is of a square form, rounded at the angles, and comprises about twelve acres.

WARMINSTER (*St. DENIS*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of WARMINSTER, Warminster and S. divisions of WILTS, 21 miles (W. N. W.) from Salisbury, and 97 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 6211 inhabitants. According to Camden, this place was the *Verlucio* of the Romans, and the first syllable of its name is considered by him to be a corruption of that of its ancient appellation. Others deduce the name from the little stream Were that runs through the town, and from a minster, or monastery, stated to have been situated in its vicinity; a spot is still called The Nunnery, and a walk upon the neighbouring hill, Nuns' Path. At the Conquest, the place was denominated *Guerminstre*, and, having been held in demesne by Edward the Confessor, paid neither dane-geld nor hidage: at a later period it became celebrated for its corn-market, which, in the time of Henry VIII., appears to have been of considerable note.

The TOWN is situated on the river Willey, near the south-western extremity of Salisbury Plain, and consists principally of one street, nearly a mile long, well paved, and of clean appearance. It is one of the most healthy towns in England, and has been remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants. The malt-trade was formerly carried on to a greater extent here than at any other town in the west of England, and it is still a considerable branch of trade. The manufacture of broad-cloths and kerseymeres was also extensive until of late years, but these branches are at present entirely discontinued: the silk business has been introduced, and affords employment to many females and children. An act was passed in 1845 for making a railway from near Chippenham, by Warminster, to Salisbury. The market is on Saturday, and is very considerable for the sale of corn, of which the whole is previously warehoused in the town, and a sack from every load pitched in the market-place. Fairs are held on April 22nd, August 10th, and October 26th, the last being pre-eminently called "The Great Fair." A high constable, deputy constables, and tythingmen, are chosen annually at the manorial court of the Marquess of Bath. The county-

sessions of the peace for the summer quarter take place here in July; petty-sessions occur monthly. The powers of the county debt-court of Warminster, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Warminster. The town-hall was pulled down a few years since, and the Marquess of Bath erected, at his own expense, an elegant building in the centre of the market-place, comprising every accommodation for holding the sessions, and a handsome suite of apartments for assemblies, public meetings, &c.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 0. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £324; patron, the Bishop of Salisbury; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter. The tithes were commuted in 1780, for land and annual money payments. The parochial church, situated on the Bath road, near the north-western extremity of the town, is a spacious and handsome structure of various styles, with a low tower rising from the centre; the body and aisles were rebuilt on the old foundation, in 1724. A chapel, founded in the reign of Edward I., and dedicated to *St. Lawrence*, stands near the market-place: it was endowed by two maiden sisters named Hewett, and after the general surrender was granted by Edward VI. to Richard Robertes in free socage; at present it is vested in feoffees. The original tower remains, but the body of the chapel was rebuilt in 1725, and has lately been repaired and beautified. *Christ Church*, to which a district has been assigned, was built in 1831, at an expense of £4708, defrayed by subscription, aided by a grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners; it occupies an elevated site, and forms an interesting object in the view of the town. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patron, the Vicar. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians; also a free grammar school, built and endowed by the first Viscount Weymouth, in 1707. The poor-law union of Warminster comprises 21 parishes or places, and contains a population of 17,109. Dr. Samuel Squire, Bishop of St. David's, an able and learned writer, was a native of the town.

In the vicinity are many British tumuli, and several remains of Roman encampments, including Battlesbury, a strong earthwork with double sides, where spear-heads and other weapons have been ploughed up. Near this intrenchment, on the edge of the river Willey, a beautiful tessellated pavement, and the foundations of a Roman villa, with its hypocaust, sudatory, &c., were discovered in 1786; among other paintings was a figure of Diana, with a hare, the former of which was too much injured to be removed, but the latter is carefully preserved at Longleat House. On the west side of the town is Clay or Cly Hill, a steep conical eminence surmounted by a tumulus, 900 feet above low-water mark at Bristol. The environs are rich in fossil remains, many of which have been deposited in the British Museum; in the year 1816, a toad and a newt, both living, were found imbedded in a thick stratum of rock, which had not the smallest crack or orifice.

WARMLEY, a hamlet and district, in the parish of SUTTON-COLDFIELD, union of ASTON, Birmingham division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. E.) from the town of Sutton-Coldfield; containing 600 inhabitants. This hamlet, though only consisting of two farmhouses and some cottages, gives name to a district which is



daily becoming more important and populous, from its contiguity to Penns and the works in that vicinity. The road from Birmingham to Tamworth, and the Birmingham and Fazeley canal, pass near the hamlet, on the south. Nearer to Penns than to Warmley, but in what is denominated the Warmley district, a church has been erected on rising ground, forming a great ornament to the neighbourhood, and, from its position, being visible at a considerable distance. It is in the Norman style; of which it presents a very chaste specimen; and is built of blue brick, excepting the pillars, facings of the buttresses and windows, and the base, which are of stone: the flooring is of small square tiles, red and blue; the seats are open, and will accommodate 300 persons. Adjoining is a neat parsonage-house, which, with the church, was built at the expense of the neighbouring gentry, at a cost of £2500. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed by Miss Riland with £1000, and in the patronage of the Riland family.

WARMSWORTH (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of DONCASTER, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. W.) from Doncaster; containing 358 inhabitants. It comprises 1032*a.* 3*r.* 33*p.*, of which 652 acres are arable, 325 in grass, and 55 woodland, &c.; the soil is fertile, and there are extensive limestone-quarries on the banks of the navigable river Don, which separates the parish from that of Sprotbrough. The village is situated on the road from Sheffield to Doncaster, and in the vicinity is a flint-mill. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 10. 10., and in the gift of W. B. Wrightson, Esq., who resides at Warmsworth Hall: the tithes have been commuted for £59. 17. to the Archbishop of York, £2. 5. to the vicar of Conisbrough, and £49. 16. to an impropiator; the glebe contains  $44\frac{3}{4}$  acres. The present church, erected at the expense of the late Mr. Wrightson, on the site of the old edifice, which was pulled down in 1810, is a neat structure about half a mile from the village, overlooking the river. At an angle of the garden wall belonging to the parsonage is a tower containing the church bell. Here was formerly a place of worship for the Society of Friends, founded in the time of George Fox, and one of the first meeting-houses belonging to that sect.

WARMWELL, a parish, in the union of DORCHESTER, hundred of WINFRITH, Dorchester division of DORSET,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E.) from Dorchester; containing 94 inhabitants. It is situated half a mile north of the road from Wareham to Dorchester and Weymouth, and comprises 1200 acres, of which 800 are cultivated, 250 heath, and 150 rough land. The living is a rectory, with that of Poxwell united in 1749, valued in the king's books at £15, and in the gift of John T. Trenchard, Esq.: the tithes of Warmwell have been commuted for £120, and the glebe comprises 34 acres.

WARNBOROUGH, NORTH, a tything, in the parish and hundred of ODIHAM, poor-law union of HARTLEY-WINTNEY, Odiham and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 1 mile (N. W.) from Odiham; containing 704 inhabitants.

WARNBOROUGH, SOUTH (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of HARTLEY-WINTNEY, hundred of BERMONDSPIT, Odiham and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by S.) from Odiham; containing 371 inhabitants. It is on the road from

Odiham to Alton, and comprises 2569*a.* 2*p.*, of which 100 acres are meadow, 200 woodland, and the remainder arable. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 12. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of St. John's College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £720; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains  $38\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The church is very ancient, with a fine Norman arch at the entrance; in the chancel is a curious monument to Sir Thomas White and his family. Tradition says that Queen Elizabeth, when residing at Odiham, rode over to the manor-house here, and after partaking of breakfast with the above-mentioned Thomas White, knighted him in his own saloon. There is a singular mound in the churchyard, apparently covering the remains of combatants. The Rev. John Duman, D.D., rector, in 1785 gave £200 in the three per cents., the interest to be applied in support of a school. Peter Mews, afterwards Bishop of Winchester, and Peter Heylin, the cosmographer, were rectors of the parish.

WARDON (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of DROITWICH, Lower division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. N. E.) from Worcester; containing 187 inhabitants, and comprising 850*a.* 2*r.* 12*p.* The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 0. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £151; patron, R. Berkeley, Esq. The Birmingham and Worcester canal passes through the parish.

WARNFORD, a parish, in the union of DROXFORD, hundred of MEON-STOKE, Droxford and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 13 miles (S. W. by S.) from Alton; containing, with the hamlet of Riversdown, 381 inhabitants. The manor, in the reign of William I., belonged to Hugh de Port, whose descendant, William, assumed the name of his maternal grandmother, St. John: the old manor-house, near the church, is now a ruin called King John's, by corruption of the family name. The parish comprises 3010 acres, of which 396 are common or waste land. Warnford Park is a spacious mansion. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 9. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of the Rev. J. Wynne; the tithes have been commuted for £615; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 22 acres. The church, which is in the early English style, with a Norman tower, was founded by Wilfrid, and rebuilt in the reign of the Conqueror; the font is large and of Norman character, and among the numerous ancient details are a confessional, and a recessed niche in which the sacred vessels were deposited. The building also contains a marble monument, in the Italian style, to the family of Neale, with recumbent effigies of the parents, and effigies of their children in kneeling attitude.

WARNHAM (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of HORSHAM, hundred of SINGLECROSS, rape of BRAMBER, W. division of SUSSEX, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from Horsham; containing 1007 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the county of Surrey, and comprises by computation 4100*a.* 3*r.*, of which 495 acres are coppice; the surface is diversified with hill and dale, and enriched with wood. Near Warnham Mill is a sheet of water covering about 100 acres. Warnham Court is a spacious mansion in the Elizabethan style, on an elevated site commanding extensive views. On Oldhouse farm is a large quarry of stone much used for paving. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 1. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ;



net income, £191; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church is an ancient structure, containing in the north chancel the effigies of Sir John Caryll and his lady, with their children. Percy Bysshe Shelley, the poet, was born at Field Place here, the residence of Sir Timothy Shelley, Bart.

WARNINGCAMP, an ancient chapelry, annexed to the parish of LEOMINSTER, in the hundred of POLING, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (E.) from Arundel; containing 119 inhabitants. The tithes belong to Eton College, and have been commuted for £191. 10.: there is a glebe of 4 acres. The chapel has long since disappeared.

WARPSGROVE (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of THAME, hundred of EWELME, county of OXFORD; containing 23 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 11. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Crown. There being no church here, the parishioners attend that of Chalgrove.

WARRENTON, a township, in the parish, and N. division of the ward, of BAMBROUGH, union of BELFORD, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 2 miles (S.) from Belford, on the road to Alnwick; containing 163 inhabitants. It comprises about 1380 acres, mostly arable; the remainder is pasture, with 90 acres of plantation. The surface is undulated, the soil light and gravelly, and coal and freestone are wrought.

WARRINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish of OLNEY, union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (N. by E.) from Olney; containing 75 inhabitants.



Corporation Seal.

WARRINGTON (*St. Helen*), a borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER; the parish containing, with the chapelry of Burtonwood, and the townships of Poulton with Fearnhead, Rixton with Glazebrook, and Woolston with Martinscroft, 21,901 inhabitants,

of whom 18,981 are in the town, 18 miles (E.) from Liverpool, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  (W. S. W.) from Manchester, 52 (S. by E.) from Lancaster, and 188 (N. W. by N.) from London. Warrington is supposed by Mr. Whitaker, in his *History of Manchester*, to have been originally a British town, and on the invasion of the Romans under Agricola in the year 79, to have been converted into a Roman station. This opinion rests chiefly on the circumstance of three Roman roads leading respectively from the stations of *Condate*, *Coccium*, and *Mancunium*, to a ford here over the Mersey: the vestiges of a castrum and fosse are still discernible; and the discovery of some coins on both sides of the river, near the ancient ford, and other antiquities which have been subsequently dug up, strengthen the result of Mr. Whitaker's investigations. On its occupation by the Saxons, the place obtained the appellation of *Weringtun*, from the Saxon *Wæring*, a fortification, and *tun*, a town, and became of sufficient importance to give name to a wapentake, which afterwards merged into the hundred of West Derby, and formed part of the demesne of Edward the Confessor.

It was also made the head of a deanery, of which the jurisdiction still remains. In Domesday book it is noticed under the name of *Wallintun*; and in the reign of Edward I. was in the possession of William le Boteler, who obtained for it the grant of a market, and other privileges. From the earliest period, the Mersey at this place was passed only by the ancient ford, till the close of the 15th century, when Thomas, first earl of Derby, in compliment to Henry VII., on his visit to Lathom and Knowsley, erected a bridge of stone, soon after which the passage of the river by the ford ceased. In the reign of Henry VIII., Leland, speaking of Warrington, says, "it is a pavid towne of a prety bignes: the parochie chirch is at the tayle of the towne; it is a better market than Manchestre."

Nothing of importance is recorded of it from this period till the commencement of the civil war, when the inhabitants openly declared in favour of the royal cause, and the town was garrisoned for Charles. In 1643, a detachment of the parliamentary forces, stationed at Manchester, laid siege to it, on which occasion the royalists under Colonel Norris, the governor, took refuge in the church, and, fortifying that edifice against the assailants, obstinately resisted their attack for five days; but the enemy having erected a battery, which they brought to bear upon it, the king's party was compelled to surrender. Their number was 1600, of whom 300 were taken prisoners; and ten pieces of ordnance, with a large quantity of arms and ammunition, fell into the hands of the enemy. The royalists seem, however, to have soon regained possession of the town, for in less than three months it was again attacked by the parliamentarians, who carried it by storm, when the former lost 600 men and eight pieces of cannon. In 1648, a numerous body of Scottish troops, under the command of the Duke of Hamilton, on their retreat from Ribblesdale, rallied at Warrington; and after an obstinate but unsuccessful encounter with the parliamentary troops under General Lambert, in which 1000 men were slain, the remainder, in number about 2000, surrendered themselves prisoners of war. In 1651, Lambert encountered and repulsed the Scottish army under the command of the young king, near the town. Towards the close of the interregnum, in 1658, Sir George Booth, who had been a strenuous opponent of Charles, being dissatisfied with the conduct of public affairs, and anxious for the re-establishment of a free parliament under a legitimate head, raised a considerable force; but after a severe engagement with the troops under General Lambert, at Winnington Bridge, near Delamere Forest, he was defeated, and part of his army retreating to Warrington, the men were arrested in their flight by the parliamentary garrison stationed in the town.

From the erection of the bridge over the Mersey, Warrington, as a military station, was regarded as commanding the entrance into Cheshire from the north; and in 1745, on the approach of the army under Prince Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, who was advancing from Wigan, the central arches of the bridge were demolished by the Liverpool Blues, who, having thus intercepted their progress, captured part of the rebel army, whom they sent prisoners to Chester Castle. The bridge was repaired in 1747, but afterwards becoming much dilapidated, it was taken down, and a wooden one on stone piers was constructed in 1812, at the joint ex-



pense of the counties of Chester and Lancaster. This in 1837 was replaced by the present stone structure.

The town, which is pleasantly situated on the river Mersey, consists of four principal streets diverging from the centre, and intersected by several smaller ones. They are in general narrow, but have undergone considerable improvement, under the superintendence of commissioners appointed by an act of parliament obtained in 1813; the shops are, for the greater part, of handsome appearance, and the town is interspersed with numerous respectable public edifices. Prior to the construction of the railroad from Liverpool to Manchester, it was the great thoroughfare between these two places, and seventy stage coaches passed through it daily. The town is well paved, under the provisions of the act just mentioned, and is lighted with gas by a company incorporated in 1822 and 1847, whose extensive works in Mersey-street were originally erected at an expense of £15,000, advanced on shares of £20 each. In 1846 an act was obtained for its better supply with water. A public subscription library was established in 1760, now forming part of a public museum established by the corporation; there is a floral and horticultural society, and a mechanics' institute has been formed several years. A neat and well-arranged theatre is opened occasionally for public lectures and other objects, and there is a spacious assembly-room or concert-hall.

Warrington has been long celebrated as a place of TRADE. Until the early part of the 18th century, the principal branches of manufacture were coarse linen and checks, to which succeeded sailcloth, which was manufactured so extensively, that one-half of that used by the British navy is computed to have been made here. On the decline of this branch of business after the peace, cotton-spinning was introduced, with the manufacture of muslin, calico, velveteen, and other cotton goods, which, with that of sailcloth on a less extensive scale, constitute a very great portion of the trade of the town, and for which three cloth-halls have been erected. There are several pin-factories, pins being a staple article of trade here; and the making of files, for which the artificers have obtained a high degree of reputation, and other articles of hardware, employs a great number of men. The manufacture of glass and glass bottles is also largely carried on, there being several establishments, of which the Bank-Quay Glass Company's is the chief. Considerable business is done in malt, and there are several tanneries, soap-factories, and breweries: the ale of the place is in high repute. The soil in the neighbourhood is extremely fertile, and productive of early vegetables for the supply of the neighbouring markets.

The Mersey and Irwell navigation affords a direct communication with Manchester, and the districts with which that town is connected by various canals. The Sankey canal, commencing at the river Mersey, about one mile westward of Warrington, and approaching very near its northern extremity, was the first canal formed in the county, the act for its construction having been obtained in 1755; it extends about twelve miles to the collieries near St. Helen's. In 1830, a railway, with two collateral branches, was constructed from Warrington to join the line between Manchester and Liverpool, at Newton-in-Mackerfield; subsequently this railway was purchased by the Grand Junction Company, and converted into a part of their line from Birmingham to

Liverpool, which has a principal station here. In 1846 an act was passed for completing a railway communication between Birkenhead and Manchester, by way of Warrington; and in the same year acts were obtained for making railways from the town to Parkside,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, to Kenyon, 5 miles, and to Huyton, 12 miles. On the Mersey was formerly a valuable fishery, which, about 1763, was let for £400 per annum; it abounded with salmon and smelts of a very superior kind, but has now greatly declined, not only in the quantity, but also in the size and flavour, of the fish. At spring tides, the water in the river rises to a height varying from about ten to twelve feet at Warrington bridge, at which time vessels of 120 tons' burthen can sail up to the quay, at the town, where convenient warehouses and other accommodations have been erected. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, of which the former, being the principal, is abundantly supplied with corn; there is a large cattle-market every alternate Wednesday, and fairs are held on July 18th and November 30th, each continuing ten days, for the sale of woollen-cloth and other goods, and for horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs. The market-hall is a neat and convenient building, over which is a good suite of rooms forming the concert-hall already mentioned, where the winter assemblies were formerly held. Adjoining it is the principal cloth-hall, occupying three sides of a quadrangle; and there are others on a smaller scale, in Buttermarket and Bank-street.

A charter of incorporation was granted to the town in 1847, by Her Majesty in council. The new municipal borough comprises part of the township of Warrington, and part of the townships of Latchford and Thelwall in Cheshire; it is divided into five wards, and has a mayor, nine aldermen, and 27 councillors. The county magistrates hold a petty-session for the division on Monday in each week, and the first and third Wednesdays in every month; and constables and other officers are appointed in October, at the court leet of the manor. The powers of the county debt-court of Warrington, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Warrington, and part of the districts of Runcorn and Altrincham. By the act 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, Warrington was constituted a borough with the privilege of returning a member to parliament; the boundaries comprise by estimation 5657 acres, and include the township of Latchford, and part of Thelwall.

The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £40; patron, Lord Lilford. The tithes of Warrington township have been commuted for £452. The ancient church, dedicated to St. Elfin, was of Saxon origin, and existed at the time of the Conquest: of this there are no remains. The site is occupied by the present church, dedicated to St. Helen, a spacious cruciform structure, of various styles, with a central tower, which, with the piers and arches supporting it, and the chancel, are the oldest parts, and a fine specimen of the decorated English style. The windows of the chancel, particularly the east one, are enriched with tracery of beautiful design, and contain some handsome stained glass; the north transept is later English, of an inferior character, and the nave and south transept are modern additions. Two ancient sepulchral chapels are remaining, in one of which is the magnificent tomb of Sir Thomas Boteler and his lady, with their effigies, the former in armour, and both surrounded by various sculptured figures; in



the other chapel, that belonged to the family of Massey, are several monuments to the Pattens, one of which, an elegant specimen of Italian sculpture, is to the memory of T. Wilson Patten, Esq., who died in 1819. The church crypt was restored by Mr. Abraham Middleton, architect, in 1838. Trinity chapel, in Sankey-street, is a commodious edifice: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patrons, the Legh family. A district church, dedicated to St. Paul, was erected in Bewsey-street in 1830, at an expense of £5347: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patron, the Rector of Warrington. At Burtonwood, Hollinfare, and Padgate are other incumbencies. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, Independents, Wesleyans, Independent Methodists, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics.

The free grammar school was founded and amply endowed in 1526, by a member of the Boteler family; the trustees pay the master a salary of £300, with the use of the school-house, garden, and land adjoining, and there are an usher and writing-master. The late Right Hon. George Tierney was educated here. The Blue-coat school, in Winwick-street, instituted in 1677, has an income of £500 per annum; also the reversion of an estate at Sankey, worth £6000, granted by John Watkins, Esq., in 1797. A society for the relief of widows and orphans of clergymen in the archdeaconry of Chester, was established at Warrington in 1697, under the patronage of the bishop of the diocese, and is liberally supported. As a branch of this, is an institution founded in August, 1843, in connexion with the Chester Diocesan Board of Education, for the instruction of daughters of clergymen in the archdeaconry, and for the training of young persons as school mistresses and teachers. The establishment is under the presidency of the bishop, and direction of boards of trustees and management, and a sub-committee of ladies. The buildings occupy an elevated and healthy site, and are so arranged as separately to accommodate the two classes of pupils, who are lodged, boarded, and educated. A collegiate institution was formed here about the middle of the last century, to afford the sons of Protestant dissenters the advantages of an university education: it was dissolved, however, in 1783. The celebrated Dr. Priestley was for some time its head, and had for his coadjutors Dr. Aikin, Dr. Enfield, Dr. Reinhold Forster, the naturalist, and the Rev. Gilbert Wakefield. The press of Warrington, during the existence of this academy, and for several years subsequently, stood in high repute. The well-known work of Howard the philanthropist, *On Prisons*, and other works of that honoured man, emanated from it; as did also Dr. Enfield's, Dr. Aikin's, Dr. Percival's, and Mrs. Barbauld's works; and the highly-gifted Roscoe made his literary debut from this press. It is worthy of notice also, that the first public journal of Lancashire, called *Eyres' Weekly Journal, or the Warrington Advertiser*, issued from the town. A dispensary was formed in 1810, and an appropriate building erected for its use in 1818, at an expense of £1030; and there are various other institutions, and some provident societies, for promoting the instruction and the comfort of the poor. The union of Warrington comprises parts of several parishes, containing a population of 31,732. Orford Hall, about a mile from the town, was the resi-

dence of John Blackburne, Esq., a celebrated botanist, who died in 1786; and Litherland, the inventor of the patent-lever watch, was a native of the town. Warrington gives the title of Earl to the family of Grey, who are earls of Stamford and Warrington.

WARSILL, a township, in the parish and liberty of RIPON, W. riding of YORK, 5 miles (E.) from Pateley-Bridge; containing 81 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Independents.

WARSLOW, a chapelry, in the parish of ALSTONFIELD, union of LEEK, N. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 10 miles (E. N. E.) from Leek; containing 519 inhabitants. It lies on the road from Cheadle to Buxton. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patron, the Vicar of Alstonfield; impropiator, Sir John Harpur Crewe, Bart. The chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a neat structure with a tower. The glebe-house was built by the present incumbent. A school, erected in 1728, is endowed with about £17 per annum.

WARSOP (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of MANSFIELD, Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Mansfield; containing with the chapelry of Sokeholme, 1384 inhabitants, of whom 1318 are in Warsop township. The parish comprises 6953a. 3r. 10p., of which about 200 acres are in woods and plantations; the soil is of a sandy nature, and incumbent on limestone, which is quarried for roads and building, and for burning into lime. The forest land was partly inclosed in 1775, and the remainder by an act of 1818. The small river Meden, and the road from Nottingham, through Mansfield, to Worksop and Doncaster, intersect the parish. The village is considerable, and fairs for cattle and horses are held in it on the Monday before Whitsuntide, on September 29th, and November 17th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 15. 2½.; net income, £1020; patrons, the Knight family. The tithes were commuted for land in 1818; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe altogether contains  $713\frac{3}{4}$  acres. The church is a neat edifice, thoroughly repaired in 1831, at a cost of £600. In Sokeholme is a chapel of ease. Thomas Whiteman, in 1811, bequeathed £400 for instruction, now producing £15. 15. per annum. Dr. Samuel Hallifax, Bishop of St. Asaph, a prelate of deep erudition, died also rector of this parish, in 1790.

WARTER (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of POCKLINGTON, Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. by N.) from Pocklington; containing 439 inhabitants. This parish comprises 7830 acres, of which 7270 are under tillage, and the remainder in meadow and pasture. It embraces a large portion of the hills and dales of the Wolds, and the scenery in many parts, especially in the deep vale where the village is situated, is highly picturesque; the soil is flinty, but much improved of late by good cultivation. The air is very salubrious, and from the excellence of the water the place is supposed by some to have derived its name. The Wold road from Driffield to Pocklington intersects the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4; net income, £100; patron and impropiator, Lord Muncaster. The church is an ancient edifice; the chancel was repaired in 1842. There is a



place of worship for Wesleyans. A priory of Black canons, in honour of St. James, was founded here in 1132, by Geoffry Fitz-Pain, and at the Dissolution possessed a revenue of £221. 3. 10. In the vicinity are various tumuli.

WARTHERMASK, YORKSHIRE.—See SWINTON.

WARTHILL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the wapentake of BULMER, union and N. riding of YORK; containing 159 inhabitants, of whom 117 are in the township, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from York. The parish consists of about 860 acres; the surface is generally flat, and the soil of rather inferior quality. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Archbishop of York, valued in the king's books at £3. 1. 8.; net income, £100. The tithes, with certain exceptions, were commuted for land in 1812, under an inclosure act. The church, a brick building erected in 1778 at the expense of Mr. Agar, stands in an elevated position on a ridge of gravel. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship.

WARTLING (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of HAILSHAM, hundred of FOXEARLE, rape of HASTINGS, E. division of SUSSEX,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by S.) from Hailsham; containing 962 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4461 acres, of which 20 are common or waste; a considerable portion is employed as hop-grounds. The road from Lewes to Battle and Hastings passes through. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 0.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .; patron, the Rev. Dr. Major; impropiators, the Rev. J. B. Hayley and Miss Rosarn. The great tithes have been commuted for £450, and the vicarial for £475; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 9 acres. The church is in the decorated style, with later additions, and has a spire rising on the west; the chancel contains handsome monuments to the Curteis family, of Windmill Hill. Here is a place of worship for Independents.

WARTNABY, a chapelry, in the parish of ROTHLEY, union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 107 inhabitants. The tithes for the fields of the chapelry were commuted for land in 1764. The chapel is dedicated to St. Michael.

WARTON, an ecclesiastical parish, in the parish of KIRKHAM, union of the FYLDE, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of LANCASHIRE; comprising the townships of Warton, Freckleton, and Bryning with Kellamergh; and containing 1669 inhabitants, of whom 522 are in Warton township, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Kirkham. Warton appears to have belonged to the lord of Wood-Plumpton, by intermarriage with whose heiress the Betham family became connected with the property. The last of the Bethams was Roger, whose daughter married Sir Robert Middleton, of Leighton, in the reign of Richard III. In the 7th of Henry VIII. the manor of Warton was held by Richard Singleton, of Broughton Tower, and Johanna Standishe. About three-fourths of the township are now the property of Thomas Clifton, Esq., of Lytham Hall. The parish is situated on the estuary of the Ribble, which bounds it on the south: there are fine views of the opposite shore; and for the safe passage over the Ribble, a guide is stationed at Warton, who conducts strangers to Hesketh-Bank. In the township are 1534*a.* 1*r.* 13*p.*, whereof

two-thirds are arable, and the remainder pasture. Warton Lodge is the residence of James Fair, Esq., agent to Mr. Clifton. The parish was formed in 1846: the living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £93. 15., and a house; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The great tithes for Warton township have been commuted for £198, and the tithes of the Vicar of Kirkham for £77. 12. 4. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, was consecrated as a chapel in 1725, and is a neat structure with a tower. A school is endowed with an annual income of nearly £100.

WARTON (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the hundred of LONSDALE south of the Sands, union, and N. division of the county, of LANCASTER; containing 2209 inhabitants, of whom 633 are in the township of Warton with Lindeth, 7 miles (N. by E.) from Lancaster. At the time of the Domesday survey, this was one of the twelve manors belonging to the Saxon chieftain Torfin. It is probable that it soon after became a member of the great barony of Kendal, and descended, through the de Lancasters, to Gilbert Fitz-Reinfrid, to whom King John, in the 1st year of his reign, granted a weekly market, on Wednesday, in his manor of Warton. The manor, it would seem, became royal property long before the reign of Henry VIII., and was held immediately under the crown until 1811, when it was purchased by Thomas Inman, Esq., who sold it shortly afterwards to John Bolden, Esq., of Hyning Hall.

The parish is bounded on the west by Morecambe bay, and comprises by computation 25,000 acres, whereof 2684 are in the township of Warton with Lindeth. It includes the chapelry of Silverdale, and the townships of Borwick, Carnworth, Priest-Hutton, Yealand-Conyers, and Yealand Redmayne. The surface is hilly, with the exception of that portion contiguous to the sea, and is of pleasing and diversified appearance; the soil is in general a thin earth, resting occasionally on layers of gravel, but chiefly upon limestone. The mountainous ridge of Warton Crag, taken in the extended sense of the term, stretches through Warton, the Yealands, and Lindeth, whence the chain is continued by Silverdale Nab to Arnside Knot or Fell. The parish is watered by the river Keer or Keir, and the rivulets Leighton-Beck, Whitbeck, Herring-Sike, and Meerbeck; and the road from Lancaster to Kendal, the Lancaster and Kendal canal, and Lancaster and Carlisle railway pass through.

The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £74. 10.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £187, with a house; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The great tithes have been commuted for £1190. The church, situated on the declining ground at the foot of Warton Crag, is a good ordinary building of the 16th century, and consists of a nave, aisles, chancel, and a noble tower: the interior is very light, and large; and contains some ancient monuments. At Silverdale and Yealand-Conyers are separate incumbencies. A free grammar school and an hospital were founded and endowed in 1594 by Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of York; their income was subsequently increased by bequests from Robert Lucas and others. An estate in Borwick, left in 1700 by Thomas Mansergh, now producing £125 per annum, is appropriated to apprenticing poor boys. There is said to have been a British fortress on Warton Crag; and adjacent are three rocking-stones, probably Druidical. Adjoining the shore is a chalybeate spring.



**WARTON**, a township, in the parish and union of **ROTHBURY**, W. division of **COQUETDALE** ward, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. by N.) from **Rothbury**; containing 74 inhabitants. It was formerly a member of the **Hepple** barony. The neighbourhood is called the "core of Coquet," from the excellence of its soil. The tithes have been commuted for £20.

**WARWICK** (*ST. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of **CARLISLE**, partly in **CUMBERLAND** ward, and partly in **ESKDALE** ward, E. division of **CUMBERLAND**; containing, with the townships of **Aglionby** and **Little Corby**, 645 inhabitants, of whom 225 are in **Warwick** township, 4 miles (E. by N.) from **Carlisle**. The parish is bounded on the north by the river **Eden**, and on the west by the **Irthing**; and, from some large earthworks still remaining, is supposed to be the site of the ancient *Virosidum*, where the sixth cohort of the **Nervii** was stationed. The village is pleasantly situated on the western bank of the **Eden**, which is crossed by a bridge of four arches, near the base of an eminence on which are the remains of trenches, probably thrown up to guard the pass during the border feuds. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of **Wetheral**. The church is a small stone edifice, of singular appearance, partly in the Norman style, with a semicircular chancel, and 13 lancet windows.



Corporation Seal.

**WARWICK**, a borough and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the **Warwick** division of the hundred of **KINGTON**, S. division of the county of **WARWICK**, of which it is the chief town, 90 miles (N. W.) from **London**; containing 9775 inhabitants. This place is said by **Rous**, the historian of the county, to

have been a British town of considerable importance prior to the Roman invasion, and this statement is confirmed by **Camden**, **Dugdale**, and other writers. The same author relates that, after its devastation by the frequent incursions of the **Picts**, it was rebuilt by **Caractacus**, on whose defeat by **Claudius**, in the year 50, the Romans, in order to secure their conquests in Britain, erected several fortresses on the banks of the **Severn** and **Avon**, of which latter, **Warwick Castle** was one; but this is very doubtful, the nearest Roman station having, probably, been that at **Chesterton**. Upon the establishment of the Saxons in the island, the town being included in the kingdom of **Mercia**, fell under the dominion of **Warremund**, who rebuilt it, and, after his own name, called it *Warre-wyke*: it appears, however, from a coin of **Hardicanute**, that its Anglo-Saxon name was *Werhica*. From either of these sources its present name may be derived. The place was subsequently destroyed by the **Danes**, and according to the most authentic records, **Ethelfleda**, daughter of **Alfred**, and Countess of **Mercia**, restored it about the year 913, and built a fort, which evidently forms the most ancient part of the existing castle. At the time of the Conquest, this fortress was considerably enlarged, and the town was surrounded with walls and a ditch, of which there are still some vestiges, and of which a memorial

is preserved in the appellation of a certain part of the town, called "Wall-dyke." In the reign of **Edward I.**, the fortifications were repaired by **Guy**, Earl of **Warwick**, who in 1312, with the Earl of **Lancaster**, having taken **Piers Gavestone**, the favourite of **Edward II.**, on his route to **Wallingford**, brought him to this castle; he was secured for the night under the barons' guard, and in the morning removed to **Blacklow Hill**, about a mile from the town, where he was tried and beheaded.

In 1571, **Robert Dudley**, Earl of **Leicester**, celebrated in **St. Mary's** church the ceremony of the order of **St. Michael**, which, by permission of **Elizabeth**, had been conferred upon him by **Charles IX.** of **France**. **William Parr**, brother of **Catherine**, the last consort of **Henry VIII.**, assisted at this ceremony, and, dying soon after, was buried in the chancel of the church. **Queen Elizabeth** visited **Warwick** in 1572, on her route to **Kenilworth Castle**; and in 1617, **James I.** was splendidly entertained in the great hall of the Earl of **Leicester's** hospital, in commemoration of which, a tablet, with an appropriate inscription, was inserted in one of the walls of that building. During the great civil war in the reign of **Charles I.**, **Robert Greville**, Lord **Brooke**, who embraced the cause of the parliament, defended the castle against the king. Having occasion to repair to **London** in order to procure a supply of arms and ammunition, he deputed **Sir Edward Peto** governor during his absence. The supply being obtained, he was met on his return by the Earl of **Northampton**, with a considerable force, near **Edge-Hill**; an accommodation taking place, Lord **Brooke** deposited his artillery and ammunition in **Banbury Castle**, and returned to **London**. After his departure, the earl, having attacked **Banbury Castle**, and taken the military stores, advanced to **Warwick**, and laid siege to the castle, which was defended by the governor for fourteen days, till Lord **Brooke**, on his return from **London**, after a successful skirmish with the earl near **Southam**, came to **Peto's** assistance, and compelled the royalists to abandon the siege. **William III.**, in 1695, visited the town, of which, in the preceding year, more than one-half had been destroyed by a dreadful conflagration, occasioned by a spark, from a lighted piece of wood in the hand of a boy, communicating with a thatched roof. A great quantity of goods, probably in a state of ignition, having been removed for safety into the collegiate church of **St. Mary**, set fire to that venerable pile, which, with the exception of the chancel, the **Beauchamp chapel**, and the chapter-house, was destroyed. In a few years, the town was rebuilt by means of a national contribution amounting to £110,000, of which £1000 were bestowed by **Queen Anne**.

The town is pleasantly situated on a rock of free-stone, rising gently from the north side of the river **Avon**, which winds round its base; the approaches on every side are good, and the surrounding scenery is richly diversified. The entrance from **Banbury** is strikingly picturesque: a handsome stone bridge, of one noble arch 100 feet in the span, leads into the town, which rises gradually from the bank of the river, and presents in succession the venerable castle on the left, the spire of **St. Nicholas' church** in the lower ground, and the lofty tower of **St. Mary's** in the distance. The entrance from the **Birmingham road**, after passing through the



suburb called Saltisford, commands a view of the priory, the county-hall, and the fine tower of St. Mary's church. The approach from Stratford is through a long ancient arched gateway, with a lofty tower on the west; and that from the Emscote road through an archway, which supports the chapel of St. Peter. The streets are spacious and regularly formed, consisting chiefly of two running east and west, crossed by another inclining to the centre of the town; the houses are in general modern and well built, interspersed with elegant mansions, and houses affording specimens of the style that prevailed before the fire. The town is paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with water from springs about half a mile distant. Assemblies are held in the town-hall, and for larger meetings, and during the races, in the county-hall; the theatre is opened during the race-week, and occasionally at other times, by the Cheltenham company. The races take place in the first week of September, and continue for three days: the course is a fine level, with a little rising ground in one part, and has undergone such improvement as to make it one of the best in the kingdom; the grand stand is handsome and commodious.

The CASTLE, which is on the south side of the town, is one of the most splendid and entire specimens of feudal grandeur in the kingdom, and is not less remarkable for its stately magnificence than for the elegance of its architecture and the beauty of its situation. It incloses within its walls an area of nearly three acres, and the plot surrounded by the moat is more than five acres and a half. A winding road cut through the solid rock, and the sides of which are covered with ivy and with shrubs, leads from the outer lodge to a massive gateway, flanked with two towers connected by an embrasure above, and defended by a portcullis. This gateway leads into the inner court, in the north angle of which is Guy's Tower, a lofty duodecagonal structure, with a projecting and embattled parapet resting upon corbels. The north-east tower, at the opposite angle, is called Cæsar's Tower; it consists of two half circles, a greater and a less, and is more ancient, with an exploratory turret rising from within the battlements. On the north-west side are two low embattled towers, in one of which bears were anciently kept, for the purpose of baiting. The range of state apartments on the south-east, as viewed from this side of the castle, is strikingly magnificent; the windows are in fine proportion, and every part is in the highest preservation. At the south-western extremity, and commanding, from its elevated site, an extensive view of the surrounding country, is the keep, erected by Ethelfleda as a place of security against any sudden irruption of the Danes, and also as an exploratory tower, from which their movements might be observed; the ascent is by a winding path, now richly planted with forest-trees, among which are some cedars of Lebanon. The façade of the castle, rising from the river Avon, is a long line of flat masonry relieved only by the number and variety of its windows. The broken arches of an ancient bridge, which formerly led into the town, are still preserved, and add greatly to the beauty of the scene. The state-rooms, the armoury, and the other various apartments, are maintained in a style of appropriate grandeur; the lawns and gardens are tastefully laid out, and in the green-house, built expressly for its reception, is the beautiful Grecian vase of Lysippus, which was dug from the ruins of Adrian's palace, at

Tivoli, near Rome, and brought to England by Sir William Hamilton, under the direction and at the expense of his nephew, the late Earl of Warwick.

Very little TRADE is carried on beyond what is necessary for the supply of the inhabitants: the cotton manufacture, which was introduced, has entirely declined; and a worsted-factory, subsequently established, is decreasing. There are several large malting-houses, and lime, timber, and coal wharfs on the banks of the Warwick and Birmingham, and Warwick and Napton canals. These two lines, which form a junction at Warwick, come up to the northern part of the town, and, communicating with the Oxford and Birmingham canal, afford every facility of inland navigation. The Warwick and Leamington branch of the London and Birmingham railway extends from Coventry to a point between the towns of Warwick and Leamington; it is rather more than nine miles in length, cost £135,000, and was opened in 1845. An act was passed in 1846 for a railway from Birmingham, by Warwick, to the Oxford and Rugby line. The market, which is abundantly supplied with corn and provisions of every kind, is on Saturday. Fairs are held on the second Monday in January and February, the first Saturday in Lent, the second Monday in March and April, the 12th of May, the second Monday in June, July, and August, the second Monday and last Tuesday in September, on Oct. 12th (which is a pleasure and statute fair, during which an ox is generally roasted in the market-place), the second Monday in November, and the Monday before St. Thomas's day. The market-place is an extensive area surrounded by respectable houses. In the centre is the market-house, a neat substantial building of stone, of which the upper story, surmounted by a cupola and dome, is occupied by the interesting museum of the Warwickshire Natural History and Archæological Society.

Warwick was incorporated in the 37th of Henry VIII., and made a "mayor town" by Queen Mary, in 1553: the government is now vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, under the act 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76. The borough is divided into two wards, and the municipal and parliamentary boundaries are co-extensive; the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, and there are eight others. It first exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward I., since which time it has regularly returned two members to parliament; the right of election is vested in the £10 householders, and the limits of the borough comprise 5273 acres: the mayor is returning officer. The recorder holds quarterly courts of session, for all offences not capital; and a court of record occurs every Wednesday, except in the Christmas, Easter, and Whitsun weeks, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £40, at which the town-clerk generally presides: a court leet takes place annually before the same officer, as steward, and petty-sessions are held every Monday. The powers of the county debt-court of Warwick, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Warwick, and part of that of Stratford. The court-house, in which the borough sessions and courts of record are held, is a handsome stone building in High-street, ornamented with fluted Corinthian pilasters, and having over the entrance a sculptured figure of Justice, surmounted by the arms of the borough: in the upper story is an assembly-room. The assizes, and general quarter-ses-



sions of the peace for the county, take place in the county-hall, Northgate street, an elegant building of freestone, in the Grecian style; the façade is embellished with pilasters of the Corinthian order, and with a central portico of Corinthian columns supporting a pediment. On the left of the county-hall is the judges' mansion, a neat stone edifice with a handsome portico; and on the right hand is the county gaol, a large structure also of stone, of the Doric order, with massive columns in front. Opposite to the side entrance of the gaol is the county bridewell, inclosed within a high stone wall.

The town comprises the parish of *St. Mary*, with 6328, and that of *St. Nicholas*, with 3447, inhabitants; the former consisting of 2744, and the latter of 2374, acres. The living of *St. Mary's* is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20; the vicar's stipend is £320, with surplice fees, and an assistant minister is paid £120 out of charity estates: the living is in the gift of the Crown, and the impropriation belongs to the corporation. *St. Mary's* church, formerly collegiate, of which the tower and the greater part were destroyed in the conflagration, and rebuilt in 1704, though comprising an incongruous mixture of styles, blending Roman and later English architecture, is, notwithstanding, a very stately and magnificent structure. The exterior, in many parts, is strikingly handsome; the eastern part, in particular, is elaborately embellished with panelled and richly-canopied buttresses. The tower, which rises in successive stages, variously embellished, to the height of 130 feet, is supported on four pointed arches, affording a spacious passage underneath, and is crowned with lofty pinnacles at the angles, and with others in the centre, of less elevation. The chancel, which is in its original state, is an elegant and highly-enriched specimen of the later English style, and contains a fine altar-tomb to the memory of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and his lady, Catherine, daughter of Roger Mortimer, first Earl of March. In the south transept is the entrance to the chapel of *St. Mary*, erected by Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and thence called the Beauchamp chapel; it is of later English character, and both in its external and internal embellishments, is inferior only to the chapel of Henry VII. at Westminster. The roof is elaborately groined, and enriched with fan tracery, and the altar is adorned with a well-executed representation of the Salutation, in basso-relievo, by Collins. Behind the altar is an apartment within the buttresses, said, but on insufficient authority, to have been the library of John Rous, the historian; and on the north side is a chantry, from which an ascent of four stone steps, deeply worn, leads into an apartment supposed to have been used as a confessional. In the centre of the chapel is the splendid monument of the founder, in gilt brass, his effigy being recumbent on an altar-tomb decorated with shields of armorial-bearings and numerous figures, and surmounted by a canopy. On the north side is a large monument, in the Elizabethan style, to the memory of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. Upon the north side of the church is the ancient chapter-house, which is entirely occupied by the stately monument of Sir Fulke Greville, the first Lord Brooke. The living of *St. Nicholas'* is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Countess of Warwick, by purchase from the corporation, who are impropriators; net income, £220,

with surplice fees. The church was rebuilt in 1780, the tower and spire having been rebuilt about 40 years previously: it is a neat edifice in the later English style; the roof is groined and supported on clustered columns. A district church dedicated to *St. Paul*, in *St. Mary's* parish, was consecrated in July 1844. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians; and a Roman Catholic chapel at Hampton Cottage, Grove Park.

The *Free Grammar school* is situated on the Butts, a place set apart for the young men of the town to exercise themselves in the use of the bow, prior to the invention of gunpowder. It was established by Henry VIII., to provide instruction in the learned languages for youths of the town and county of Warwick, and is endowed with a salary drawn from the estates formerly belonging to the collegiate church. There are two exhibitions, of £70 per annum each, to any college at Oxford, founded by Mr. Fulk Weale, of Warwick; and the school is entitled to two exhibitions to Trinity College, Cambridge, in failure of candidates from Combroke school, founded by Lady Verney. The premises occupy a quadrangle, with a cloister on two sides, and form an interesting specimen of old half-timber architecture. They were originally built by Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, or his executors, in the reign of Henry VI., for the canons of the collegiate church, and, according to the Charity-Commissioners' Report, were purchased from Sir Thomas Wagstaff, and appropriated to their present use, in 1699. The rules of the school have been lately revised by the Lord Chancellor, and to the usual classical education, arithmetical, mathematical, and general instruction has been added: the head master has £200, the second master £100, a French master £50, and a writing-master £40, per annum. A charity school, now held in the ancient chapel of *St. Peter*, was endowed by Lady Greville, Lord Brooke, and Mr. T. Oaken; the master's salary is £70.

*Warwick Hospital*, founded by Robert, Earl of Leicester, comprises the buildings that were used by the ancient guild of *St. George*, which, after being united in the reign of Richard II. with the guild of the Blessed Virgin and the Holy Trinity, became vested at the Dissolution in the corporation. By that body the buildings were conveyed to the earl, and he converted them into an hospital, which he endowed for a master and twelve aged brethren, especially such as had been wounded in the service of their country. The income is £2015 per annum. The premises, near the west end of High-street, form a quadrangle, on one side of which is the great hall, and on another the master's apartments, the two remaining sides being assigned to the brethren, who have separate dwellings, and a common kitchen. *St. James's* chapel, over the west gate of the town, annexed to and forming part of the hospital, is neatly fitted up, and is adorned with a painting of the Ascension, by Millar, a pupil of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Behind the quadrangle is a spacious and well-planted garden, bounded on one side by part of the ancient walls of the town. Those portions of the building which were embellished in the time of the guilds, were, during the Commonwealth, concealed with a covering of lath and plaster, to preserve them from mutilation by the emissaries of the parliament; in 1833, part of this covering, having fallen into decay, was blown down, and on the



discovery of the ornamented parts, the original exterior of the edifice was restored by the master and brethren. Warwick is one of the towns included in Sir Thomas White's charity, by which young tradesmen are assisted with a free loan of £100 for nine years, to enable them to commence business. There are not less than 40 almshouses in various parts of the town, chiefly for aged women; and large funds for charitable uses and for distribution among the poor, are vested in trustees. The union of Warwick comprises 34 parishes or places, and contains a population of 37,209.

About a mile from Warwick, on the road to Kenilworth, is GUY'S CLIFF, the solitary retreat, for some years prior to his death, of the celebrated Guy, Earl of Warwick, of whom so many legendary tales are recorded. The cave in which he is said to have lived in retirement and devotion, and in which he was buried, is hewn in the rock, near the bank of the Avon. Near it is a range of cells, having the appearance of a nunnery, with some cloisters hewn in the rock, and rudely arched, called Phillis' Cloisters, after the countess, who survived her husband only a few days, and was buried near him. Under a Roman arch, built by the late proprietor to sustain an ancient pointed one that was falling to decay, are preserved two stone basins, called Guy's Well, covered with moss, into which a fine spring of clear water is constantly flowing. On this cliff, Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, built a chapel dedicated to St. Margaret, in which he erected a colossal statue of Guy in armour, in the attitude of drawing his sword; the edifice, now dismantled, is in the later English style, with a very beautiful porch, the roof of which, like that of the chapel, is richly groined. The mansion built on the cliff by the late Mr. Greatheed, and now the seat of the Hon. Charles Bertie Percy, is a handsome modern structure, with a stately avenue of noble fir-trees in front; the Avon winds beautifully round the base of the cliff, and through the grounds, in which is a water-mill for grinding corn, erected prior to the Conquest. Nearly opposite to Guy's Cliff, on the other side of the road, is *Blacklow Hill*, a rocky eminence planted with forest-trees. In the hollow part of this rock, which appears to have been quarried, Piers Gavestone was beheaded; in commemoration of which event, a monument of four slender upright shafts, resting upon a pedestal with a suitable inscription, and supporting a flat stone surmounted by a cross, has been erected on the summit.

Numerous MONASTIC establishments existed in the town. *Warwick Priory* was instituted by Henry de Newbury, Earl of Warwick, and completed by his son Roger, in the reign of Henry I., for Canons regular of the order of the Holy Sepulchre: its revenue, at the Dissolution, was £49. 13. 6. The remains have been converted into a private mansion, but retain very considerable portions of the ancient architecture; and are situated at the entrance into the town from Birmingham. The hospital of *St. John the Baptist* was established in the time of Henry II., by William, Earl of Warwick, for the reception of strangers and pilgrims, and had an income of £19. 17. 3.: the building, which is a fine specimen of the architecture of the time, is now occupied as a private boarding-school, and is situated near the extremity of the town, on the road to Leamington. Within the precincts of the castle was the collegiate church of *All Saints*, of which John Rous

relates, that St. Dubricius made it an episcopal seat, about the latter end of the 6th century: the Secular priests, or canons, of the establishment were in 1125 united to the college of St. Mary. In the north-west part of the town was an *abbey*, which was destroyed in 1016 by Canute, who also reduced to ashes a *nunnery*, occupying the site of St. Nicholas' churchyard. In the north suburb was the chapel of *St. Michael*, to which was annexed an hospital founded about the close of the reign of Henry I., or the beginning of that of Stephen, by Roger, Earl of Warwick, for a master and leprous brethren, whose revenue was £10. 19. 10.: the remains are appropriated as an almshouse for aged women. Of the hospital of *St. Thomas*, stated by Rous to have been instituted by William, Earl of Warwick, not even the site is known. The convent of *Dominican* friars, situated in the western suburbs, was established in the reign of Henry III., by the Botelers, lords Studley, and the Montforts; the income was £4. 18. 6. Attached to the chapel of St. James, now forming part of the Leicester hospital, was a college for four *Secular priests*, founded in the reign of Richard II., which continued till the Dissolution; and there were also numerous churches in the town, that were suffered to fall into decay. Edward Plantagenet, son of George, Duke of Clarence, and the last male heir of that family, was born in Warwick Castle; he was beheaded in 1499. Warwick gives the title of Earl to the Grevilles.

WARWICKSHIRE, an inland county, bounded on the east by Leicestershire and Northamptonshire, on the south by Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire, on the west by Worcestershire, and on the north-west and north by Staffordshire. It extends from 51° 58' to 52° 42' (N. Lat.), and from 1° 10' to 1° 57' (W. Lon.); and comprises an area of 902 square miles, or 577,280 statute acres. There are 81,321 inhabited houses, 6905 uninhabited, and 668 in progress of erection; and the population amounts to 401,715, of whom 195,679 are males, and 206,036 females.

At the period of the invasion of Britain by Julius Cæsar, the county was included partly in the territory of the Cornavii, and partly in that of the Wigantes, or Wiccii; the former occupying the northern, and the latter the southern portion. It was first subjected to Roman sway by Ostorius Scapula, the second Roman governor of Britain, who entered it with his forces about the year 50, and constructed a line of intrenched camps along the Avon: the whole was afterwards included in the province called *Flavia Cæsariensis*. On the complete establishment of the Saxon heptarchy, it became part of the powerful kingdom of Mercia, whose sovereigns selected Warwick, Tamworth, and Kingsbury, as occasional places of residence.

Warwickshire was formerly partly in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, and partly in that of Worcester; but under the new ecclesiastical arrangements, made pursuant to the act 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, it is now entirely within the latter diocese, in the province of Canterbury. It contains the deaneries of Arden, Coventry, Marton, and Stonely or Stoneleigh, in the archdeaconry of Coventry; and those of Kington and Warwick, in the archdeaconry of Worcester. For purposes of civil government it is divided into four hundreds; *viz.*, Barlichway, having the divisions of Alcester, Henley, Snitterfield, and Stratford; Hemlingford,



having those of Atherstone, Birmingham, Solihull, and Tamworth; Kington, having those of Brailes, Burton-Dasset, Kington, and Warwick; and Knightlow, having those of Kenilworth, Kirby, Rugby, and Southam. In the county are the city of Coventry, the boroughs and market-towns of Warwick and Birmingham, and the market-towns of Alcester, Atherstone, Coleshill, Henley-in-Arden, Kenilworth, Kington, Leamington, Nuneaton, Rugby, Southam, Stratford-upon-Avon, and Sutton-Coldfield. Under the act 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, it was divided into two electoral portions, called the Northern and Southern divisions, each being empowered to send two members to parliament. Two citizens are returned for Coventry, and two burgesses for each of the boroughs of Birmingham and Warwick. The county is in the Midland circuit: the assizes and quarter-sessions are held at Warwick, where stand the common gaol and house of correction.

The general SURFACE is undulated, and though seldom presenting romantic scenery, has, for the most part, a rich and pleasing appearance, greatly heightened by numerous small tracts of woodland. The banks of the Avon, though in some places flat and uninteresting, are in many, particularly near Warwick, highly beautiful and picturesque. The soils are generally fertile, comprehending almost every kind, except such as contain chalk or flints. The crops are various; those commonly cultivated are wheat, barley, oats, peas, beans, turnips, potatoes, and tares or vetches. This is a noted grazing county; the permanent meadow and pasture amount by computation to 235,000 acres, and the quantity of land under artificial grasses to 60,000, making a total of 295,000 acres. On each bank of the Avon, during the whole of its course through the county, there is much rich meadow and grazing land; and numerous other parts abound with fine old pastures. The middle, western, and northern parts of the county are those most abounding with timber, of which a large portion is oak of remarkable growth, the district having been formerly occupied by the extensive forest of Arden: there are numerous thriving plantations of different kinds of forest-trees in various parts. The extent of uninclosed land is inconsiderable: the commons of Sutton-Coldfield and Sutton-Park are the most extensive.

The chief *Mineral Productions* are coal, limestone, free-stone, and a blue flagstone. The best coal in the county is found at Bedworth, between Coventry and Nuneaton, where the seam varies in thickness from three to four feet, and is worked to a considerable extent. Large quantities are also raised at Griff-hollow, Chilvers-Coton, Nuneaton common, Hunts-hall, and Oldbury, lying to the north of the first-mentioned place; and the same vein extends still further northward, by Merevale, to Polesworth and Wilnecote. Limestone is found to a great extent, and quarried at numerous places, where it is also burned into lime. Abundance of freestone exists in the neighbourhoods of Warwick, Leamington, Kenilworth, Coventry, and other places, chiefly where the soil is light and sandy. At Coton-End, near Warwick, a light-coloured sandstone is quarried, which is a bed of the upper new red-sandstone; the quarries here have recently attracted much notice from the discovery of fossil remains of an extinct genus of animals, which, from the structure of the teeth, Professor Owen has called *Labyrinthodon*, and has determined to belong to a gigan-

tic Batrachian reptile of the frog or toad family. Blue flagstone, of the lias formation, suitable for paving and flooring, is found in many places, and is quarried in the neighbourhoods of Bidford and Wilnecote. There is ironstone at Oldbury and Merevale, near the former of which that mineral was anciently worked. The western part of the county abounds with marl of different colours and qualities, much of which is strong and excellent; and a peculiar kind of blue clay, having some of the properties of soap, exists in great quantities in the eastern part.

The hardware manufactures of Birmingham and its vicinity are the principal in the county; the next in importance is the manufacture of silk, ribbons, &c., at Coventry and the surrounding villages. That city is also noted for its watches. There are considerable flax-mills at Berkeswell and Balsall, and in the vicinity of Tamworth, where much linen-yarn is spun. At Kenilworth, horn combs of all descriptions are manufactured: at Alcester are made fish-hooks and needles; and at Atherstone are several factories for hats and ribbons, which latter are also manufactured at Nuneaton.

The principal rivers are the *Avon* and the *Tame*, of which the former, called the Upper Avon, to distinguish it from the river that flows past Bristol, was made navigable for vessels of 40 tons' burthen up to Stratford, in 1637. The county has an extensive artificial navigation; Birmingham is a grand centre from which several important lines of communication radiate, enabling that town to send the produce of its manufactures, by a direct and easy water-carriage, to the four great ports of the kingdom. The *Birmingham Old canal* affords a medium for the conveyance of coal and iron to Birmingham and other places, from the numerous mines on its banks, and for sending the manufactured goods of that town to Liverpool, Manchester, &c. The *Birmingham and Worcester canal* was formed principally for the conveyance of coal, and for opening a more direct communication between Birmingham and the Severn. The *Dudley Extension canal* branches from this a little before it enters the county near Birmingham. The *Stratford-on-Avon canal* commences at King's-Norton, in Worcestershire, and proceeds through this county to its termination in the navigable channel of the Avon at Stratford. This canal has a short branch to the village of Tanworth, and a longer one to the Grafton lime-works; it also communicates by a short cut with the Warwick and Birmingham canal, near Lapworth-street. The *Birmingham and Fazeley canal*, commencing in the Coventry canal at Whittington brook, was formed chiefly for conveying the produce of the Birmingham manufactures towards London and Hull, and for supplying Birmingham with grain and other commodities. The *Coventry canal* is an important line in the communication between London, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, &c., and by means of it, great quantities of coal are conveyed from the pits in its vicinity, chiefly to the city of Coventry. It has a branch, about a mile in length, to the Griff collieries, and another, from which are several minor branches, to the collieries near Lees-wood, Pool, and Bedworth. The *Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal* begins in the Coventry canal at Marston Bridge, near Nuneaton, and, taking an irregular north-eastern course, soon quits the county near Ilmckley. The *Oxford canal* commences at Longford, about four miles from Coventry, and finally quits for Oxford-



shire a little to the south of Wormleighton; the *Grand Junction canal* commences in the last-mentioned line at Braunston, on the eastern border of Warwickshire, but in the county of Northampton. The *Warwick and Birmingham canal*, commencing in the Digbeth cut of the Fazeley canal at Digbeth, near Birmingham, proceeds south-eastward near Solihull to Warwick, whence the navigation is continued by the *Warwick and Napton canal*, which terminates in the Oxford canal near Napton-on-the-Hill.

The northern and central parts of the county enjoy excellent means of railway communication. The *London and Birmingham* line enters it at its eastern extremity, and, passing Rugby, Coventry, and Hampton, terminates at Birmingham: at Coventry a line branches out to *Kenilworth, Warwick, and Leamington*. At Birmingham and Hampton, respectively, commence two portions of the *Midland* railway, which unite near Coleshill, whence the line proceeds due north, quitting the county at Tamworth: another portion of the *Midland* railway begins at Rugby, and soon passes into Leicestershire. The *Trent Valley* line also commences at Rugby, and proceeds by Nuneaton and Atherstone to Tamworth, where it quits Warwickshire for the county of Stafford. Small portions of the *Birmingham and Liverpool* and the *Birmingham and Bristol* lines, are likewise within the county; and other important railways are in progress.

Warwickshire contained the Roman station of *Manduedsum*, situated on the Watling-street, at Mancetter; and that of *Alauna*, at Alcester; while another was probably fixed at Chesterton. It was traversed by the Watling-street, the Fosse-way, the Ikeneld-street, and the Ridge-way; and several vicinal ways diverged from the great roads. The Roman camps are not very numerous; the principal are situated along the course of the Fosse-way, and on the banks of the river Avon. In the vicinity of the camps and roads are found many tumuli and coins, and other vestiges of Roman occupation have been discovered in almost every part of the county. On Welcombe hills, to the west of Alveston, are extensive earthworks called the Dingles, supposed to be of Saxon origin. The number of *Religious Houses*, including hospitals and colleges, was about 57; and remains yet exist of the abbey of Merevale, comprising some interesting specimens of early Norman architecture; of the priories of Coventry, Kenilworth, and Maxstoke; and of the nunneries of Nuneaton, Pindley, and Polesworth. There are remains of Astley, Brandon, Kenilworth, Maxstoke, Tamworth, and Warwick castles: the last are particularly extensive, and form the chief part of the present magnificent residence of the Earl of Warwick. The most remarkable ancient mansions are Clopton House, Compton-Wyniates House, and Aston Hall, near Birmingham; and among the most distinguished modern seats of the nobility and gentry, are Ragley Hall, Combe Abbey, Packington Hall, and Stoneleigh Abbey. There are chalybeate springs at Birmingham, Ilmington, Newnham-Regis, and other places, but the waters of Leamington are by far the most celebrated, their reputation having converted this formerly obscure village into a place of fashionable resort.

WARWICK-BRIDGE, a township, in the parish of WETHERAL, union of CARLISLE, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 5 miles (E.) from Carlisle; containing 439 inhabitants. The river Eden is here crossed

by a fine stone bridge of four arches leading to the opposite village of Warwick. A strong party of royalists stationed to defend its passage, in June, 1648, was put to the rout by General Lambert. Some extensive cotton-mills, bleaching-grounds, and dye-works, established by Messrs. Peter Dixon and Sons, employ more than 500 persons. Holme-Eden House, so called from its contiguity to the river, the residence of Mr. Dixon, is an elegant mansion of recent erection. A district church, called St. Paul's, was built by Mr. Dixon, and consecrated in 1845; it is in the transition style from Norman to early English, with a handsome spire, and contains 450 sittings, one-third being free. The cost of the church and parsonage-house was £2500; and the endowment, £100 per annum, was also supplied by Mr. Dixon, who is patron of the living. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

WASDALE, or NETHER WASDALE, a chapelry, in the parish of ST. BEES, union of WHITEHAVEN, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 4 miles (E.) from Gosforth; containing 203 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises about 15,200 acres, of which 14,000 are common and waste, and the rest arable, pasture, and woodland, in nearly equal portions. Here is the beautiful lake West-water, three miles long, half a mile broad, and forty-five fathoms deep, or about fifteen fathoms below the level of the sea; which disproportion as to its extent and depth accounts, perhaps, for its never having been known to freeze. A fair for sheep is held on the first Monday in September. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £66; patron, the Incumbent of St. Bees.

WASDALE-HEAD, with ESKDALE, a chapelry, in the parish of ST. BEES, union of BOOTLE, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 11 miles (S. W. by S.) from Keswick; containing 375 inhabitants, of whom 35 are in Wasdale-Head. It is pleasantly situated at the head of West-water lake, in a narrow valley almost surrounded by lofty hills. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patron, the Incumbent of St. Bees. The chapel is very small.

WASHAWAY, a hamlet, in the parish of EGLOSHAYLE, union of BODMIN, hundred of TRIGG, E. division of CORNWALL, 3 miles (N. W.) from Bodmin. The petty-sessions for the division are held here, on the last Monday in every month.

WASHBOURN, GREAT, or KING'S WASHBOURN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WINCHCOMB, Upper division of the hundred of TEWKESBURY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 6 miles (E. by N.) from Tewkesbury; containing 100 inhabitants. It comprises 650 acres, the whole, with the exception of about 100 acres, the property of the Craven family. The living is variously styled a rectory and a perpetual curacy; net income, £59; patron, the Rev. Charles Covey, who is also incumbent. The church, which is very ancient, contains a handsome font, and has recently been repewed at the expense of the parish, and beautified at that of the rector: it is situated on an elevation commanding extensive views of the beautiful country by which it is surrounded.

WASHBOURN, LITTLE, a chapelry, in the parish of OVERBURY, union of WINCHCOMB, Middle division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 6½ miles (E. by N.)



from Tewkesbury; containing 37 inhabitants, and comprising 449 acres. The chapel is a neat structure.

WASHBROOK (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of SAMFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Ipswich; containing 506 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Copdock, and valued in the king's books at £8. 6. 8.: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £191. 10., and the vicarial for £217; the glebe comprises 26 acres. The church contains several ancient stalls, which have been recently renovated; and a window of stained glass has been placed over the communion-table, at the expense of Lord Walsingham. Felchurch, a chapel to Washbrook, has been for many years destroyed.

WASHFIELD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of TIVERTON, hundred of WEST BUDLEIGH, Collumpton and N. divisions of DEVON,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Tiverton; containing 503 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 7. 6., and in the gift of J. Francis Worth, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £400; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church contains an old oak screen, which has been painted white; and a curious monument with brasses to the family of Worth. Ancient swords and other military weapons have been found upon the site of what is supposed to have been a Roman encampment.

WASHFORD-PINE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of CREDITON, hundred of WITHERIDGE, South Molton and N. divisions of DEVON, 7 miles (N. by W.) from Crediton; containing 197 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Exeter to South Molton; and comprises 1140*a.* 3*r.* 7*p.*, of which about 112 acres are moor now drained and inclosed, 75 coppice and plantations, 15 orchard, and the remainder arable, with a little pasture. The soil in general is a dark earth having a subsoil of clay. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 0.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of the Rev. C. Tucker: the tithes have been commuted for £90; the glebe contains 90 acres. There was formerly a chapel at Whenham, in the parish.

WASHINGBOROUGH (*St. John the Evangelist*), a parish, in the Second division of the wapentake of LANGOE, parts of KESTIVEN, union and county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (N. E.) from Lincoln; containing, with the chapelry of Heighington, 1099 inhabitants, of whom 573 are in Washingborough township. The parish is bounded on the north by the navigable river Witham, and comprises by admeasurement 4860 acres, in two distinct portions, one of which is high and the other fen land. The former, comprising 2734 acres, is considerably undulated, and the soil runs through several varieties, from light loam to heavy clay; about 550 acres are pasture, 42 acres wood, and the rest good corn land. The fenny tract consists of a peaty earth, formed chiefly by the decomposition of vegetable matter, and nearly all of it suited to the growth of grain and hardy vegetables. Washingborough is a considerable village, on the banks of the river. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 13. 4., and in the gift of Sir W. A. Ingilby, Bart.; it has an excellent parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 536 acres, valued at £785 per annum, in addition to which there are corn-rents amounting to £850. The church is a large handsome structure,

with a lofty tower. At Heighington are a chapel and a Wesleyan meeting-house. A school for young children has an endowment of £15. 10. per annum; and there is a free grammar school at Heighington, founded in 1619 by Thomas Garrett, who endowed it with lands and houses of the present annual value of £134. In 1701, Sir Edward Clarke left land now producing £70 per annum, for apprenticing children.

WASHINGTON, a parish, in the union of PETERBOROUGH, hundred of NORMAN-CROSS, county of HUNTINGDON,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (W.) from Stilton; containing 133 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united to that of Lutton: there being no church, the inhabitants attend at Lutton.

WASHINGTON, a parish, in the union of CHESTER-LE-STREET, E. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM; containing, with the chapelry of Usworth, the township of Barmston, and part of North Bidick, 2396 inhabitants, of whom 941 are in Washington township,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E.) from Gateshead. The township comprises 1802 acres. The surface of the parish generally is elevated about 100 feet above the river Wear, which flows on the south and south-east. The soil is various, but in a good state of cultivation, producing excellent crops; and the scenery embraces extensive views, including the cathedral of Durham, the vale of Wear, and Gateshead Fell. There are several quarries of fine building-stone, and one of firestone of great value; and three coal-mines are in operation, affording employment to 700 or 800 hands. A small manufactory of magnesia and other chemicals belongs to Hugh Lee Pattinson, Esq., of Gateshead. The river is navigable for small vessels as high as the staiths on the southern border of the parish, about a mile from the village; and the Pontop and Shields, and the York and Newcastle, railways pass through the parish. The Hall, a large gavel-ended mansion with windows divided by stone mullions and transoms, stands a little south of the church. The village is scattered, and on irregular, broken ground. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham: the tithes have been commuted for £528, and the glebe comprises 130 acres of good land, with a parsonage-house. The church is a neat structure, erected in 1832. At Unsworth is a separate incumbency. There are several sulphureous springs. The family of Washington, the American general, is said to have come from this place.

WASHINGTON, a parish, in the union of THAKEHAM, hundred of STEYNING, rape of BRAMBER, W. division of SUSSEX, 10 miles (N. W.) from Shoreham; containing 880 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from London to Worthing. It is remarkable for its fine sweep of lofty down land, and comprises 3164 acres, of which 1470 are arable, 1106 pasture, 265 wood, and 323 waste and roads. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 10., and in the gift of Magdalen College, Oxford: the great tithes have been commuted for £398. 5., and the vicarial for £201. 14.; the glebe contains  $13\frac{1}{4}$  acres. The church is in the early English style.

WASING (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of NEWBURY, hundred of FAIRCROSS, county of BERKS, 8 miles (E. S. E.) from Newbury; containing 87 inhabitants. It comprises 685 acres, of which 206 are arable,



205 pasture, 221 woodland, and 53 waste. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 13. 4.; income, £100; patron, W. Mount, Esq.

WASPERTON (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of WARWICK, Warwick division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Warwick; containing 283 inhabitants. The parish is partly bounded on the west and north by the river Avon, and is intersected by the road from Warwick to Shipston; it comprises 1619 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5; patron and appropriator, the Rector of Hampton-Lucy. The great tithes have been commuted for £290, and the vicarial for £108; the glebe comprises 50 acres.

WASS, a township, in the parish of KILBURN, union of HELMSLEY, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W.) from Helmsley; containing 137 inhabitants. The township comprises about 800 acres. The village is pleasantly situated near the source of a rivulet, in a secluded spot sheltered by moorland hills richly wooded, and within half a mile of the picturesque ruins of Byland Abbey.

WASSAND, a hamlet, in the township of SEATON, parish of SIGGLESTHORNE, union of SKIRLAUGH, N. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 2 miles (W.) from Hornsea. It is called in Domesday book *Wadsande*, and after passing through the abbeys of Meaux and of St. Mary at York, and several families, came, in the time of Henry VIII., to the Constables, by whom it is still possessed. Wassand Hall, occupying the site of the old mansion, is an elegant edifice in the Italian style, with grounds very agreeably disposed, which in some parts command beautiful views. The Wassand family resided at the place for about two centuries. The lordship consists of nearly 400 acres of land, chiefly laid out in pasture; the soil in general is a mixture of sand, gravel, and light clay.

WASTE-LANDS, an extra-parochial liberty, locally in the parish of SWINESHEAD, union of BOSTON, wapentake of KIRTON, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by S.) from Boston.

WATCHETT, a sea-port and market-town, in the parish of ST. DECUMAN, union of WILLITON, hundred of WILLITON and FREEMANNERS, W. division of SOMERSET, 5 miles (E.) from Dunster, and 154 (W. by S.) from London; containing 916 inhabitants. This place, which was anciently called *Weced-poort*, and suffered severely from the Danes in the year 886, is situated in a pleasant valley, on a creek of the Bristol Channel, and consists chiefly of four paved streets. It once had an extensive trade, and was noted for its herring-fishery: some vessels are now employed in the coasting-trade, and in the importation of coal from Newport and Swansea; and two packets ply between the place and Bristol every fortnight. A pier, originally erected by the Wyndham family, was repaired by Sir William Wyndham previously to 1740. The cliffs in the vicinity abound with alabaster and limestone. There is a small manufacture of woollen-cloth and of paper. The market is on Saturday; and a fair takes place on Nov. 17th. In the town are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

WATCHFIELD, a township, and formerly a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of SHRIVENHAM, union of FARRINGDON, county of BERKS,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by

S.) from Farringdon; containing 375 inhabitants, and comprising 1476*a.* 3*r.* 38*p.* The chapel was taken down about the year 1770.

WATCHHOUSE, a tything, in the parish of PORTBURY, union of BEDMINSTER, hundred of PORTBURY, E. division of SOMERSET; containing 49 inhabitants.

WATER, EAST, a tything, in the parish of ST. CUTHBERT, without the limits of the city of Wells, union of WELLS, hundred of WELLS-FORUM, E. division of SOMERSET; containing 49 inhabitants.

WATERBEACH (*St. John*), a parish, in the union of CHESTERTON, hundred of NORTHSTOW, county of CAMBRIDGE; containing 1270 inhabitants, and comprising 3374 acres. The road from Cambridge to Ely passes within about half a mile on the west, and the river Cam at nearly the same distance on the east. Here is also a station of the Cambridge and Ely railway,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant from the Cambridge station, and  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles from that of Ely. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 15. 7½., and in the gift of the Bishop of Ely: the great tithes have been commuted for £9. 6., and the vicarial for £73; the glebes comprise allotments of 332 and 288 acres, respectively. The church is in the early English style, and is supposed to have been built about the beginning of the 13th century. A charity school, now conducted on the national plan, was instituted in 1687, and endowed with lands, by Grace Clarke and Dorothy Staines; the master's salary is upwards of £40. An almshouse for six widows was founded in 1628, by a bequest from John Yaxley, of Cambridge, and endowed with £12 per annum; to which a rent-charge of £15 was added by Mrs. Jane Brigham, in 1705. About the year 1160, a cell to the monastery of Ely was established in a small island called Elmeneye, and was shortly after removed to Denney, both in this parish; in the following century, it was occupied by the Knights Templars, who then possessed the manor of Waterbeach. In 1293, an abbey for minoresses of the order of St. Clare was founded at Waterbeach by Dionysia de Mountchensi, which, in 1338 (the order of the Templars being then abolished), was transferred to Denney; at the Dissolution there were twenty-five nuns, and the annual value of the lands was estimated at £172. The abbey house and the demesne have been many years rented as a farm, and the refectory converted into a barn.

WATERCOMBE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of WEYMOUTH, hundred of WINFRITH, Dorchester division of DORSET; containing 27 inhabitants, and comprising 343 acres.

WATERDEN (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of DOCKING, hundred of BROTHERCROSS, W. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (S. E.) from Burnham-Market; containing 29 inhabitants. It comprises 793*a.* 1*r.* 30*p.*, of which 640 acres are arable, 120 pasture and meadow, and 10 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of Warham St. Mary, and valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.: the tithes have been commuted for £190, and the glebe comprises  $18\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The church is chiefly in the early style; there was formerly a south aisle, but it has been removed, and the tower is in ruins.

WATER-EATON, a township, in the parish of BLETCHLEY, poor-law union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a



mile (S.) from Fenny-Stratford; containing 267 inhabitants. It has an ancient manor-house, with a chapel, in which divine service is performed every Sunday.

WATER-EATON, a hamlet, in the parish of KIDLINGTON, poor-law union of WOODSTOCK, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N.) from Oxford; containing 104 inhabitants.

WATER-EATON, a tything, in the parish of EISEY, poor-law union of CRICKLADE and WOOTTON-BASSETT, hundred of HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE, Cricklade and N. divisions of WILTS,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. S. E.) from Cricklade; containing 51 inhabitants.

WATEREND, a tything, in the parish and poor-law union of BASING, hundred of BASINGSTOKE, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 32 inhabitants.

WATERFALL (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the N. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 7 miles (E. S. E.) from Leek, on the road to Ashbourn; containing, with the chapelry of Calton, 517 inhabitants, of whom 446 are in Waterfall township. The river Hamps, which encompasses about two-thirds of the parish, enters the ground at Waterhouses, and pursues a subterraneous course of about three miles to Ilam, where it emerges and joins the river Manifold. The parish comprises about 1200 acres, mostly a limestone soil, with a portion of clay, and diversified with hill and dale. Gritstone, and lead-ore, are found; and at the hamlet of Winkhill are two paper-mills, a flax-mill, and an iron forge and foundry. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £65; patron, A. Henniker, Esq.; impropiator, John Townsend, Esq. The church, with the exception of the chancel, was rebuilt about a century ago. At Winkhill is a place of worship for Wesleyans, and at Waterhouses one for Primitive Methodists. A school is aided by an endowment of £6. 12. per annum, with a house for the mistress.

WATERGALL, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of SOUTHAM, Southam division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (S.) from Southam; containing 14 inhabitants, and comprising 507 acres. This place gives name to a river which unites with the Avon.

WATERHEAD, a township, in the parish of LANERCOST-ABBEY, union of BRAMPTON, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E.) from Brampton; containing 366 inhabitants. The township is bounded on the east by the river Irthing, which here separates the county from Northumberland; the surface is undulated, the soil various, and the scenery and views are beautiful. Burdoswald, the *Amboglana* of the Romans, and forming the next station, westward, from *Caer Voran*, stands on a large plain, at the head of a steep descent towards the Irthing. Camden discovered here six altars, dedicated to Jupiter Optimus Maximus, and an inscription, "The Sixth Legion, victorious, pious, and happy, made this;" and other altars have been found, as have also several sepulchral and other memorials.

WATERHEAD, an ecclesiastical parish, in the parish of PRESTWICH *cum* OLDHAM, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 2 miles (E. by N.) from Oldham; containing upwards of 4000 inhabitants. It is about a mile in length and two miles in breadth, of cold aspect, and rather sterile and rugged surface.

Whatever part of the land has escaped conversion into stone-quarries and coal-mines, is occupied in grazing cattle. The village has grown into its present magnitude within the last twenty years: the population is employed in the mines and the cotton manufacture. The road from Manchester to Huddersfield passes through. The district of Waterhead was formed out of St. James's district, Oldham, in Nov. 1844, under the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37; and became a parish on the consecration of the church in July 1847. The edifice is dedicated to the Holy and Undivided Trinity, and is a beautiful structure in the style of the 13th century, containing accommodation for 800 persons. Of the cost, exceeding £3000, the sum of £1380 was contributed by Church-Building societies, and the remainder collected from the inhabitants of Waterhead and Oldham, and, through the exertions of the Rev. P. H. Reynolds, the first incumbent of the parish, from persons in other parts of England. It is proposed to erect a tower and spire, when funds are obtained for the purpose. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop of Manchester, alternately; net income, £150. The late A. R. Sidebottom, Esq., presented the sites for the church and schools. There is a place of worship for Independents.

WATERINGBURY (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of WEST MALLING, hundred of TWYFORD, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Maidstone; containing 1273 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road between Tonbridge and Maidstone, and bounded on the south by the river Medway. It comprises 1420a. 27p., and is agreeably enlivened by several gentlemen's seats in the neighbourhood of the village. Fruit is extensively raised for the London market, and there are 266 acres of woodland. Here is a station of the Maidstone branch of the South-Eastern railway. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5, and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester: the great tithes have been commuted for £96. 16., and the vicarial for £820; there is a glebe-house, with 2 acres of garden-ground. The church, an ancient edifice in the early English style, with a spire, formerly exhibited a profusion of stained glass, with portraits of Edward III. and his consort Philippa; a handsome vestry-room was added in 1838, at the expense of the late M. P. Lucas, Esq.

WATERLOO, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of SEFTON, union and hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Liverpool; containing about 750 inhabitants. This village is beautifully situated on the coast, near the mouth of the river Mersey. It is a favourite sea-bathing place, remarkable for the firmness of its sands, the clearness of the water, and salubrity of the air; and is much frequented by families from Liverpool. The village consists of several ranges of commodious houses, a fine marine crescent, and some excellent hotels; commanding prospects of the entrance to the Mersey, and the port of Liverpool, with parts of Cheshire, and the northern coast of Wales. The ecclesiastical district was formed out of the townships of Great Crosby and Litherland. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Adam Hodgson, John Eden, and Robert Bickersteth, Esqrs., and others; net income, £150. The church, dedicated to Christ,



was built in 1841, on land given by William Potter, Esq., at a cost of £4000; it stands near the beach, and is in the early English style, with a tower. There is a small place of worship for Wesleyans; and adjacent to the church are excellent schools.

**WATERLOO-VILLE**, an extra-parochial district, in the union of CATHERINGTON, hundred of FINCH-DEAN, Petersfield and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 175 inhabitants. It is on the road from Horndean to Portsmouth. A church, a neat edifice dedicated to St. George, was erected in 1841, at the cost of £1400, containing 530 sittings, of which 370 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, with an endowment of 8 acres of land and the pew-rents; the patronage belongs alternately to the Bishop of Winchester and Winchester College.

**WATER-MILLOCK**, a chapelry, in the parish of GREYSTOCK, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 7 miles (S. W.) from Penrith; containing 524 inhabitants. This place is sometimes called Newchurch, from the present chapel, which was built in 1558, on a more convenient site than the former. It is situated on the north side of Ullswater lake, in a district abounding with diversified scenery, the natural beauties of which have been heightened and improved by the erection of several handsome private residences, with pleasure-grounds tastefully laid out. In a deep glen in Gow-Barrow Park, rushing impetuously through the thick foliage of full-grown trees, is Airey Force, a beautiful cataract, which, dashing from rock to rock, emits a considerable spray. The discharge of a gun produces, from the reverberation of the hills, an effect somewhat like thunder, and one or two French horns that of an harmonious concert of musical instruments. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patron, the Rector of Greystock. A school for boys is endowed with £525 in the three and a half per cent. consols.

**WATER-OVERTON**, a chapelry, in the parish and union of ASTON, Birmingham division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W.) from Coleshill; containing 252 inhabitants. The village derives its name from its situation near a river, and upon an ascent. As a member of Aston, it anciently belonged to the barons of Dudley; and in 1346 the inhabitants were sufficiently numerous to raise a chapel, for which a licence was granted by Bishop Northburgh, it being provided that the full dues should be still paid to the vicar of Aston. The Birmingham and Derby railway has a station here,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  miles from the Birmingham station. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £115; patrons and impropiators, Trustees. The chapel is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul.

**WATERPERRY** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of THAME, hundred of BULLINGDON, county of OXFORD, 2 miles (S. W.) from Wheatley; containing, with the hamlet of Thomley, 270 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 1.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £60; patron and impropiator, Joseph Henley, Esq. The church consists of a nave, south aisle, and chancel, with a wooden tower of singular construction; and contains some fine brasses to the Curzon family, whose ancient mansion near it is now the property of Mr. Henley. In the south aisle is an

altar-tomb, with the effigy of a crusader, supposed to be one of the family of Ledwell; and in the chancel is a splendid monument, by Chantrey, to Mrs. Greaves.

**WATERSFIELD**, a tything, in the parish of COLD WALTHAM, union of THAKEHAM, hundred of BURY, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of the county of SUSSEX; containing 225 inhabitants.

**WATERSIDE**, a hamlet, in the parish of CHESHAM, union of AMERSHAM, hundred of BURNHAM, county of BUCKINGHAM; containing 753 inhabitants.

**WATERSTOCK** (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union and hundred of THAME, county of OXFORD,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.) from Wheatley; containing 127 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 16.  $0\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £58; patron, William Henry Ashurst, Esq. The chancel of the church is modern; it contains a monument to Sir George Crook, a judge of the court of king's bench in the reign of Charles I.

**WATFORD** (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of ST. ALBAN'S, county of HERTFORD; containing, with the hamlets of Cashio, Leavesden, and Oxhey, 5989 inhabitants, of whom 3697 are in the town, 20 miles (W. S. W.) from Hertford, and 15 (N. W.) from London. This place derives its name from the Watling-street, which passes in the vicinity, and from a ford here over the river Colne, to which latter its origin also is attributed. It consists of one street about a mile in length, irregularly built, and is supplied with water by a forcing pump, erected by subscription. The manufacture of straw-plat, and three mills for throwing silk, employ a considerable number of persons; there are eight malt-kilns, and two extensive breweries. By means of the Grand Junction canal, which runs a mile to the westward, a communication is maintained with the metropolis and other parts. The London and Birmingham railway, also, intersects the southern part of the parish, and at a short distance from the town has a station; here the line crosses the valley of the Colne, on a viaduct 312 feet in length and 30 in breadth. The market, granted by Henry I., is held on Tuesday: the market-house is an indifferent building, supported on wooden pillars, with granaries over it. Fairs are held on the Tuesday after Whit-Tuesday, and on August 29th and 30th, for cattle and pedlery; and a statute for hiring servants in September. The powers of the county debt-court of Watford, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Watford, and part of the districts of Hendon and Hemel-Hempstead. A meeting of the magistrates takes place every Tuesday.

The **LIVING** is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £21. 12. 1.; net income, £730; patron and impropiator, the Earl of Essex. The church, situated in the centre of the street, on the south side of the town, has two chapels annexed, with a tower; a monument has been erected in the private chapel belonging to the Capel family, in memory of the late Earl of Essex, who died in 1839. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Connexion of the Countess of Huntingdon, and Wesleyans. The free school was founded in 1708, by Elizabeth Fuller, who endowed it with a rent-charge of £52, which has been augmented by bequests, the whole producing a revenue of £178: the school-house is a handsome structure, at the south-west corner of the churchyard. A parochial free school was founded in



1641, and endowed with a rent-charge of £10, by Francis Coombe; who also left an estate, the rent of which, with the produce of bequests from others, amounting altogether to about £100 per annum, is distributed among the poor. Some almshouses for eight widows were founded by Francis, Earl of Bedford, and his countess, in 1580, and were endowed by Charles Morrison in 1583, Lady Mary Morrison in 1629, and Mary Newman in 1789, with property now yielding an income of £72. In 1824 some almshouses were erected in Lote's-lane, in lieu of a building given by Lady Dorothy Morrison, in 1614, as a free residence for a lecturer and four widows; the present income is £55. 10., and the lecturer receives about £100 a year, arising from a corn-mill given by Lady Elizabeth Russell, in 1610. The annual rent of the church lands is £151; and there are £70 per annum for apprenticing children. The poor-law union of Watford comprises 6 parishes or places, containing a population of 18,009.

WATFORD (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of DAVENTRY, hundred of GUILSBOROUGH, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Daventry; containing 415 inhabitants. It comprises 3361a. 2r. 20p., of which two-thirds are pasture, and the remainder arable; the soil is a strong loam, and the surface in general hilly. The Union canal passes through the parish; on the west is the ancient Watling-street; and the Crick station on the London and Birmingham railway is within a quarter of a mile from the village. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 7. 8½., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £296, with a glebe-house, built in 1841; impropriator, Lord Henley. The tithes were commuted for land in 1771. The church is a very handsome edifice, with a tower; it was repewed in 1836: there are monuments to the Clarke and Henley families. Sarah Clarke in 1702 gave £400, now producing £35 a year in aid of a national school. In the parish are some springs strongly impregnated with iron.

WATH (*ST. MARY*), a parish, partly in the wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE, and partly in that of HALLIKELD, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of Melmerby, Middleton-Quernhow, and Norton-Conyers, 709 inhabitants, of whom 208 are in Wath township,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. by E.) from Ripon. The parish comprises 3563a. 3r. 3p., of which 134 acres are woodland, and the rest pasture and meadow, and arable, in nearly equal portions. About 737 acres are in the township of Wath: the village is distant from the river Ure a mile and a half. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 17. 1., and in the gift of the Marquess of Ailesbury: the tithes have been commuted for £918. 10., and the glebe comprises 74a. 3r. 15p. The Rev. Peter Samwaise, in 1690, founded a free school, and endowed it with lands and houses now producing about £75 a year.

WATH, a township, in the parish of HOVINGHAM, union of MALTON, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK, 8 miles (W. by N.) from Malton; containing 28 inhabitants. It comprises about 300 acres of land: the village lies south of the river Rye, at a short distance south-east of Hovingham.

WATH-UPON-DEARNE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of ROTHERHAM, N. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK;

containing, with the township of Brampton-Bierlow, and the chapelries of Nether Hoyland, Swinton, and Wentworth, 8911 inhabitants, of whom 1453 are in Wath township,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N.) from Rotherham. This parish is bounded by the rivers Dearne and Don. It is six miles in length, and four in average breadth, and comprises 10,536a. 1r. 31p., of which 1522a. 2r. 36p. are in the township; of the latter, 832 acres are arable, 578 grass-land, 47 wood, 41 in homesteads and orchards, and 23 canal. The parish is principally the property of Earl Fitzwilliam, who is lord of the several manors, and whose princely seat is within its limits, at Wentworth. The soil is generally fertile, and in a high state of cultivation; the substratum is rich in mineral wealth, and considerable numbers of the population are employed in the iron-works, coal-mines, stone-quarries, and various manufacturing establishments, with which the district abounds, and for which it has long been celebrated. The village is pleasantly situated on an acclivity near the Dearne and Dove canal, and consists of numerous well-built houses and handsome shops. An act was passed in 1846, for paving, lighting, and otherwise improving the place. For some years a periodical work, called the Village Magazine, was published monthly, under the auspices of some literary gentlemen of the vicinity. The Midland railway has a station here. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Adwick-upon-Deane annexed, valued in the king's books at £15. 10. 2½.; net income, £315; patrons and chief impropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The tithes of Wath have been commuted for £1966 payable to the Dean and Canons, £100 to another impropriator, and £249 to the vicar, who has a glebe of 30 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with an embattled tower surmounted by a spire. At Swinton, Wentworth, Hoyland, and in the hamlets of Elsecar and Thorpe-Hesley, are separate incumbencies. The Roman Ikeneld-street passed through the parish.

WATLESBOROUGH, a township, in the parishes of ALBERBURY and CARDESTON, union of ATCHAM, hundred of FORD, S. division of SALOP, 6 miles (W.) from Shrewsbury; containing 301 inhabitants.

WATLINGTON (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of DOWNHAM, hundred of CLACKCLOSE, W. division of NORFOLK,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.) from Downham; containing 502 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by the Great Ouse, over which is a bridge of wood; and comprises 1709a. 32p., of which 823 acres are arable, 746 pasture, 38 wood, and 73 road and river. The Lynn and Ely railway has a station here, about midway between the stations of Lynn and Downham. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 16. 8., and in the gift of C. B. Plestow, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £488. 11., and the glebe contains 24 acres. The church is in the early and decorated English styles, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a small spire: on the south side of the chancel are a piscina and three sedilia; and the font is elaborately embellished with sculpture. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WATLINGTON (*ST. LEONARD*), a market-town and parish, in the union of HENLEY, hundred of PIRTON, county of OXFORD, 15 miles (E. S. E.) from Oxford, and 43 (W. by N.) from London; containing 1855 inhabit-



ants. The name is supposed to have been derived from the Saxon *Watelar*, "hurdles" or "wattles," alluding to the way in which the Britons are described to have built their towns, "as groves fenced in with hewn trees." It is traditionally said that a military chest of money was left at the house of Robert Parslow, in the town, and never afterwards claimed, in consequence of which he bequeathed a liberal donation to the poor of the parish. The town is situated between the two high roads leading from London to Oxford, about half a mile from the line of the Ikeneld-street; it is irregularly built, and consists of narrow streets, the houses, with a few exceptions, being of mean appearance. Water is supplied from an adjacent brook that rises in one of the Chiltern hills. On the hill immediately above the town is an obelisk, from the summit of which is obtained a view over nine counties. The market, granted in the reign of Richard I., is on Saturday: a substantial market-house was built in 1666, by Thomas Stonor, Esq., and over it is a room where public business is transacted. A fair is held on April 5th, and on the Saturday before and after Old Michaelmas is a statute-fair; two courts leet take place annually, and petty-sessions for the hundred occur once a fortnight.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12, and has a net income of £175: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1808; the patronage and impropriation belong to Miss Tilson. The church stands on the north-western side of the town; in the chancel is the burial-place of the Horne family, with some interesting monuments. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The free grammar school, once a noted classical institution, but now confined to English instruction, was founded in 1664, and endowed with a rent-charge of £10, by Thomas Stonor, Esq.; the master now receives a salary of £20 per annum. Twenty men are provided with coats from Parslow's bequest, and there are several gifts for the repair of the church, and for distribution among the poor. On Bretwell Hill are remains of trenches, indicating the site of an encampment. Of Watlington Castle, which stood south-east of the church, no part is now standing; some traces only of the moat are visible.

WATNALL-CANTELUPÉ and WATNALL-CHAWORTH, hamlets, in the parish of GREASLEY, union of BASFORD, S. division of the wapentake of BROXTOW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM; containing, respectively, 192 and 200 inhabitants. The great tithes of the former hamlet have been commuted for £20. 12., and of the latter for £181.

WATTISFIELD (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of STOW, hundred of BLACKBOURN, W. division of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Botesdale; containing 601 inhabitants. It is on the road from Bury to Norwich. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 11. 8., and in the patronage of Mrs. Morgan; net income, £336. The church is in the decorated style, with a square tower. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. A rental of £71. 17., derived from town lands, is appropriated to general parochial purposes. The Rev. Thomas Harmer, author of *Observations on Divers Passages of Scripture*, and other works, resided in the parish, as minister of the Independent meeting-house, for more than 50 years.

WATTISHAM (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of COSFORD, W. division of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (N. E.) from Bildeston; containing 240 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1298 acres, of which about 15 are roads and waste. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patrons and impropriators, the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge. In the church is a tablet recording a singular calamity that happened to a poor family, six persons losing their feet through mortification. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

WATTLEFIELD, a division, in the parish of WYMONDHAM, incorporation and hundred of FOREHOE, E. division of NORFOLK,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. by W.) from the town of Wymondham; containing 500 inhabitants.

WATTON (*St. MARY AND St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the hundred of BROADWATER, union and county of HERTFORD,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Hertford; containing 920 inhabitants. It is situated on the old north road, and comprises 3499 acres, of which 378 are wood, and the remainder arable and pasture; the surface is hilly, and the scenery picturesque and beautiful. The river Beane runs through the parish. A pleasure-fair is held at Michaelmas. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 8.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of Abel Smith, Esq.; the tithes have been commuted for £700; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 68 acres. The church has a square embattled tower, and a chapel is attached to the north side of the chancel. Sir William and Maurice Thompson, in 1662, founded a school, and endowed it with property now producing a rental of about £25 per annum: in 1818 a schoolroom was erected at the expense of Samuel and Abel Smith, Esqrs. A battle between the British and the Danes is said to have been fought near Broom Hall; and on the supposed line of a Roman vicinal way is a large stone, apparently of great antiquity.

WATTON (*St. MARY*), a market-town and parish, in the union and hundred of WAYLAND, W. division of NORFOLK, 21 miles (W. by S.) from Norwich, and 94 (N. N. E.) from London; containing 1188 inhabitants. This place is of considerable antiquity, and prior to 1204 appears to have had the grant of a market, which during that year was suspended by writ of inquiry, but was soon after restored to Oliver de Vaux, lord of the manor. In 1673 an accidental fire destroyed a great portion of the town, with property to the amount of £10,000. Watton is situated nearly in the centre of the hundred, on the verge of that part of Norfolk called Filand, or the "open country," and consists principally of one spacious street at the junction of several cross roads; it is lighted with oil, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from springs. There is a brewery, also a malting establishment; but the chief trade of the town arises from its situation on a great public thoroughfare. The market, which is on Wednesday, and chiefly for corn, was formerly celebrated as a mart for butter, of which large quantities were sent weekly to London. The ancient fairs are on the 10th of July, 11th of October, and 8th of November, for cattle; and those of more modern origin, on the second Wednesday in July, and the first Wednesday after Old Michaelmas-day for sheep. A neat obelisk was erected in 1820, on the site of the ancient market-cross, which was then taken down; and a curious sculptured device, containing



a rebus on the name of the town, with which the cross was ornamented, was placed in the front of a small square building erected soon after the fire, containing a clock and one bell, which is rung on Sundays before divine service. A manorial court is held annually, and a court of petty-sessions for the hundred on the first Wednesday in the month. The parish comprises 1807*a*. 3*r*. 34*p*., of which 1169 acres are arable, 503 meadow and pasture, and 85 woodland.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 0. 4., and in the gift of the Hicks family: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £290, and the vicarial for £188. 4.; the glebe comprises 12 acres, with a good house. The church appears to have been originally erected in the reign of Henry I. The present structure is chiefly in the early and decorated English styles, with a circular tower, octagonal in the upper stage, and surmounted by a spire; it was enlarged by widening the aisles in 1840, and an ancient stone crucifix was removed from the north porch, and placed at the east end of the nave. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans. On the inclosure of the common, 48 acres of land were allotted to the poor for fuel. In Wayland Wood, situated near the town, and which gives name to the hundred, the sheriff's court was anciently held.

WATTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of DRIFFIELD, Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, 5½ miles (S.) from Great Driffeld; containing 329 inhabitants. A nunnery of the Sempringham order, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded here in 1150, upon the site of a more ancient priory, which existed in the year 686: at the Dissolution, its revenue was valued at £453. 7. 8., and its buildings, which are still considerable, were granted to the Earl of Warwick. The parish lies west of the river Hull, and comprises 4277 acres of fertile land, of which 3190 are arable, 1069 pasture, and 18 woodland, all tithe-free. A considerable portion of the parish, known as Watton Carr, was formerly a morass, with a decoy in the centre; it was reclaimed by drainage, and is now sound and useful land. A great part of the soil belongs to Richard Bethell, Esq., whose family were long seated at Walton Abbey, a brick mansion in the Tudor style, with octagonal turrets, stone dressings and buttresses, and fine gardens attached; it is now, by permission of Mr. Bethell, the residence of the incumbent. The village is situated on the banks of a rivulet, and on the road between Driffeld and Beverley. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £60; patron, Mr. Bethell. The church is a neat edifice, with a tower at the west end, and contains some mural tablets to the Bethell and Dickinson families.

WAULDBY, a township, in the parish of ELLOUGH-TON with BROUGH, union of SCULCOATES, Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, 4¼ miles (E. by S.) from South Cave; containing 48 inhabitants. It is situated south of the road from South Cave to Kirk-Ella. There are some remains of an ancient chapel, in which is a mural tablet in memory of John Parkinson, "lord of Wauldby," who died in 1676.

WAVENDON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3½ miles (N. W.) from Woburn; con-

taining 846 inhabitants. The parish is on the road from Woburn to Newport-Pagnell and Northampton, and comprises 2600 acres by admeasurement. There are pits for obtaining fullers'-earth. The manufacture of bone-lace is carried on by the women and children, and a few are engaged in making straw-plat. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 6. 10½., and in the gift of the Hoare family: the tithes have been commuted for £702; the glebe contains 82 acres. Here are places of worship for Wesleyans and the Society of Friends. George Wells in 1714 bequeathed £800, and his niece Beatrice Miller added £200, for founding and endowing a free school: these sums were invested in land now producing a clear rental of £84. 18. The Duke of Bedford annually supplies coal for the poor to the amount of £150, in lieu of some waste land awarded under an inclosure act in 1791; and the parish is in possession of town lands, the rents of which, amounting to about £20, together with some minor charities, are distributed among the poor. Almshouses for four widows were lately built by Sir H. Hugh Hoare.

WAVERLEY, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union and hundred of FARNHAM, W. division of SURREY, 2 miles (S. E. by E.) from Farnham; containing 69 inhabitants, and comprising 524 acres of land.—See FARNHAM.

WAVERTON (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER; containing, with the townships of Hatton and Huxley, 776 inhabitants, of whom 341 are in Waverton township, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Chester. This parish comprises 3946 acres, whereof 1100 are in Waverton township. The road from Chester to Whitchurch and Shrewsbury, the Chester and Crewe railway, and the Chester and Nantwich canal, all pass through. There is a large quarry of excellent red stone, with which Chester cathedral was repaired a few years since. The village presents a remarkably neat and interesting appearance, great attention having been paid to, and taste displayed in, the restoration of the houses and cottages belonging to the Marquess of Westminster. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Bishop of Chester. The rectory is valued in the king's books at £23. 6. 8., and is annexed to the bishopric: the tithes have been commuted for £435, and the glebe comprises 21 acres. The church has a very fine tower: the edifice was restored in 1841, when stained-glass windows were inserted, the pews re-arranged, and a clock added. A school was built by the Marquess of Westminster, in 1841.

WAVERTON, a township, in the parish and union of WIGTON, ward and E. division of CUMBERLAND, 2½ miles (W. S. W.) from Wigton; containing 543 inhabitants. The river Waver intersects the township, dividing it into High and Low. The tithes were commuted for land in 1811.

WAVERTREE, a township, in the parish of CHILD-WALL, union and hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 2½ miles (E. by S.) from Liverpool; containing 2669 inhabitants. The orthography of the name in ancient records has the remarkable variations of *Waudter*, *Wavre*, *Wastpull*, *Wastyete*, and *Wartre*. In the 36th of Henry III. the manor was granted to William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, from whom it reverted



to the crown. The royalty of the lands was generally held with the neighbouring township of West Derby, and continued in the line of Lancaster so late as Queen Elizabeth, whose manor Wavertree was. The manor was sold, 14th Charles I., to Edward Ditchfield and others, citizens of London, who immediately afterwards conveyed it to James, Lord Stanley and Strange. From the Stanleys it passed successively to the Legays, Greens, and Gascoynes; and was brought by the heiress of the last named family to the Marquess of Salisbury, the present lord. The township of Wavertree comprises 1390 acres. Its proximity to Liverpool, and the salubrity of the air, have made it the residence of numerous wealthy families, and the land is fast increasing in value. The high grounds on the east form a fine shelter to the lower parts, which include the Wellington road; and a new road is projected, from Gateacre, past Wavertree, through Spekelands, to the end of Myrtle-street, Liverpool; the houses are to be of the first class, and the road will form one of the principal entrances into the town. The Manchester railway passes here, through a deep cutting of solid red-sandstone rock. In the township is an extensive brewery, established in 1836, and subsequently much enlarged by the proprietor, Mr. John Anderton.

The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £125, and in the patronage of Trustees. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was built in 1793, and is a plain structure with a tower and cupola: the late John Ewart, Esq., a member of the present respectable family of that name, is interred here. Another church, dedicated to St. Mary, was erected in Sandown-park in 1848-9, at a cost of £2400; it is in the middle-pointed style of architecture, from the designs of John Hay, Esq., and is surmounted with a tower and spire. The living is in the gift of the Bishop of Chester. There are excellent Church schools. A well here, at which contributions were anciently received by monks, bears a curious inscription in Latin, and the date 1414. Mrs. Hemans, the poetess, resided at Wavertree.

WAXHAM (*St. John and St. Margaret*), a parish, in the TUNSTEAD and HAPPING incorporation, hundred of HAPPING, E. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (E.) from Stalham; containing 90 inhabitants. It comprises 1955a. 2r., of which 718 acres are arable, 1007 pasture, 29 wood, and about 200 marsh land. The marsh land, by prescription tithe-free, is the property of Lord Braybrooke, and the only remaining part of the parish of Little Waxham, the rest having been swallowed up by the sea. Hickling Hall, a respectable farmhouse, was the ball-room of the ancient mansion, and the principal entrance still remains, exhibiting specimens of well-executed sculpture. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Palling annexed, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the gift of H. J. Conyers, Esq.: the tithes of Waxham have been commuted for £343; the glebe comprises 1½ acre.

WAXHOLME, a township, in the parish of OWTORNE, union of PATRINGTON, Middle division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 15½ miles (E.) from Hull; containing 99 inhabitants. The township has been much wasted by the incursions of the sea, and now comprises about 502 acres of land. The coast here and at Tunstall is called *Sand la Mare*, from the knightly family of la Mare, who were anciently

seated in the neighbourhood. A coast-guard station was established in 1826.

WAYBOURNE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of HOLT, W. division of NORFOLK, 3 miles (N. E.) from Holt; containing 311 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the sea, and comprises 1625a. 2r. 9p., of which 1168 acres are arable, 30 pasture and meadow, 274 heath or sheep-walks, and 152 woodland. The village is picturesquely situated on the coast, in a deep romantic bay, sheltered by a semicircular range of lofty hills extending on each side of the beach; the sea is so deep that ships are able to ride almost close to the shore. There are a brewery and malting establishment, and a house for curing fish; and several boats are employed in crab and lobster fishing. The living is a perpetual curacy and donative, in the patronage of the Earl of Orford, the impropiator, whose tithes have been commuted for £300. The church is in the decorated style, with a square embattled tower: near it are the remains of a church that belonged to a priory of Augustine canons founded in the reign of Henry II.

WAYFORD, a parish, in the union of CHARD, hundred of CREWKERNE, W. division of SOMERSET, 2½ miles (S. W.) from Crewkerne; containing, with the tything of Oathill, 223 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1460 acres, of which 20 are common or waste. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 1. 5½.; net income, £132; patron, John Pinney, Esq.

WEALD, a chapelry, in the parish and union of SEVEN-OAKS, hundred of CODSHEATH, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, 2 miles (S.) from Seven-Oaks; containing 1036 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Earl Amherst, with reversion to the Vicar of Seven-Oaks; net income, £100. The church, an elegant structure in the early English style, was erected in 1820; the tower was added in 1839, by subscription.

WEALD, a hamlet, in the parish of BAMPTON, poor-law union of WITNEY, hundred of BAMPTON, county of OXFORD; containing 826 inhabitants.

WEALD, NORTH, or NORTH-WEALD-BASSET (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of EPPING, partly in the hundred of HARLOW, but chiefly in that of ONGAR, S. division of ESSEX, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Epping; containing, with the hamlets of Hastingwood and Thornwood, 886 inhabitants. It is situated near the northern extremity of the hundred, and comprises 3065 acres, of which 1338 are arable, 1348 pasture, and 300 common; the soil is heavy, but, under good management, abundantly productive. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; net income, £353; patrons, the Bishop of London and the Ward family; impropiator, J. King, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £426, and the vicarial for £446; the inappropriate glebe comprises 24 acres, and the vicarial 11. The church is a small ancient edifice, with a substantial tower of brick. A school is endowed with £10 per annum.

WEALD, SOUTH (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of BILLERICAY, hundred of CHAFFORD, S. division of ESSEX; containing, with the town of Brentwood, 3812 inhabitants, of whom 1450 are in the township of South Weald. This parish, from its name, is supposed to have



been that portion of Essex (or Epping) Forest first inhabited. It is situated on the road between Romford and Chelmsford, and comprises by admeasurement 5053 acres, which, with the exception of 150 acres of woodland, are about equally divided between arable and pasture. The Eastern-Counties railroad runs through the parish. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £26. 13. 4.; patron, the Bishop of London; impropiator, C. T. Tower, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £215, and the vicarial for £680; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 16 acres. The church is a handsome stone structure, with a fine embattled tower, and a curious Norman porch. At Brentwood is a separate incumbency. There are five almshouses, founded by Sir Anthony Brown, the inmates of which, three men and two women, receive £10 per annum each. In front of the ancient Hall is a mild chalybeate spring, much resorted to in summer, possessing properties somewhat similar to those of seawater. Bishop Horsley was vicar of the parish.

WEARDALE, ST. JOHN, or ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, a chapelry, in the parish of STANHOPE, union of WEARDALE, N. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 7 miles (W. N. W.) from the village of Stanhope. This is a small thriving town, situated in the Vale of Wear, through which runs the river of that name; its chief support is derived from the neighbouring lead-mines, where the population is employed. A customary market, on Saturday, has been established for more than a century; and there are cattle-fairs in spring and autumn: the market-cross was erected at the expense of the late Sir Ralph Milbank, Bart. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £186; patron, the Rector of Stanhope: the glebe is valued at about £150 per annum. The present chapel, a handsome structure, was built at the expense of the late Sir William Blackett, Bart., aided by a bequest of £50 from Dr. Hartwell, rector of Stanhope. There are several places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists in the vicinity. About a mile below Westgate, in the chapelry, the army of King Edward III. was encamped by the river Wear, and the Scots on the opposite hill, when Sir James Douglas, in the dead of night, attacked the English camp, and is said to have killed the king's chaplain. Emerson, the celebrated mathematician, had a house in the neighbourhood of the town, where he occasionally resided.

WEARDLEY, a township, in the parish of HAREWOOD, Upper division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of YORK,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.) from Otley; containing 158 inhabitants. It comprises 1080 acres, lying south of the river Wharfe, and on the road to Wetherby.

WEARE (ST. GREGORY), a parish, in the union of AXBRIDGE, hundred of BEMPSTONE, E. division of SOMERSET,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W.) from Axbridge; containing 784 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Axe, here crossed by an ancient bridge, and on the road between Bristol and Exeter. It comprises 2215 acres. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £12. 1.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol: the tithes have been commuted for £378; the glebe contains 37 acres. There are places of worship for Baptists, Methodists, and Bryanites. That part of the parish termed Nether Weare enjoyed, among many other privileges granted

by different monarchs, that of sending members to parliament in the 34th and 35th of Edward I.; and had a market on Wednesday, with an annual fair.

WEAR-GIFFORD (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of TORRINGTON, hundred of SHEBBEAR, Great Torrington and N. divisions of DEVON, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Torrington; containing 576 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1360 acres by admeasurement, and is situated on the river Torridge, which forms about two miles of the boundary line, and is navigable for coal-barges when the tide is up. Good building-stone is abundant; and there is a small woollen-factory. The ancient manor-house, built by the Denzells in the 15th century, is a stone building, lately repaired, and fitted up in the original style; the hall is ceiled with oak richly carved. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 5., and in the gift of Earl Fortescue: the tithes have been commuted for £175; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe consists of 8 acres of coppice, and 4 of arable land. The church contains the figures of a cross-legged knight and his lady, carved in stone, and now placed in an erect position against the wall; they were formerly recumbent on an altar-tomb, and most probably represent members of the Gifford family. Here are two places of worship for Wesleyans; and 16 children are taught to read for £15 per annum, the bequest of John Lovering in 1671.

WEARMOUTH, BISHOP (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, partly in the union of HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING, but chiefly in that of SUNDERLAND, N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM, 11 miles (S. E.) from Newcastle; containing, with the chapelries of Ford and Ryhope, and the townships of Bishop-Wearmouth Pans, Burdon, Silksworth, and Tunstall, 27,092 inhabitants, of whom 24,206 are in Bishop-Wearmouth township. This place is on the south side of the river Wear, adjoining the town of Sunderland. It appears to have derived the affix to its name, by which it is distinguished from Monk-Wearmouth on the opposite side of the river, from its having belonged to the bishops of Durham, under whom the rector of the parish still holds the lordship of the manor. The first notice of it occurs during the reign of Athelstan, who, on an expedition against Constantine, King of Scotland, about the year 930, visited the shrine of St. Cuthbert here, on which occasion he restored to the church the possessions of which it had been unjustly deprived, granted to it additional lands, and confirmed to it all its ancient privileges. The township, from its advantageous position, from the rapid increase of the coal-trade, and the numerous manufactories in the vicinity, has greatly advanced in importance and prosperity. It is connected with Sunderland by a spacious and well-formed street, rather more than a mile in length, from which several uniform streets branch off to the north and south, consisting of well-built houses, many of which are of elegant appearance. The streets are paved, and lighted with gas; the inhabitants are amply supplied with water, and very considerable improvements have been made under the provisions of an act of parliament for watching the town during the winter months. Hot and cold baths were established at Hendon, near the sea, in 1800; and in 1821 an establishment of hot, cold, vapour, and medicated baths, was erected in the parish at the extremity of Sunderland Moor. There are also several bathing-machines kept on the sands.



The subscription library of Bishop-Wearmouth, for which a handsome building has been erected in the principal street, at an expense of £1300, by a body of £10 shareholders, contains a collection of about 3000 volumes. The Literary and Philosophical Institution, and the Society for promoting the study of Natural History, which has a valuable museum, hold their meetings in the Athenæum, a Grecian building in Fawcett-street, erected in 1840, at an expense of £5000, by a proprietary, and in which is also a newsroom. The Mechanics' Institute in Bridge-street was established in 1836; attached to it is a good library, with a reading and news room. Among the many improvements that have taken place within the last fifty or sixty years, the most important is the construction of a cast-iron bridge across the Wear, connecting the town with Monk-Wearmouth. It was commenced 24th September, 1793, and completed in 1796, at a cost of £33,400, of which sum £30,000 were advanced by Rowland Burdon, Esq., M.P. for the county, to whom the origin of the undertaking is attributed. The bridge was erected under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas Wilson, of this place, and the iron-work was cast at the foundry at Masbrough, near Rotherham, in the county of York. The arch is 236 feet in span, and 100 feet in height from low-water mark, admitting vessels of considerable burthen to pass under it, without lowering more than their top-gallant masts; the whole weight of the arch is 260 tons, of which 46 are of malleable and the remainder of cast iron, and the piers on which it rests are 42 feet in breadth at the base, 37 feet at the summit, and 24 in thickness.

The parish comprises 8880 acres, of which 3280 are in the township: the lands under cultivation are fertile; the surface is diversified with hill and dale, and the scenery in some parts is picturesque. On the side of an eminence called Building Hill, is a quarry of fine limestone, which, on the division of the lands in 1694, was reserved for the use of the copyholders within the manor, on payment of one penny per load as compensation for surface damage. From time immemorial the inhabitants have enjoyed the privilege of bleaching their linen on a piece of ground called the Burnfields, near the road to Durham.

The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £89. 18. 1½., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham, with a net income of £2899. The tithes of the township of Bishop-Wearmouth have been commuted for £432, and the glebe consists of 159 acres. The church, altered in 1807, mostly on the walls and foundation of the ancient structure, which had existed from the commencement of the 9th century, is a handsome edifice of freestone, with a square embattled tower, and contains 1100 sittings. A district church, dedicated to St. Thomas, was erected in John-street in 1829, at an expense of £5000, of which £1260 were raised by subscription, £500 being contributed by Mrs. Woodcock, £200 by Bishop Barrington, £300 by the trustees of Lord Crewe's charity, £100 by the Rev. Dr. Gray, £150 by John Fawcett, Esq., and various small sums by different individuals; the remainder of the cost, £3740, was defrayed by the Parliamentary Commissioners. The edifice is of freestone, in the later English style, and contains 1000 sittings, of which 700 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector; net income, £200. Churches have been erected likewise

at Deptford, Ford, and Ryhope. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Primitive Methodists, Methodists of the New Connexion, Wesleyans, Scottish Burghers, Presbyterians in connexion with the Scottish Church, Unitarians, and the Society of Friends; also a Roman Catholic chapel, and a Jews' synagogue. An infirmary, combined with a dispensary, is supported, for which an appropriate and handsome building was erected in 1822, at a cost of £3000. The Sunderland and Bishop-Wearmouth Maritime Institution was founded and endowed in 1820, by Mrs. Elizabeth Woodcock, for ten widows, or unmarried daughters, of master mariners, who have each an annuity of £10. Some almshouses were built in Church-lane, and endowed under a bequest from Mrs. Jane Gibson in 1725, for twelve poor women, each of whom receives a half-yearly payment of £5. 9. 6., arising from funds purchased with the bequest, after paying the cost of the building. There are also almshouses on the Green, built by the Rev. John Bowes, rector of Bishop-Wearmouth, in 1712, for twelve persons, and endowed in 1725 with £100 by Mr. Thomas Ogle.—See SUNDERLAND.

WEARMOUTH, MONK (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of SUNDERLAND, E. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM; containing, with the district parish of Southwick, and the townships of Monk-Wearmouth-Shore, Fulwell, and Hylton, 12,493 inhabitants, of whom 2155 are in Monk-Wearmouth township,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile (N.) from Sunderland. This place derives its name *Wearmouth* from its situation at the mouth of the river Wear, and the prefix *Monk* from the foundation of a Benedictine monastery about the year 674, by Biscopius, a Saxon noble, who obtained from Egfrid, King of Northumbria, a grant of land near the river, for the erection of the abbey, which he dedicated to St. Peter. In the reign of Ethelred, the monastery was destroyed by the Danes, and though subsequently restored, the greater number of the monks, among whom was the Venerable Bede, remained in the abbey of Jarrow, erected by the same founder, into which they had retired. A few only returned to Monk-Wearmouth, which afterwards became a cell to the monastery of St. Cuthbert, in the city of Durham, and remained as such till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £26. 9. 9. Of the church, which was splendidly decorated with paintings, and relics brought by its founder from Rome, the nave and tower, with a few scattered details, are still remaining; but the other conventual buildings, which, about the middle of the last century, occupied three sides of a large quadrangle, have entirely disappeared.

The TOWN is situated on the north bank of the Wear, opposite to Sunderland and Bishop-Wearmouth, with which it is connected by a beautiful iron bridge; and comprises two distinct portions, called Upper and Lower, the former in the township of Monk-Wearmouth, and the latter in that of Monk-Wearmouth-Shore. The upper town has a long and spacious street, extending from east to west, parallel with which is a narrower street, both intersected by several streets of recent formation connecting it on the south with the lower town; on the west is the Newcastle turnpike-road. The lower town, which originally consisted of a few fishermen's huts, and, till within the last twenty years, of three narrow streets extending along the shore, has been greatly improved by the erection of some streets of handsome houses, under



the more liberal leases granted by the proprietor, Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart. It contains by far the greater portion of the population. Public baths have been erected by a company, with several commodious lodging-houses, and a good hotel for visitors, forming together a handsome terrace overlooking the sea.

The principal manufactures carried on are those of rope, blocks, masts, chain-cables and anchors, and other articles connected with ship and boat building, for which there are large yards. The chief trade of the port is the exportation of coal and lime, from the collieries and lime-works in the neighbourhood, to Aberdeen, Montrose, Arbroath, and other Scottish ports; of the former, about 30,000 chaldrons are annually shipped, and of the latter about 70,000, exclusively of 20,000 chaldrons of lime consumed in the surrounding districts. Large quantities also of blue, white, and brown earthenware, for which there are extensive potteries in the villages of Southwick and Hylton, are shipped for France, Holland, and Germany. For the conveyance of the produce of the mines and potteries to the port, great facility is afforded by the river, which is navigable for vessels of light burthen for several miles above the town. The Brandling Junction railway, which has a branch leading to the docks, connects the towns of Sunderland, Bishop and Monk Wearmouth, South Shields, and Newcastle, and opens a communication with the Carlisle railway, and, southwards, with the Clarence, Darlington and Stockton, and York railways. The docks, situated about 350 yards from the mouth of the river, comprise an outer basin about an acre and a half in extent, having an entrance from the river 120 feet in width, and surrounded on all sides with massive walls of freestone. This basin has, in ordinary tides, from 12 to 18 feet depth of water; and communicates, by a floodgate 45 feet wide, with an inner dock to the north, which is six acres and a half in extent, with an average depth of 16 feet, and in which 100 vessels may lie in safety. These docks were completed in 1837.

The parish comprises an area of 5196 acres, of which 547*a.* 2*r.* 24*p.* are in the township of Monk-Wearmouth, and 250 acres in Monk-Wearmouth-Shore. The surface is almost uniformly level, and from the small proportion of woodland and plantations, the scenery is but little varied, and has few interesting features. The lands are well cultivated, and produce favourable crops; the soil in the west and south-west parts is a strong clay, and in the eastern portion an argillaceous loam, resting on a substratum of magnesian limestone, which prevails throughout the neighbourhood. About half a mile west of the town is one of the deepest and most scientifically formed coal-mines in the kingdom, belonging to Messrs. Pemberton and Company, and affording a striking example of enterprise and unwearied perseverance. The main shaft, which is of cylindrical form, 12 feet in diameter, and 264 fathoms in depth, was commenced in 1826, and completed in 1836; and in order, by proper ventilation, to guard against accidents, a second shaft has been sunk, partly perpendicular, and partly diverging in a diagonal line to the seam of coal. To the north-west of the town are the extensive lime quarries and kilns of Fulwell, belonging to Sir Hedworth Williamson, at which about 9000 chaldrons of lime are annually produced, and conveyed by an iron railway to the staiths on the river.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Sir H. Williamson. The tithes of the township of Monk-Wearmouth have been commuted for £215. 16. 6. The church, originally that of the monastery, retains but little of its ancient splendour: the tower, of Norman character, supported on four massive circular arches, the nave, and the north aisle, are alone remaining, the rest having long since been destroyed; the interior has undergone many alterations and repairs, and is chiefly modern. A church district named All Saints' has been endowed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; patrons, the Crown and the Bishop of Durham, alternately. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, members of the Church of Scotland, and Seceders.—See SUNDERLAND.

WEARMOUTH-PANS, BISHOP, a township, in the parish of BISHOP-WEARMOUTH, borough and union of SUNDERLAND, N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM; with 298 inhabitants.

WEARMOUTH-SHORE, MONK, a township, on the northern bank of the river Wear, in the parish of MONK-WEARMOUTH, union of SUNDERLAND, E. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM; containing 7742 inhabitants. This place owes its origin to the extensive yards for ship-building constructed during the late continental war, and to the increased commerce of the port of Sunderland.

WEARNE, a hamlet, in the parish of HUISH-EPISCOPI, poor-law union of LANGPORT, E. division of the hundred of KINGSBURY, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 232 inhabitants.

WEASENHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of LAUNDITCH, W. division of NORFOLK, 1 mile (E. by N.) from Rougham; containing 363 inhabitants. It comprises 1988*a.* 2*r.* 1*p.*, of which 1578 acres are arable, 226 pasture and meadow, and 140 woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Weasenhams St. Peter annexed, valued in the king's books at £15. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown; impropiator, the Earl of Leicester. Certain vicarial tithes were commuted for land in 1806: the great tithes have been recently commuted for a rent-charge of £350, and the vicarial for £225; the glebe contains 18 $\frac{3}{4}$  acres. The church is chiefly in the later English style: the tower fell down about the year 1665, when the church was shortened at the west end; the south porch, which was exceedingly handsome, has been raised, and now forms the belfry. The commons of this parish, and of Weasenhams St. Peter, were inclosed in 1806, when 40 acres were allotted to the poor of both places, for fuel. Sir John de Wesenham or Weasenhams was butler to Edward III.

WEASENHAM (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of LAUNDITCH, W. division of NORFOLK, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Rougham; containing 310 inhabitants. It comprises 1423*a.* 1*r.* 32*p.*, of which 1074 acres are arable, 200 grass-land, and 71 heath. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to that of Weasenhams All Saints. Certain vicarial tithes were commuted for land in 1806; the impropriate tithes have been lately commuted for £222, the vicarial for £150, and the glebe contains about 19 acres. The church is chiefly in the decorated and later English styles, with a tower; the font is handsome, and on the south side of the chancel is a piscina.



WEATHERSFIELD.—See WETHERSFIELD.

WEAVERHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of NORTHWICH, Second division of the hundred of ED-  
DISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER; con-  
taining 2596 inhabitants, of whom 834 are in the town-  
ship, and 580 in the lordship, of Weaverham,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles  
(W. by N.) from Northwich. This parish includes the  
townships of Acton, Crowton, Cuddington, Onston, and  
Wallercoat; and comprises 7000 acres, whereof 3257  
are in Weaverham township and lordship. The road  
from Manchester to Chester runs along the southern and  
eastern boundary, and the river Weaver on the north;  
the Liverpool and Birmingham railway passes through  
the parish for about three miles, nearly from the Hart-  
ford station to the Dutton viaduct over the valley of the  
Weaver. Pig-fairs are held in spring and autumn. The  
living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12.  
11. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of the Bishop of Chester: the  
great tithes have been commuted for £400; and the vi-  
carial for £340; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe  
contains 30 acres. The church was erected in the reign  
of Elizabeth. There are places of worship for Wesley-  
ans and Primitive Methodists; also a free school en-  
dowed by William Barker. The interest of £100, left  
by Mary Barker, is applied to apprenticing children;  
and here is a charity for six decayed housekeepers, who  
are selected by the vicar.

WEAVERTHORPE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the  
union of DRIFFIELD, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding  
of YORK; containing, with Lutton township, 952 inha-  
bitants, of whom 547 are in the township of Weaver-  
thorpe, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Sledmere. The parish  
comprises 3000 acres, of which about 200 are pasture  
and woodland: it is divided among several proprietors,  
of whom Sir Tatton Sykes is the principal. The village  
is well built, and pleasantly seated in a valley of the  
Wolds. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the  
Dean and Chapter of York (the appropriators), valued  
in the king's books at £9. 6. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £168:  
the tithes were commuted for land in 1801. The church  
stands on the brow of a hill, and has a lofty tower of  
Norman architecture. At West Lutton is a chapel of  
ease. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and  
Primitive Methodists.

WEBDEN, a hamlet, in the parish of TIDENHAM,  
poor-law union of CHEPSTOW, hundred of WESTBURY,  
W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing  
176 inhabitants.

WEBHEATH-YIELDS, a township, in the parish  
of TARDEBIGG, union of BROMSGROVE, Upper division  
of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Droitwich and E. divi-  
sions of the county of WORCESTER; containing 792 in-  
habitants, and comprising 2024 acres.

WEDDINGTON (*St. James*), a parish, in the union  
of NUNEATON, Atherstone division of the hundred of  
HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK,  
1 mile (N.) from Nuneaton; containing 77 inhabitants.  
It is bounded on the east by the Watling-street, and  
comprises 919 acres, whereof 90 are woodland; the soil  
is in general marly. The river Anker runs through the  
parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's  
books at £8. 10. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; patron, the Rev. Samuel Brace-  
bridge Heming, M.A.: the tithes have been commuted  
for £176. 19.; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe  
contains 45 acres. The church, built about the year

1736, is a brick edifice with a tower, and contains 90  
sittings.

WEDGWOOD, a township, in the parish of WOL-  
STANTON, union of WOLSTANTON and BURSLEM, N. di-  
vision of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of  
STAFFORD, 3 miles (N. E.) from Burslem; containing  
132 inhabitants. This township, which comprises 431  
acres of arable land, is supposed to have been originally  
the residence of the Wedgwood family, several of whom  
have been eminent for their improvements in the earth-  
enware and porcelain manufacture.

WEDHAMPTON, a tything, in the parish of URCH-  
FONT, union of DEVIZES, hundred of SWANBOROUGH,  
Devizes and N. divisions of WILTS,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. E.) from  
East Lavington; containing 237 inhabitants.

WEDMORE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of  
AXBRIDGE, hundred of BEMPSTONE, E. division of SO-  
MERSET, 6 miles (S. by E.) from Axbridge, and 8 (W. by  
N.) from Wells; containing 3995 inhabitants. This  
place, originally called *Wet-moor*, was the residence of  
the West Saxon monarchs. Few districts have under-  
gone such rapid and extensive improvement: within  
memory, the immediate neighbourhood was usually under  
water nine months in the year. The parish comprises  
10,000 acres of rich pasture, and the situation of the  
village is extremely pleasant, being considerably elevated  
above the adjacent level, which from the drainage effected  
during the last half century, has been rendered valuable  
land. There are some quarries of building-stone. Two  
sheep and cattle fairs are held, one in July, on the first  
Monday after St. James's day, and the other on the last  
Monday in September. The ancient borough of Wed-  
more, by which distinction a part of the parish is still  
known, is under the superintendence of a portreeve,  
chosen annually at the manorial court, with water-bailiffs,  
constables, and other officers. The living is a discharged  
vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of  
Wells (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at  
£20. 8. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; the appropriate tithes have been commuted  
for £340, the vicarial for £210, and certain impropriate  
tithes for £30; there are 63 acres of glebe. The church  
contains accommodation for 700 persons, and is a hand-  
some cruciform edifice in the later English style, with a  
stately tower at the intersection; on each side of the  
chancel is a chapel, and annexed to the south aisle is  
another chapel of smaller dimensions. Over the porch  
is a library, the gift of the Rev. Mr. Andrews, a former  
vicar. Blackford district Chapel, erected in 1824, con-  
tains 320 sittings; and a district chapel built in 1828  
at Theale, 349 sittings. There are places of worship for  
Baptists and Wesleyans.

WEDNESBURY (*St. Bartholomew*), a market-  
town and parish, in the union of WEST BROMWICH, S.  
division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of  
STAFFORD, 19 miles (S. S. E.) from Stafford, and 117  
(N. W.) from London; containing 11,625 inhabitants.  
This place, denominated by the Saxons *Weadesbury* or  
*Wodensbury*, and now commonly called *Wedgebury*, was  
fortified in 916, against the Danes, by Ethelfleda, daugh-  
ter of Alfred the Great: at the Conquest it was held in  
royal demesne. The town is of considerable consequence,  
having rapidly increased of late years in wealth and  
population: the shops are lighted with gas from the  
works at West Bromwich, three miles distant. A me-  
chanics' institute was established in 1838. The trade



consists principally in the manufacture of articles of iron, both cast and wrought, such as screws, hinges, gun-locks, gun-barrels, coach-ironmongery, agricultural implements, apparatus for gas-lights, &c., many of which are for exportation. In the vicinity are numerous mines, yielding a superior kind of coal, which, from its great heat, is admirably adapted for the forges; and a species of iron is here manufactured, termed Damascus iron, of which the best gun-barrels are made; it passes through several processes, and when finished throws up a beautiful figure on the surface of the barrel by some chymical application. The works of Messrs. James Russell and Sons, where wrought-iron gas-tubes, patent machinery, and other articles are manufactured, employ 200 hands. On a small rivulet are an extensive manufactory for edge-tools, and some corn-mills. A branch of the Walsall and Birmingham canal extends to the western extremity of the town; and about a mile from it is the Bescot-bridge station of the Liverpool and Birmingham railway, which passes through the parish. The market is on Friday; and fairs take place on May 6th and August 3rd, for cattle. The town is governed by a constable chosen at the manorial court held here in October. The parish comprises by admeasurement 2096 acres, of which between 300 and 400 are broken up by pits.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £301; impropiators, Sir E. D. Scott, Bart., and E. T. Foley, Esq. The church, occupying an elevated site supposed to be that of the ancient castle, and commanding a beautiful prospect, is a fine structure principally in the later English style, with an octagonal east end, and contains some old wooden seats, and monuments to several families of eminence. It underwent a complete repair in 1827-8, at an expense of £5600, towards which the Incorporated Society gave £500; the organ cost £500, and was the gift of Benjamin Wright, Esq., of Birmingham. Two new ecclesiastical parishes have been formed under the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37; called, respectively, St. John's and St. James'. St. John's church, consecrated in May 1846, is in the early English style, with a tower, and cost about £4000, partly defrayed by the Church Commissioners: the tower is temporarily covered with slate; the spire, when erected, will cost £500. The length of the edifice is 130 feet, the width 54 feet, and the height, to the apex of an open timbered roof, 50 feet: above one-half of the seats are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop of Lichfield, alternately; income, £200. St. James' church, of which the first stone was laid in May 1847, is also in the early English style, with a tower; it contains 870 sittings, and was erected at a cost of £2500. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the same patronage, with an income of £150. At Moxley is an incumbency for parts of Wednesbury, Darlaston, and Bilston parishes. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans. William, the first lord Paget, secretary of state to Henry VIII., was a native of the town.

WEDNESFIELD, a township, in the parish and union of WOLVERHAMPTON, S. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 2 miles (N. E. by E.) from Wolverhampton; containing 3168 inhabitants. Edward the Elder, in 911, defeated the

Danes here, when two of their kings, two earls, and nine other chiefs, were slain; and there were formerly two barrows on the supposed site of the battle, one of which has been levelled. The township comprises 3326a. 3r. 11p. Coal and ironstone are plentiful, and three or four mines are at present in operation: locks and keys, chain-cables, and other articles in iron, are manufactured. The Essington and Wyrley canal, and the Liverpool and Birmingham railway, run through the township, the Wolverhampton station of the latter being within its limits. A good hotel has lately been built by John Gough, Esq. A pleasure-fair is held on the Monday nearest to the 25th of June. The living of Wednesfield is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of Mr. Gough, with a net income of £136: the tithes have been commuted for £1011. 16. 6., payable to the Duke of Cleveland. The chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas, is a plain brick building, erected in 1750, and enlarged in 1843, to accommodate 885 persons, at the cost of the patron and parishioners, assisted by grants from the Diocesan and Incorporated Societies. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Lady Huntingdon's Connexion.

WEEDON, a hamlet, in the parish of HARDWICKE, union of AYLESBURY, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 2½ miles (N.) from Aylesbury; containing 428 inhabitants.

WEEDON, or WEEDON-BEC (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of DAVENTRY, hundred of FAWSLEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from Daventry; containing 2195 inhabitants. This place is supposed by Camden and other antiquaries to be the *Benevenna* of the Romans, but that station is now generally referred to Borough Hill, near Daventry. Wulfhere, the first Christian king of Mercia, had a palace here, which, after his death, was converted by his daughter Werburgh into a nunnery, of which she became abbess, and which was destroyed by the Danes in the ninth century. William the Conqueror made a religious establishment at this place a cell or alien priory to the abbey of Bec, in Normandy, whence Weedon derived the affix to its name. The parish comprises 2000 acres by admeasurement, and is watered by the river Nene, which takes its rise a few miles distant; some of the land is very rich, the surface is undulated, and the scenery pretty. The village, situated in a valley, is divided into Upper and Lower Weedon; the latter portion is partly on the Holyhead road, at its junction with the road from Northampton to Daventry. The London and Birmingham railway passes through the parish, and has a station here. An act was passed in 1846 for a railway hence to Northampton, about six miles in length. Shoes are extensively manufactured, for the sale-shops in London, and for exportation, especially to the West Indies; and many young females are engaged in making lace. Above the village is the royal military depôt, one of the most magnificent establishments of the kind in Europe, consisting of a handsome centre with two detached wings forming the residence of the principal officers, and, on the summit of the hill, barracks for 500 men, where troops are always stationed. At the bottom of the lawn are eight storehouses and four magazines, which, till within a few years, contained 240,000 stand of small arms, exclusively of a proportionate quantity of artillery and ammunition. A cut communicating with the Grand Junction canal affords a



facility of conveyance for stores to any part of the kingdom. Attached to the buildings are shops for artificers of every kind connected with the establishment, and an hospital with accommodation for sixty patients. A part of the buildings is now converted into additional barracks, and another part into a military prison. Courts leet are held occasionally, and a court baron annually; near Dodford Mill is a spot called Gallows Furlong, where criminals were anciently executed. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11; net income, £240; patron and impropiator, T. R. Thornton, Esq., of Brockhall. The tithes were commuted for land in 1776, and there are 18 acres of old glebe. The church, with the exception of the tower, was taken down and rebuilt in 1825: the parsonage-house occupies the site of the ancient palace of Wulfhere. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; and a school endowed with about £100 per annum. The Roman Watling-street passes through the parish.

WEEDON-LOYS (*St. Peter and St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of TOWCESTER, hundred of GREENS-NORTON, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. by S.) from Towcester; containing, with the hamlets of Milthorpe and Weston, 501 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 17. 6.; net income, £462; patrons and impropiators, the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge. In the neighbourhood is a mineral spring called St. Loy's or St. Lewis's well.

WEEFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of LICHFIELD, S. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Lichfield; containing, with the hamlets of Packington and Swinfen, 426 inhabitants, of whom 276 are in the township of Weeford. This place is supposed to have taken its name from a ford on the line of the Roman Watling-street, called Way-ford. Within the parish is the lowe termed Offlow, which gives name to the hundred. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patron, the Bishop of Lichfield.

WEEK (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of STRATTON, E. division of CORNWALL, 6 miles (S.) from Stratton; containing 788 inhabitants. This place, which appears to have been formerly of more importance than it is at present, is in old records denominated a borough, and the occupiers of certain fields are still called Burgage-holders. The parish is situated on the road from Launceston to Stratton, and comprises 5600 acres, of which 216 are common or waste. Stone is quarried for building and for the repair of roads. The surface is undulated, and some of the higher grounds command views of the surrounding scenery, which is finely varied. Fairs for bullocks and sheep are held on the 29th of July, 15th of September, and the Wednesday before Christmas-day. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17, and in the gift of Sydney-Sussex College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £450, and the glebe comprises 84 acres, with a house. The church, situated on elevated ground, is an ancient building with a stately tower. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. A chantry, with a free school, was founded and endowed in the time of Henry VIII., by Dame Thomasine Percival, but was suppressed in the reign of Edward VI.; some portions of the building

may be traced, and the well is still remaining. Adjoining the churchyard is the site of an old fortress, called Castle Hill.

WEEK, a hamlet, in the parish of SOUTH BRENT, union of AXBRIDGE, hundred of BRENT with WRINGTON, E. division of SOMERSET; with 72 inhabitants.

WEEK, a tything, partly in the parish of DRAYTON, but chiefly in that of CURRY-REVELL, union of LANGPORT, hundred of ABDICK and BULSTONE, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 60 inhabitants.

WEEK, or WICK, a tything, in the parish of ST. CUTHBERT, without the limits of the city of WELLS, union of WELLS, hundred of WELLS-FORUM, E. division of SOMERSET; containing 93 inhabitants.

WEEK, a hamlet, in the parish of STOGURSEY, union of WILLITON, hundred of CANNINGTON, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 28 inhabitants.

WEEK (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WINCHESTER, hundred of BUDDLESGATE, Kingsclere and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; adjoining the city of Winchester (N. W. by W.), and containing 341 inhabitants. On the boundary of this parish formerly stood the church of St. Anastasia; and another, dedicated to St. Mary, is supposed to have existed in 1300, at Fullflood, in Week, to which the present church was a chapel. In the field opposite the site of the church of St. Anastasia, are some remains of intrenchments thrown up by the royal army under Lord Hopton, previously to the battle of Cheriton. The seal of Ælfric, Earl of Mercia in the tenth century, notorious for his treacheries, was found a few years since in a field here, and presented to the British Museum. The parish comprises 1000 acres by computation: it is traversed by the road from Winchester to Stockbridge, and the Winchester station of the South-Western railroad is situated within its limits. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 19. 2., and in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester: the tithes have been commuted for £250, and the glebe comprises one acre. Part of the parish is bounded by the old castle walls of Winchester; the ancient fosse which surrounded the western walls of the city has been filled up, and thirteen houses erected on the site, within this parish. The union workhouse is situated here.

WEEK, a tything, in the parish of BOURNE, poor-law union of WHITCHURCH, hundred of EVINGAR, Kingsclere and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 88 inhabitants.

WEEKE-CHAMPFLOWER, in the parish of BRUTON, county SOMERSET.—See WYKE-CHAMPFLOWER.

WEEKLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of KETTERING, hundred of CORBY, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (N. E. by N.) from Kettering; containing 271 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Kettering to Stamford, and comprises 1560a. 2r. 23p., of which about 264 acres are woodland, and the rest arable and pasture. The soil is marked by several varieties, consisting in some parts of light earth, and in others of clayey admixtures. Boughton House, here, the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, is a very large mansion in the Elizabethan style, with splendidly painted ceilings, and containing many original portraits of celebrated characters of the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., &c., with other valuable paintings. In the park are some noble cedar-trees, limes, and chesnuts, and fine old



elms, disposed in avenues several miles in length, giving to the scenery of this part of the county its distinguishing features. Limestone is found in the parish, and is used for building and the repair of roads. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 0. 5.; net income, £94; patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. The tithes were commuted for an allotment of land in 1807; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 70 acres. The church is ornamented with a spire, and the interior, which is very neatly furnished, contains some monuments to the Montagu family, among which is one to Edward Montagu, Knt., chief justice of the king's bench, who died in 1555. A school is endowed with land producing £17 per annum; and near the south side of the church, is an hospital for seven poor men and two widows, endowed with property in land, valued at £130 per annum, by Sir Edward Montagu. The remains of Weekley Hall, now converted into cottages, are encompassed by a moat.

WEEL, a township, in the parish of ST. JOHN, BEVERLEY, union, and liberties of the borough, of BEVERLEY, E. riding of YORK,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E.) from Beverley; containing 133 inhabitants. This township, called in Domesday book *Wela*, comprises 1075 acres, of which a portion was inclosed in the year 1785, under an act then passed. The abbey of Meaux held some property here.

WEELEY (ST. ANDREW), a parish, in the union and hundred of TENDRING, N. division of ESSEX,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. E.) from Manningtree; containing 580 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2051 acres, of which 30 are common or waste land; the situation is pleasant, and the soil fertile. Here were formerly extensive barracks. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the gift of Brasenose College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £578, and the glebe contains 7 acres. The church has an embattled tower built of remarkably large bricks. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WEELSBY, a hamlet, in the parish of CLEE, union of CAISTOR, wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; comprising about 1000 acres, and containing 61 inhabitants. This place, which is said to have once contained a village, is included within the parliamentary borough of Great Grimsby. The handsome seat of Weelsby House is situated a short distance south-east of the town.

WEETHLEY (ST. JAMES), a parish, in the union of ALCESTER, Alcester division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Alcester; containing 57 inhabitants, and comprising about 583 acres. The living is annexed to the rectory of Kinwarton: the tithes have been commuted for £100.

WEETING, a parish, in the union of THETFORD, hundred of GRIMSHOE, W. division of NORFOLK, 2 miles (N.) from Brandon-Ferry; containing 303 inhabitants. This parish is on the road from London to Lynn, through Brandon; and is bounded on the south by the Lesser Ouse, which separates the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. Weeting Hall is a beautiful residence: in the park are situated the church of All Saints, and the ruins of St. Mary's. The parish contains about 1500 acres of plantation, well stocked with game; and on the Broomhall estate is a fine sheet of water called the Mere,

abounding in wild-fowl and fish. A fair for cattle is held at Broomhall, in July. The living comprises the united rectories of *All Saints* and *St. Mary*, valued jointly in the king's books at £18. 9.  $9\frac{1}{2}$ ; net income, £470; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge: the glebe contains 140 acres. Some slight remains exist of an Augustine priory founded at Broomhall about the time of King John, and granted by a bull of Clement VII., in May 1528, to Cardinal Wolsey. Within the park are the ruins of a moated castle; and about two miles to the north-east are "Grimes Graves," with a mound or keep on the east side, the whole covering about fourteen acres. On the south is a dyke called the Devil's Ditch; and about half a mile to the east are the remains of Weeting Cross, much resorted to by pilgrims in former times, when visiting the shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham.

WEETON, with PREESE, a township, and ecclesiastical parish, in the parish of KIRKHAM, union of the FYLDE, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of LANCASHIRE,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from the town of Kirkham; the township containing 545 inhabitants. This place, in Domesday book called *Widetun*, was early in the family of Walter. Theobald de Botiller, a descendant of Theobald Walter, held the manor in the 33rd of Henry III.; and in the reign of Edward III., James, son of Edmund le Botiller or Butler, Earl of Ormonde, was the lord. The manor was eventually held by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Butler, Lord Ossory, who in 1673 was married to the 9th Earl of Derby, from whom it has descended to the present earl. The township comprises 2824 acres, of which 64 are common or waste land; the surface is rather elevated, and the soil tolerably good. Evidence of the former consequence of the place exists in its court baron, its bailiff, and its ancient fair for horned-cattle, and small wares, held on Trinity-Monday and the following day. The Preston and Wyre railway passes through.

The township, together with Great and Little Plumptre, and Greenhalgh, form the ecclesiastical parish of Weeton: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Kirkham. The tithes of Weeton township have been commuted for £386 payable to the Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, Oxford, and £51. 19. 11. to the vicar. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was built in 1842, at a cost of £600, and is in the early English style, with a campanile turret. There is a Methodist place of worship; and adjacent to the church is a school. In Sept. 1846, a labourer, while cutting a trench near the Roman military way at Weeton, discovered a Roman-British celt of superior workmanship and size, very sharp at the edge, and made of bell-metal.

WEETON, a township, in the parish of HAREWOOD, Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 6 miles (E. N. E.) from Otley; containing 385 inhabitants. It is situated on the north side of the Wharfe, and comprises about 1250 acres: the village is a short distance from the river. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WEETSLEET, or WEETSTED, a township, in the parish of LONG BENTON, union of TYNEMOUTH, E. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 6 miles (N. by E.) from Newcastle; containing 1003 inhabitants. This township, which is the most



northern in the parish, comprises 2229a. 2r. 7p., and is intersected by the road from Newcastle to Morpeth. A large colliery was opened at Seaton-Burn, within its limits, by Lord Ravensworth and partners, in 1841-2; and at Wideopen are some extensive quarries of stone. The tithes of corn and hay have been commuted for £365. 11., and those payable to the vicar for £25.—See SEATON-BURN.

WEETWOOD, a township, in the parish of CHATTON, union of GLENDALE, E. division of GLENDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 2 miles (N. E.) from Wooler. It lies east of the road between Wooler and Berwick, and upon the north bank of the Till, at a short distance south from Horton Castle; and is delightfully situated. A fair is held on Whit-Tuesday, when there are very large shows of cattle, horses, and sheep: servants, also, are hired at this fair.

WEEVER, a township, in the parish of MIDDLEWICH, union, and First division of the hundred, of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. S. W.) from Middlewich; containing 191 inhabitants. It comprises 992 acres, partly a clay and partly a sand soil.

WEIGHTON, LITTLE, a hamlet, in the parish of ROWLEY, union of BEVERLEY, Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK; containing 198 inhabitants. It lies detached from any high road, and consists chiefly of a long sequestered valley, at the extremity of which is a village of the same name. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

WEIGHTON, MARKET (*ALL SAINTS*), a market-town and parish, in the union of POCKLINGTON, Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK; containing, with Shipton chapelry, 2269 inhabitants, of whom 1947 are in the town, 19 miles (E. S. E.) from York, and 190 (N. by W.) from London. This town is situated at the western foot of the Wolds, on the river Foulness, and on the road from York to Hull, from which places it is equi-distant. It is progressively improving, its trade having been considerably increased by the construction of a canal to the Humber: a railway was opened to Selby, and another to York, both in the latter part of 1847. The surface of the parish is undulated, the scenery picturesque, and the soil partly chalk and partly clay. The market is on Wednesday; and fairs are held on May 14th and Sept. 25th, for horses, cattle, and sheep. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 9.; patron, the Prebendary of Weighton in York Cathedral; net income, £176. The great tithes, and the small tithes of the new inclosures, for the manor of Market-Weighton with Shipton, were commuted for land in 1773, under an inclosure act. The church is an ancient edifice, with a square tower, and stands in the centre of the town. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans; and a national school built in 1842, at a cost of £600. Near the town are some tumuli, which have been found to contain human bones, and the remains of ancient armour supposed to be Danish. Professor Airey was born here.

WELBECK, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by S.) from Worksop; containing 86 inhabitants, and

consisting of 2284 acres. An abbey for Præmonstratensian canons, in honour of St. James, was founded here in 1153, by Thomas le Flemangh, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £298. 4. 8.

WELBORNE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FOREHOE, E. division of NORFOLK,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. S. E.) from East Dereham; containing 234 inhabitants, and comprising about 738 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, in the gift of Mrs. Johnson, valued in the king's books at £5. 18. 4.: the tithes have been commuted for £225; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises  $44\frac{3}{4}$  acres. The church is in the early and decorated English styles, with a circular tower.

WELBOURN (*ST. CHAD*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, Higher division of the wapentake of BOOTHBY-GRAFFO, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W.) from Sleaford; containing 512 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 16. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Countess of Buckinghamshire; net income, £493. The tithes were commuted for land in 1780. The church exhibits fine specimens of the early, decorated, and later English styles; the tower is of very ancient date.

WELBURN, a township, in the parish and wapentake of BULMER, union of MALTON, N. riding of YORK,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N.) from Whitwell; containing 502 inhabitants. It comprises 825 acres, of which 426 are pasture, 317 arable, and 83 woodland. The road from York to Scarborough passes through. Here is a productive limestone-quarry, rented of the Earl of Carlisle, which supplies lime to the neighbourhood for several miles round. A handsome school, in which divine service is performed every Sunday evening, was built, and is partly supported, by the earl. There are places of worship for dissenters.

WELBURN, a township, in the parish of KIRKDALE, union of HELMSLEY, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (E. by S.) from Helmsley; containing 131 inhabitants. It comprises about 1100 acres of land. The village is picturesquely situated in the valley of Kirkdale; and about a mile north of it, in the township, stands Kirkdale church, embosomed in woods. John Stockton, in 1839, left £5 per annum for the instruction of children.

WELBURY (*ST. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of NORTHALLERTON, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Northallerton; containing 266 inhabitants. It comprises an area of 2350 acres, of which the greater portion is the property of the Earl of Harewood, who is lord of the manor. The surface is pleasingly undulated, and the higher grounds command fine views of the Cleveland hills. The substratum is a strong clay, of good quality for bricks and tiles, and there is a kiln for the manufacture of the latter. The Wisk, which is here a small stream, flows round a portion of the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 2. 11., and in the patronage of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster: the tithes have been commuted for £320, and the glebe comprises 63 acres. The church was rebuilt about the year 1815.

WELBY, a chapelry, in the parish and union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of FRAMLAND, N. division of the county of LEICESTER,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W. by W.)



from Melton-Mowbray; containing 58 inhabitants. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £90.

WELBY (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of ASWARDHURN, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (E. by N.) from Grantham; containing 475 inhabitants, and comprising 2491*a.* 3*r.* 38*p.* The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 6. 3.; net income, £350; patron, the Prebendary of South Grantham in the Cathedral of Salisbury. The tithes were commuted for land in 1776; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe altogether contains 440 acres. The church is a handsome edifice, erected towards the close of the 15th century, with a spire supposed to be of much more ancient date. A school established and endowed in 1780 by William Welby, Esq., has also £15 per annum left by a late rector, the Rev. W. Dodwell, and a yearly donation of £11 from the lord of the manor. Four almshouses for aged women were founded at the same time.

WELCHES-DAM, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of NORTH WITCHFORD, hundred of SOUTH WITCHFORD, Isle of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE; containing 187 inhabitants, and comprising 2980 acres of land.

WELDON, GREAT (*St. Mary*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of OUNDLE, hundred of CORBY, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 9 miles (N. E. by N.) from Kettering; containing 812 inhabitants, of whom 473 are in the hamlet of Little Weldon. This parish comprises 3780*a.* 1*r.* 39*p.*; and contains some very old freestone-quarries. Fairs are held on the first Thursdays in February, May, and November. The market-house, erected at the expense of Viscount Hatton, and over which were some sessions-chambers, supported by pillars of the Tuscan order, was pulled down some years since. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8; net income, £209; patron, the Earl of Winchilsea. There is a place of worship for Independents. In an inclosure called Chapel field, the pavements of a Roman villa, forming a double square, 100 feet by 50, with the foundations of a stone wall, and a great number of coins, were discovered in 1738: higher up the hill are the remains of an ancient town.

WELFORD (*St. Gregory*), a parish, in the union of NEWBURY, partly in the hundred of KINTBURY-EAGLE, but chiefly in that of FAIRCROSS, county of BERKS, 4 miles (N. W.) from Newbury; containing, with the tythings of Easton, Hoe-Benham, and Weston, and the chapelry of Wickham, 1099 inhabitants, of whom 130 are in Welford tything. The parish comprises 4958*a.* 1*r.* 28*p.*, of which 3504 acres are arable, 737 meadow and pasture, 661 woodland, and 54 waste and roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £35. 15. 5., and in the patronage of the Rev. W. Nicholson: the tithes have been commuted for £1353, and the glebe comprises 189½ acres. The church is principally in the decorated English style, with a tower whose lower part is circular and the upper square, surmounted by a spire. At the time of the Norman survey, there was a church in the hamlet of Weston.

WELFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of LUTTERWORTH, hundred of GUILSBOROUGH, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 15 miles (N. N. W.) from Northampton, on the road to Leicester; containing 1074 inhabitants. Prior to the introduction of rail-

ways, this was a celebrated posting-town, where the royal family and the nobility and gentry slept on their first day's journey from London to the north. The parish is divided from Husband's-Bosworth and North and South Kilworth by the river Avon. It comprises 2931½ acres, whereof two-thirds are pasture, 40 acres wood, and the remainder arable: the surface is elevated and undulating; and of the soil, two parts are clay, and one gravel. There are some good gravel-pits. The village is seated upon a hill. The Grand Junction canal passes through the parish, and has a wharf here. The living, separated from that of Sibbertoft in 1830, is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £244, with a good house; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Oxford. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with a tower, and contains three painted windows, and an old font. There is a place of worship for Independents. The premises of the free school here were purchased out of funds arising from the church and poor's land; it is supported by subscription, of which Mr. Payne contributes £10.

WELFORD (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, partly in the Stratford division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, S. division of the county of WARWICK, but chiefly in the Upper division of the hundred of DEERHURST, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 4¼ miles (W. S. W.) from Stratford; containing, with the hamlet of Brickmersh, 738 inhabitants, of whom 608 are in the township of Welford. The parish is situated on the river Avon, and comprises 3026*a.* 29*p.*, exclusive of roads. The titheable land consists of 1240 acres, of which 861 are arable, 364 pasture, and 15½ wood; and of the whole area, two-thirds are arable, and the remainder pasture. The soil is rich, and the scenery beautiful. Good stone is obtained. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £29. 15. 10., and in the patronage of the Countess Amherst: the tithes were commuted in 1840 for £300. 14. 10.; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 107 acres, valued at about £107. The church is principally in the early English style, with a lofty tower crowned by pinnacles. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also an infants' school.

WELHAM (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of MARKET-HARBOROUGH, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 4¼ miles (N. E. by N.) from Harborough; containing 66 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £98. Richard Bryan, in 1803, bequeathed £8. 8. per annum to be distributed in bread to the poor; and the rent of a portion of land is applied to repairing the church.

WELL (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, Wold division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 2¼ miles (S. S. W.) from Alford; containing 88 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Claxby united, and in the gift of Bateman Dashwood, Esq. The tithes, with those of the hamlet of Dexthorpe, and part of Claxby, have been commuted for £408. 16.; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 24¾ acres. The church has been rebuilt in the form of a Grecian temple. Near this place, in 1725, two urns, containing 600 Roman coins, were found; and in the neighbourhood are three Celtic barrows, contiguous to each other.



WELL (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of BEDALE, wapentake of HANG-EAST, N. riding of YORK; containing, with Snape township, 1090 inhabitants, of whom 361 are in the township of Well,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.) from Bedale. This place derives its name from a celebrated well dedicated to St. Michael, which, at all times of the year, is supplied with water by a spring issuing from the middle of the road between Well and Masham. An hospital in honour of St. Michael the Archangel, for a master, two priests, and 24 poor brethren and sisters, was founded here in 1342, by Sir Ralph de Neville, lord of Middleham, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £42. 12. 3. It now contains 16 rooms, eight for men, and eight for women, whose maintenance amounts to about £190 per annum. The parish comprises 6811 acres, of which 250 are woodland, and of the remainder about two-thirds arable, and one-third grass. Limestone is wrought for agricultural purposes; and wool-combing to some extent is carried on. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 13. 7.; net income, £120; patron and impropriator, Charles Chaplin, Esq. The church contains several monuments to the lords of Snape. Thomas, Earl of Exeter, in 1605 established a charity called Neville's workhouse, which was converted into schools in 1788, two being fixed at Well and two at Snape: the funds amount to about £100 per annum.

WELL-HAUGH, a township, in the parish of FALSTONE, union of BELLINGHAM, N. W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $12\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. N. W.) from Bellingham; containing 338 inhabitants. It is situated principally on the south side of the North Tyne, and contains the hamlets of Rigg-End, Stanners-burn, and Yarrow. The village is seated near the bank of the river.

WELLAND (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of UPTON-UPON-SEVERN, Lower division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Upton and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Upton; containing 489 inhabitants. It comprises 2112 acres, of which 1000 are common or waste; the cultivated land is in nearly equal portions of arable and pasture. The surface of the parish is generally flat, forming a base to the Malvern hills. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 2. 11., and has a net income of £378; the patronage and impropriation belong to the Crown. The body of the church is of the date 1672; the tower is more modern. There are national and Sunday schools.

WELLCOMBE (*St. Nictan*), a parish, in the union of BIDEFORD, hundred of HARTLAND, Great Torrington and N. divisions of DEVON,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. W. by S.) from Hartland; containing 293 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the coast of the Bristol Channel, which bounds it on the west; and comprises 1551 acres, whereof 448 are common or waste land. The road from Stratton to Bideford passes on the east. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £71; patron, Lord Clinton; impropriator, W. Heddon, Esq. About nine acres of land purchased by a grant from Queen Anne's Bounty, belong to the benefice. The church is a very small cruciform structure in the Norman style. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WELLESBOROUGH, with TEMPLE-HALL, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of SPARKENHOE,

S. division of the county of LEICESTER; containing 76 inhabitants.

WELLESBOURN-HASTINGS (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Warwick division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 5 miles (E.) from Stratford; containing 1434 inhabitants, of whom 694 are in the township of Wellesbourn-Hastings with Walton-Deivile, and the remainder in the hamlet of Wellesbourn-Montford. Wellesbourn was given by the Conqueror to Henry de Newburg, and was afterwards granted, as is supposed, by one of the Norman earls of Warwick to Robert de Hasting. In the eighteenth of Edward I., a charter was obtained for a market to be held on every Monday, and a fair annually, to continue two days. The parish is intersected by the road from Stratford to Kington, and by the Dene brook; and comprises 4548 acres, of which 2855 are in the township. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the rectorial tithes of Walton-Deivile annexed, valued in the king's books at £7. 11. 8.; net income, £422; patron, the Crown; impropriators, Sir J. Mordaunt, Bart., and others. There is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 69 acres. The church is partly Norman, and partly in the early English style, with a tower of later character, and contains a monument to the memory of Sir Thomas le Strange, lord-lieutenant of Ireland in the reign of Henry VI. Some schools founded in 1723 by the Rev. Richard Boyse, are endowed with land and houses, which, with private benefactions, produce £98 per annum; and an infants' school has been built by Miss Mordaunt, by whom it is supported.—See WALTON-DEIVILE.

WELLING, a village, partly in the parish of BEXLEY, hundred of RUXLEY, and partly in that of EAST WICKHAM, hundred of LESSNESS, union of DARTFORD, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by N.) from Crayford. This place, which is of modern origin, is situated on the great road from London to Canterbury and Dover.

WELLINGBOROUGH (*All Saints*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of HAMFORDSHOE, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 10 miles (N. E. by E.) from Northampton, and 67 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 5061 inhabitants. The name is derived from the wells, or springs, that abound here, of which that denominated Red Well was formerly in such repute for its medicinal properties, that in 1626, Charles I. and his queen resided in tents during a whole season, for the purpose of drinking its salubrious water on the spot. In 1738, the town was nearly destroyed by fire, and rebuilt on the slope of a hill nearly a mile northward from the navigable river Nene. It consists of several streets lighted and paved, the principal of them meeting in the market-place; and the houses, erected of the red-sandstone which abounds in the vicinity, are of handsome appearance. The chief articles of manufacture are boots and shoes, and bobbin-lace; the former branch was very extensive during the war, and is still considerable, and the latter, though on the decline, employs many women and children. Near the town is a station of the Northampton and Peterborough railway. The market was granted by King John, at the request of the monks of Croyland Abbey, the proprietors of the manor, which was possessed by Queen Elizabeth after the Dissolution; it is on Wednes-



day, and is very considerable for corn. Fairs are held on the Wednesdays in Easter and Whitsun weeks, and on October 29th, the last being a large one for live-stock. The powers of the county debt-court of Wellingborough, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Wellingborough. Manorial courts take place in November; and petty-sessions for the division occur every alternate Monday at the town-hall, which is also used for vestries and other public meetings. The parish comprises 4079*a.* 1*r.* 14*p.* in about equal portions of arable and pasture: the soil is, principally, a rich red earth; and there are very good sandstone and limestone quarries. The allotment system is in efficient operation,

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £24. 1. 8.; net income, £400; patron and impropiator, Quintus Vivian, Esq. On the inclosure in 1767, allotments of land were awarded to the vicar in lieu of all his tithes, except those of some gardens and old inclosures in the town: a glebe-house was built in 1806. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, combining specimens of the different styles of English architecture, with an elegant tower and spire; on the south side is a Norman door: in the interior are some ancient screen-work and stalls, and the east window is richly ornamented with sculpture and tracery. There are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, the Society of Friends, and Wesleyans. A free grammar school, adjoining the churchyard, was founded in the 2nd of Edward VI., and endowed with the revenue of a guild of the Blessed Virgin formerly attached to the church, and subsequently with an estate at Burton-Latimer; also with three-eighths of the rental of 55 acres of land, under the will of Richard Fisher, in 1711. The master receives an income of £130, but has to provide an usher for a lower school, in which reading, writing, and arithmetic are taught. A national school was endowed with land now producing £107 per annum by Mrs. Roane, and with a house and school rent-free by John Freeman; another national school is endowed with one-half of Fisher's estate, the remaining eighth of which is given to two aged persons. The town estate produces an income of £449. 16., appropriated to general purposes and the relief of poor inhabitants. There is also a fund of £53, arising from bequests by Mrs. Anne Glasbrook (in 1790) and others; it is annually distributed in bread and money. The union of Wellingborough comprises 27 parishes or places, of which 24 are in the county of Northampton, and 3 in that of Bedford, altogether containing a population of 20,133. Numerous curious and rare fossils are found in the parish.

WELLINGHAM (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of LAUNDITCH, W. division of NORFOLK, 3½ miles (E. N. E.) from Rougham; containing 193 inhabitants. It comprises 1066*a.* 3*r.* 23*p.*, of which 888 acres are arable, and 170 pasture and meadow. The living is a discharged rectory, united to the rectory of Tittleshall *cum* Godwick, and valued in the king's books at £5. 8. 6½.: the tithes have been commuted for £265, and the glebe comprises 5¼ acres. The church is in the early and decorated styles, with a square tower.

WELLINGLEY, county YORK.—See STANCILL.

WELLINGORE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, Higher division of the wapentake

of BOOTHBY-GRAFFO, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 10 miles (S.) from Lincoln; containing 850 inhabitants. The parish is on the road between Lincoln and Grantham, and comprises 2987*a.* 2*r.* 28*p.* The village is the last of six from Lincoln known as the Cliff villages, from their position on the edge of an oolitic ridge, which commands an extensive view of Belvoir, the Derbyshire hills, &c. Limestone of inferior quality is quarried for building and for the repair of roads. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £11. 10.; net income, £206. The tithes were commuted for land in 1763; the glebe contains 103 acres. The church consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower surmounted by a spire. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The Roman Ermin-street passes about half a mile east of the village.

WELLINGTON (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the hundred of GRIMSWORTH, union and county of HEREFORD, 5¼ miles (N.) from Hereford; containing 670 inhabitants. The parish consists of 2540 acres; it is situated near the western bank of the river Lugg, and intersected by the road from Leominster to Hereford. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Hereford. The tithes have been commuted for £258. 10. payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £266. 16. to the vicar, and £112. 1. to certain impropiators: there are 49 acres of glebe. Alms-houses for six aged men were founded and endowed by Sir Herbert Perrott, in 1682; and three others in the parish have a small benefaction.

WELLINGTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the Wellington division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, 11 miles (E.) from Shrewsbury, and 151 (N. W.) from London; containing, with the hamlets of Arleston, New Dale, and Watling-Street, and the townships of Aston, Hadley, Horton, Ketley, Lawley, and Walcot, 11,099 inhabitants, of whom 6084 are in the town. During the great civil war, this was the first place of rendezvous of Charles I., who, on September 19th, 1642, mustered his forces near the town, and having commanded his military orders to be read, delivered in person the remarkable address mentioned by Clarendon. The town occupies a low site near the Roman Watling-street, and two miles southward from the Wrekin, which rises from the plain to a height of about 1100 feet above the bed of the river Severn, embraces an horizon 350 or 400 miles in circumference, and is surmounted by an ancient fortification. A part of the parish is bounded by the river Tern. The streets are mostly narrow, but have been much improved, and are now macadamized, and lighted with gas; many of the houses are of modern and respectable appearance. There are two valuable springs at Admaston, about a mile and a half from the town, called the Upper and Lower, the former chalybeate, and the other sulphureous: a very comfortable inn and baths have been erected; and the waters being found highly efficacious, particularly in rheumatic complaints, the hamlet has become a favourite watering-place.

The mineral productions of the parish, consisting of coal, ironstone, and limestone, form the basis of its trade, which chiefly consists in the different branches of



the iron manufacture, especially that of nails: several companies of iron-masters have establishments in the neighbourhood, amongst which are the Hadley, Ketley, Lawley, and Lilleshall companies. There are also a glass-factory, some corn-mills and malt-kilns; and some business is transacted in timber. The various articles of manufacture and commerce are conveyed by the Shrewsbury and Shropshire canals, which communicate with the Severn, and with the midland counties. The market, granted to Hugh Burnel in the 11th of Edward I., is on Thursday, and on a very extensive scale; fairs, chiefly for live-stock and butter and cheese, are held on March 29th, June 22nd, Sept. 29th, and Nov. 17th.

The town is under a mayor and constables, and two clerks are chosen to regulate the market: a manorial court takes place in November, at which these officers are appointed. Petty-sessions for the hundred occur weekly; and there is a county debt-court, established in 1847, whose powers extend over the registration-district of Wellington. The living is a vicarage, with the rectory of Eyton-on-the-Wild-Moors annexed, valued in the king's books at £9. 5.; net income, £842; patron, T. Eyton, Esq. The church is a light and elegant modern edifice of freestone. An additional church, dedicated to Christ, was erected in 1838, containing 1140 sittings, 740 of which are free; and there is a church at Ketley, *which see*. In the town are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. The poor-law union of Wellington comprises 11 parishes or places, and contains a population of 19,901. Curious petrifications of plants and shells are occasionally found in the iron-mines. Dr. Withering, author of *A Botanical Arrangement of British Plants*, and of some medical treatises, was born here in 1741.

WELLINGTON (*St. John the Baptist*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, forming, with the parish of West Buckland, one of the two unconnected portions which comprise the W. division of the hundred of KINGSBURY, in the W. division of SOMERSET, 149 miles (W. S. W.) from London; containing 5595 inhabitants. The town is situated on the main road from Bath to Exeter, and of late years has been much improved, many of the streets having been paved, and a few of the old houses removed. The manufacture of druggets and serges was formerly carried on to a considerable degree, and still prevails, though on a limited scale. The Grand Western canal, from Bridgwater to Tiverton, passes near the place, and affords much facility for the increase of its trade; the Bristol and Exeter railway, also, runs through the parish. During the possession of the manor by the bishops of Wells, a charter was obtained for a market and two fairs; the former is held on Thursday, principally for corn, and the latter on the Thursdays before Easter and Whitsuntide. The market-house being in a very dilapidated condition, and not affording suitable accommodation, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, lord of the manor, granted a lease for 99 years, and the inhabitants erected a new edifice, by subscription on shares. The government of the town is in a bailiff and subordinate officers, chosen at the annual court leet held for the manor. The powers of the county debt-court of Wellington, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Wellington. The parish comprises 4710 acres, of which 42 are common or waste land.

The LIVING is a vicarage, with the living of West Buckland annexed, valued in the king's books at £15. 10. 2½.; net income, £894; patron, the Rev. W. P. Thomas. The church is a handsome edifice, with an embattled tower crowned by pinnacles; and has two sepulchral chapels, in one of which is a splendid monument to the memory of Sir John Popham, Knt., lord chief justice of England in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., ornamented with a profusion of effigies and carved work. The Rev. Mr. Thomas has erected an elegant chapel, at his own expense, near the west end of the town; it is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans; also almshouses, for six men and six women, founded in 1604, and endowed with land by Sir John Popham; the master and matron being directed to instruct children. The poor-law union comprises 24 parishes or places, 19 of which are in Somerset, and 5 in Devon; and contains a population of 21,777. Wellington confers the titles of Viscount, Earl, Marquess, and Duke, on that distinguished military commander, Arthur Wellesley, Prince of Waterloo; the first title created Sept. 4th, 1809; the second, Feb. 28th, 1812; the third, August 18th, of the same year; and the fourth, May 3rd, 1814. At a short distance from the town is a magnificent pillar, erected by public subscription, in commemoration of the signal victory obtained by his Grace on the plain of Waterloo, in 1815.

WELLOW (*St. Swithin*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, South-Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 1½ mile (S. E. by E.) from Ollerton; containing 549 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Worksop to Newark, and comprises 956a. 5p., of which upwards of 254 acres are in Wellow Park, a thickly-wooded eminence on the north side of the village. The surface is in general hilly, and the soil clay and loam. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £66; patron, the Earl of Scarborough; appropriator, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is principally a brick structure, roofed with slate; it was partly rebuilt and thoroughly repaired about the year 1810. Here is a school with a small endowment.

WELLOW (*St. Julian*), a parish, in the union of BATH, hundred of WELLOW, E. division of SOMERSET, 5 miles (S.) from Bath; containing 1018 inhabitants. The hundred of Wellow, with its feudal rights, tenures, and royalties, has for many generations been held by the lord of the hundred of Kilmersdon. The parish is situated between the roads from Bath to Exeter and to Warminster, at the distance of about three miles from each; and comprises 5360 acres. Coal-mines are in operation, and the shaft of a new pit has lately been sunk at the hamlet of Sherscomb. A tramway from the collieries communicates with the Avon and Kennet and the Radford canals. Cattle-fairs are held in May and October. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. 6. 10½.; patron, William C. Keating, Esq.; impropiator, H. G. Langton, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £258. 11., and the vicarial for £353. 12.; there is a glebe-house, which of late years has been enlarged and thoroughly repaired, and the glebe contains 62 acres. The church is a fine structure, with an old oak roof, and fittings in excellent preservation. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans.



Among numerous Roman relics discovered in the neighbourhood, a tessellated pavement was found in 1644, another in 1670, and a third in 1685, with altars, pillars, fragments of pateræ, and other vessels. At the extremity of the parish is an immense barrow called Woodeborough; and from another, a smaller one, have been taken several stone coffins.

**WELLOW, EAST** (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of **ROMSEY**, partly in the hundred of **THORNGATE**, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, and partly in the hundred of **AMESBURY**, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of **WILTS**, 4 miles (W.) from Romsey; containing 713 inhabitants, of whom 241 are in the hamlet. The parish is situated between the two roads from Southampton to Salisbury; and, including the tythings of Embley and West Wellow, comprises 2080 acres, of which 478 are common or waste. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5, and in the patronage of W. E. Nightingale, Esq., who, with the family of Hervey, is impropriator: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £245. 5., with a glebe of  $23\frac{3}{4}$  acres; and the impropriate tithes for £317. 10. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

**WELLOW, WEST**, a tything, in the parish of **EAST WELLOW**, union of **ROMSEY**, hundred of **AMESBURY**, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of **WILTS**,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. by N.) from Romsey; containing 421 inhabitants. It comprises 1237*a.* 10*p.*, of which 228 acres are common or waste land.

**WELLS** (*St. PETER*), a sea-port town and parish, in the union of **WALSINGHAM**, hundred of **NORTH GREENHOE**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, 33 miles (N. W. by N.) from Norwich, and 120 (N. N. E.) from London; containing 3504 inhabitants. This place, in the Domesday survey called *Guella*, is situated on a creek of the North Sea, which flows in a circuitous course for nearly two miles to the harbour. The town consists of several narrow streets, partly paved; the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. An act for the general improvement of the town was passed in 1844. A subscription library has been established, and there is a theatre, neatly fitted up. Races formerly took place. The trade consists chiefly in the exportation of wool, flour, grain, and malt; and in the importation of coal, timber, deals, tiles, bark, linseed and rapeseed cakes, and tar. The harbour, which has been cleared from the accumulation of sand, and greatly improved under the direction of commissioners, is accessible to vessels of 160 tons' burthen, which at high water can come up to the quay, where at spring tides is twelve feet depth of water. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port, in a recent year, was 64, of the aggregate burthen of 2953 tons: the number of vessels that entered inwards was 386, of which 47 were from foreign ports, and 339 in the coasting-trade; the number that cleared outwards was 238, and the duties paid at the custom-house for that year amounted to £596. The custom-house, a neat brick building, is situated on the quay, which is well adapted to the business of the port; and a coast-guard station has been placed here. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent, and many vessels of 200 tons' burthen have been launched from the docks; in 1831, a vessel of 90 tons was built, chiefly of timber planted on the Holkham estate by the late Earl of Leicester. A fishery affords employment to 16 boats, and a consider-

able number of men; oysters of fine quality are taken in abundance, and various other kinds of shell-fish. The market, on Saturday, has fallen into disuse; a fair on Shrove-Tuesday is still kept up. Courts leet and baron are held annually, and the magistrates for the division hold petty-sessions on the first Monday in the month.

The parish comprises 2339*a.* 2*r.* 31*p.*, of which 1237 acres are arable, 96 woodland, 172 fresh-marsh, and 833 salt-marsh. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 13. 4., and endowed with an estate at Bale by the Rev. M. Morrey; patron, the Rev. J. R. Hopper. The tithes have been commuted for £530, and the glebe comprises 40 acres, with a good house. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower: the font is curiously sculptured; there are a very fine brass eagle, and some neat monuments. The Society of Friends, the Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans have places of worship. Christopher Ringar, in 1678, bequeathed land now producing £120 per annum, for paying two widows to teach 30 children, and for distribution in meal to poor families; and the Rev. M. Morrey charged the estate at Bale, with which he endowed the living, with the payment of £18 per annum to the poor. The produce of £388 new four per cents., the bequest of William B. Elliott in 1810, is also distributed in bread among the poor, to whom were allotted ten acres of land for fuel, on the inclosure of the parish.

**WELLS**, a city, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of **WELLS-FORUM**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, 19 miles (S. W.) from Bath, 19 (S.) from Bristol, and 120 (W. by S.) from London; containing, with that part of St. Cuthbert's parish, which is without the limits of the city, 7050 inhabitants. This place derives its name from its

numerous springs, more particularly from St. Andrew's well, the water of which, rising near the episcopal palace, flows through the south-western part of the city. It owes its origin to Ina, King of the West Saxons, who, in 704, founded a collegiate church, which he dedicated to St. Andrew the Apostle. This establishment was endowed by Cynewulf, one of his successors, with considerable estates in the vicinity, in 766, and continued to flourish till 905, when, in pursuance of an edict of Edward the Elder, for the revival of religion, which, from the frequent incursions of the Danes, had almost become extinct, several new bishops were consecrated by Plig-mund, Archbishop of Canterbury, of whom Aldhelm, then abbot of Glastonbury, was chosen to preside over Wells, which was erected into a see having jurisdiction over the entire county of Somerset. After a succession of twelve bishops, Giso, chaplain to Edward the Confessor, was appointed to the see, to which that monarch gave the extensive possessions of Harold, Earl of Wessex, whom, with his father Godwin, Earl of Kent, he had banished from the kingdom. Harold, during his exile, made an incursion into this part of Somersetshire, raised contributions on his former tenantry, despoiled the church of its ornaments and treasure, expelled the



Seal and Arms.



canons, and converted the revenues to his own use. Giso, on his return from Rome, where he had been consecrated, obtained some compensation for these injuries from the queen, who was Harold's sister; but that prince, on his restoration to favour, procured the banishment of Giso, and, upon his subsequent accession to the throne, resumed all the estates granted by Edward to the church, and thus greatly impoverished the see. Bishop Giso remained in exile till the Conquest, when he was reinstated; and William, in the second year of his reign, restored to the bishopric all Harold's estates, with the exception of some small portions which had been granted to the monastery of Glastonbury, adding in lieu of them, two other manors. Giso exerted himself in augmenting the income of his see: he increased the number of canons, over whom he appointed a provost; built a cloister, hall, and dormitory; and enlarged and embellished the cathedral choir. Some of the buildings, however, were demolished by his successor, John de Vilula, who erected a palace on their site.

This prelate removed the seat of the diocese to Bath, and assumed the title of Bishop of Bath, in which he was followed by his two next successors. Great disputes arising between the inhabitants of the cities, each claiming to be regarded as the head of the diocese, the matter was at length referred to the arbitration of the bishops, who decided that the prelates should take the title of Bishop of Bath and Wells, that their election should be made by an equal number of delegates from both places, and that the ceremony of installation should be performed in both churches. Reginald Fitz-Jocelyne, who was bishop in the reign of Richard I., granted the town a charter of incorporation, and made it a free borough. During the captivity of that monarch in Austria, Savaricus, who succeeded Fitz-Jocelyne in the see, and was nearly allied to the emperor, obtained through his influence a promise from Richard, as a condition of his restoration, that the abbacy of Glastonbury, then vacant, should be annexed to the see of Bath and Wells: this prelate subsequently removed the seat of his diocese to Glastonbury, and assumed the title of Bishop of Glastonbury. After his death in 1205, the monks, under his successor Jocelyne de Walles, petitioned the court of Rome that they might be restored to their ancient government by an abbot, which indulgence they obtained on their relinquishing to the bishop a considerable portion of their revenue. Jocelyne then assumed the style of Bishop of Bath and Wells, which the prelates of the see have ever since retained. Upon his death, and on subsequent vacancies occurring, disputes arose in the election of the bishop, the monks of Bath frequently exercising that right without the concurrence of the canons of Wells; but an appeal being at length made to the pope, the union of the churches appears to have afterwards remained without interruption. At the Reformation, the monastery of Bath was wholly suppressed; and though the name of the see was retained, the ecclesiastical authority, and the right of electing the bishops, were vested in the Dean and Chapter of Wells, then constituted the sole chapter of the diocese. The revenue of the monastery of Wells, at the Dissolution, was valued at £1939. 12. 8.

The CITY appears to have grown up around the ancient ecclesiastical establishment, and to have flourished in proportion to its prosperity. It is pleasantly situated on

the south side of the Mendip hills, in a fertile plain lying at their base, being sheltered from the north winds by that mountainous range of richly-wooded eminences, and open on the south side to an extensive tract of fine meadow land. The houses are well built, and of respectable appearance; several of them are old, having been erected for ecclesiastical residences, and many are of modern and elegant structure. The grandeur of its cathedral, the beauty of its parish church, and the character of the conventual buildings, give it an air of peculiar interest. It is divided into four verderies by four principal streets, from which they take their name; and is well paved, and amply supplied with water from a public conduit of great beauty, filled by pipes leading from an aqueduct near the source of St. Andrew's well. The environs, which abound with diversified and picturesque scenery, contain many handsome seats, and afford a variety of pleasing walks and rides. Races are held annually a short distance east of the city, beyond its liberties.

The principal branch of manufacture is the knitting of stockings. At Wookey, about two miles distant, are several paper-mills, where, from the excellent quality of the water, paper of the best kind is made. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday for provisions: on every fourth Saturday, a large market is held for corn, cattle, and cheese; and fairs take place on January 6th, May 14th, July 6th, October 25th, and November 30th, for cattle, horses, and pedlery. The market-place, on the east side of the city, is a spacious area, on the north side of which is a handsome range of twelve houses of stone, built by Bishop Beckington for twelve priests, and now inhabited by townsmen; at the eastern extremity is an ancient gateway, communicating with the Cathedral Close, and, fronting the street, another leading to the episcopal palace, both gateways erected by the prelate just mentioned, who intended to rebuild the whole area. Near the site of the old cross, which was taken down in 1780, stood the city conduit, an elegant hexagonal structure in the later English style, erected by Bishop Beckington in 1450, richly embellished with niches and delicate ornaments, and crowned with a conical dome. This conduit, being considered an obstruction, was taken down about 50 years since, and soon afterwards removed to Stourhead, now the seat of Sir H. R. Hoare, Bart., a new and very handsome one being erected on the site. In the south-eastern angle of the market-place is the town-hall and market-house, a plain commodious building.

The charter granted by Reginald Fitz-Jocelyne was confirmed by King John, who entrusted the government to a master and commonalty; and Queen Elizabeth gave the inhabitants a new charter, in the 31st of her reign. The corporation now consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, under the act 5th and 6th of William IV., c. 76; the municipal and parliamentary boundaries are co-extensive, and the number of magistrates is six. The freedom is inherited by the eldest son of a freeman, or obtained by servitude. The inhabitants first exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward I., since which time they have regularly returned two members to parliament; the right of voting was extended in 1832 to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, comprising 715 acres, and the mayor is returning officer. The powers of the county debt-court of Wells, established in 1847, extend over the registration-



district of Wells, and part of the districts of Axbridge and Shepton-Mallet. The assizes for the county are held here every alternate year, and the Epiphany and Easter quarter-sessions annually.



*Arms of the Bishopric.*

The ecclesiastical establishment, as refounded by Henry VIII. on the dissolution of the monastery, consists of a bishop, dean, precentor, chancellor, three archdeacons, treasurer, sub-dean, four resident canons, 44 prebendaries, four priest-vicars, eight lay-vicars, organist, six choristers, and other officers. The CATHEDRAL, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a magnificent cru-

perhaps unequalled. There are numerous chapels in the cathedral, some of which are inclosed with fine screens; in one is an ancient clock, removed from Glastonbury, with an astronomical dial, and a train of figures of knights, in armour, which by the machinery are moved round in procession. In the south transept is a font of the same date as that part of the building. The cathedral contains many interesting monuments of the bishops and others who were interred within its walls, including the tomb of Bishop Beckington in a chapel in the presbytery, with his effigy in alabaster; the gravestone of Bishop Jocelyne in the middle of the choir, marking the spot where an elegant marble monument, bearing his effigy in brass, formerly stood; and that of King Ina, who was interred in the centre of the nave. The edifice has been recently repaired, some new stained-glass windows have been inserted, and tessellated pavement laid down.

The *Cloisters* form three sides of a quadrangle south of the cathedral. The western range, comprising the school and the treasury, was built by Bishop Beckington, who also began the south side, which was finished by Thomas Henry, treasurer of Wells, and archdeacon of Cornwall; the eastern range, containing a chapel and a library, was erected by Bishop Bubwith. The *Chapter-house* is an elegant octagonal structure; the roof, which is finely groined, is supported on a clustered column of Purbeck marble in the centre, and the building is lighted by handsome windows. Beneath is a crypt of good design, with a roof displaying a fine specimen of plain groining, from which a staircase of singular construction leads into the chapter-room, and to several parts of the adjacent buildings. On the south of the cathedral is the *Episcopal Palace*, an ancient castellated mansion, surrounded with walls inclosing nearly seven acres of ground, and defended by a deep moat, which is supplied from St. Andrew's well: a venerable gateway tower on the north side leads over a bridge into the outer court, on the east side of which is the palace, containing several magnificent rooms, and a chapel. Opposite the entrance are the remains of the great hall, which was demolished in the reign of Edward VI., for the materials.

The *Vicars' Close* was originally built by Walter de Hull, canon of Wells, and archdeacon of Bath, and was improved in 1348, by Bishop Ralph de Salopia, who erected a new college for the residence of the vicars and choristers, which he endowed with lands of his own, in addition to what were given by Walter de Hull. The college was subsequently enlarged, and its endowment augmented, by Bishop Beckington, who erected the gateways, of which that on the east, adjoining the cathedral buildings, has a long gallery communicating with the church and the vicars' close, with a large flight of steps at each end. At the south end is a hall, with a buttery and other conveniences, under which is an arched gateway; at the north end are the chapel and library, and on the east and west sides are handsome ranges of dwelling-houses. This college, the revenue of which, in the 26th of Henry VIII., was £72. 10. 9½., escaped the general Dissolution, and was refounded by Queen Elizabeth, who appointed the number of vicars to be not less than fourteen, nor more than twenty. The *Deanery* is a spacious structure, erected by Dean Gunthorp, in allusion to whose name the walls are ornamented with several guns, carved in stone: in this mansion the

ciform structure, principally in the early English style, with partial insertions in the decorated and later styles; the foundation was laid by Wiffeline, second bishop of the diocese, and the edifice was completed and improved by Bishop Jocelyne, in 1239. The west front is a striking combination of stately grandeur and elaborate embellishment, the whole of it, with the buttresses by which it is divided into compartments, being replete with sculpture, from the base to the summit, in successive tiers of richly-canopied shrines, containing statues of kings, popes, bishops, cardinals, and abbots. The mullions of the west window and the lower stages of the western towers are similarly enriched. The canopies of the niches in which the figures are enshrined, are supported by slender shafted pillars of polished marble, and the intermediate spaces between the several series are filled with architectural ornaments of elegant design. In the upper range of the central compartment are statues of the Twelve Apostles, in a series of lofty niches separated by slender shafts, and in the range immediately beneath them are figures of the hierarchs, below which is a sculptured representation of the Resurrection, in alto-relievo. The entrance, through a deeply-recessed arch, is flanked by the towers, of which the lower stages are comprised in the general design of the front, while the upper, wreathed with pierced parapets, are relieved by fine windows, and with lofty canopies rising from the buttresses, and terminating in crocketed finials. The central tower of the cathedral is crowned by a pierced parapet of elegant design, decorated with lofty angular pinnacles surmounted by vanes, and with smaller pinnacles in the intervals. Though of large dimensions, it has an airy appearance, from the proportionate size and elegance of the windows.

The interior displays some specimens of the early English style which are of unfrequent occurrence, and equally remarkable for simplicity and elegance. Of this character are the nave and transepts. The former is separated from the aisles by clustered columns and finely-pointed arches, above which are a triforium of lancet-shaped arches, and a range of clerestory windows, in which tracery, in the later English style, has been inserted; the roof is finely groined, and the great west window is adorned with ancient stained glass of much brilliancy. The choir is in the decorated style, and of very elegant character, and beyond it is the Lady chapel, both forming parts of one general arrangement, which for beauty of design, and richness of embellishment, is



founder entertained Henry VII., on his return from the west of England. Near the deanery is the west gate, a plain ancient edifice, forming the principal entrance into the city from Bath.

The city comprises only the in-parish of ST. CUTHBERT, which surrounds the cathedral precincts: the several hamlets that are without the limits of the city, extending seven miles in circuit, form the out-parish of St. Cuthbert. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £33. 13. 6., and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter, who are also appropriators: the great tithes have been commuted for £1030, and the vicarial for £800. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower, strengthened by angular buttresses, and crowned with pinnacles. Though of large dimensions, the tower has a degree of lightness from the judicious distribution of its ornaments, and the relief afforded by its niches of elegant design: the belfry windows are lofty, and, from the excellence of their composition, give to the tower above the roof the character of a magnificent lantern; the west door, and the large window over it, are also richly embellished. The interior of the church comprises a nave, aisles, and choir, and contains several sepulchral chapels, among which are traces of an earlier style of architecture than that of the main building; the walls are adorned with several ancient monuments and mural tablets. There is a district church at East Horrington, with 260 sittings: another was built at Coxley in 1838, by aid of a grant from Her Majesty's Commissioners, containing 264 sittings; and a third was erected at Easton in 1841, comprising 220 sittings. In the town are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. The collegiate grammar school contains 26 boys, 8 of whom being choristers of the cathedral, are paid for by the Dean and Chapter. The United Charity School, established in 1654 by Mrs. Mary Barkham, Mr. Adrian Hickes, and Mr. Philip Hodges, the last of whom erected a school-house, is endowed with property producing above £500 per annum.

On the north side of the churchyard is an hospital, founded and endowed by Bishop Bubwith, who died in 1424, for twelve aged men, twelve women, and a chaplain; to which six men were added in 1607, by Bishop Still, who augmented the endowment for that purpose: including a previous augmentation by Bishops Beckington and Bourne, the present income is about £400. The buildings are neat, and comprise separate apartments for each, with a common room, and a small chapel at the east end. Some almshouses in Priest's-row were founded in 1614, by Henry Llewellyn, who endowed them for six aged women; the revenue is about £170 per annum, from which a weekly allowance is also paid to four aged widows not in the houses. An almshouse for four decayed burgesses was established in 1638, by Walter Brick. Houses were founded in 1711, by Archibald Harper, who endowed them with property now worth about £70 a year, for five decayed wool-combers; and there are numerous other charitable bequests and funds. The poor-law union of Wells comprises 18 parishes or places, and contains a population of 20,611. In the verdery of Southover are the remains of the priory of St. John, instituted in 1206, by Hugh, Archdeacon of Wells (afterwards Bishop of Lincoln), and subsequently augmented by Bishop Jocelyne; the re-

venue at the Dissolution was £41. 3. 6.; the buildings have been converted into a wool-comber's shop. The neighbourhood, especially on the side of the Mendip hills, abounds with geological interest. Among the eminent prelates of the see have been Cardinal Wolsey and Archbishop Laud; the celebrated historian, Polydore Vergil, was archdeacon in the 16th century; and the learned and pious Dr. George Bull, Bishop of St. David's, was born in the city, in the year 1634.

WELNETHAM, GREAT, a parish, in the union of THINGOE, hundred of THEDWASTRY, W. division of SUFFOLK,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by S.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing, with part of the hamlet of Sicklesmere, 514 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 15.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £314; patron, F. Wing, Esq. Mrs. Mary Green in 1814 bequeathed a legacy of £200, which was invested in the funds, for the poor. At Welnetham was a priory of Crouched, or Crossed, friars, subordinate to the principal house of that order, near the Tower of London. Numerous remains of Roman antiquities have been dug up. Sir Richard Gipp, Knt., a great collector of Suffolk antiquities, resided and was buried here.

WELNETHAM, LITTLE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of THINGOE, hundred of THEDWASTRY, W. division of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (S. E.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing, with part of the hamlet of Sicklesmere, 206 inhabitants, and an area of about 750 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Marquess of Bristol: the tithes have been commuted for £155, and the glebe comprises 25 acres.

WELNEY, a chapelry, in the parish of UPWELL, union of DOWNHAM, partly in the hundred of WISBECH, ISLE of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE, and partly in the hundred of CLACKCLOSE, W. division of NORFOLK, 10 miles (S. W.) from Downham; containing 996 inhabitants, of whom 405 are in the Cambridge portion. The chapel is situated in Cambridgeshire. William Marshall, in 1661, conveyed to 12 feoffees 479 acres of land, one-third part of the rent of which is applied to relieving widows, and in apprenticing children, who are also provided with clothing if necessary. As much of the remaining two-thirds as is requisite is appropriated to the repairs of the chapel, and to keeping in order the highways and a bridge; the residue goes to the endowment of a free school. The revenue is about £1000 per annum. Many Roman coins were dug up here in 1718.

WELTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the wapentake of LAWRESS, parts of LINDSEY, union and county of LINCOLN, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Lincoln; containing, with the hamlet of Ryland, 566 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3610 acres; and the road from Lincoln to Market-Rasen passes through it. Good building-stone is abundant. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 6. 8.; net income, £150; patrons, the Prebendaries of Welton, &c.; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church is a neat structure, built in 1825: it was struck by lightning in the autumn of 1847, and one person killed, and many others injured. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The sum of £20 per annum, derived from a bequest by John Camm in 1824, and about £11. 10. a year, chiefly the gift of Earl Brownlow, are appropriated to the poor. The Countess of Warwick gave £10



per annum for the establishment of a Sunday-evening lecture.

WELTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of DAVENTRY, hundred of FAWSLEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Daventry; containing 635 inhabitants, and comprising 1900 acres. The Crick and Welton station on the London and Birmingham railway is distant two miles: the Grand Junction and the Union canals meet at the south-eastern extremity of the parish, and the Watling-street skirts the eastern boundary. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7, and has a net income of £193; it is in the patronage of the Crown. The glebe contains 100 acres. The church was repaired in 1845, and an organ put up, the whole at a cost of £250. Some lands for the indigent poor produce about £120 per annum, of which a small sum is applied to education.

WELTON, a township, in the parish of Ovingham, union of HEXHAM, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $9\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. N. E.) from Hexham; containing 59 inhabitants. This was anciently the seat of King Oswy; and it was here that the Saxon kings Penda and Segebert received the rite of baptism from Finan, Bishop of Lindisfarne. The township comprises 1165 acres, the property of Thomas Wentworth Beaumont, Esq. About two-thirds of the land are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the surface is elevated, the soil generally strong, and moderately fertile. The Tower, the manorial seat of the ancient family of Welton, is fast going to decay; there are still remaining in tolerable preservation, two handsome rooms with oriel windows. The Hall, an ancient mansion which, according to an inscription on the walls, was repaired in 1614, is still occupied. In the village is a flour-mill, driven by water. The tithes have been commuted for £120. The Roman wall passes in the immediate vicinity of the township.

WELTON (*St. Helen*), a parish, in the union of SCULCOATES, wapentake of HOWDENSHERE, E. riding of YORK; containing, with the chapelry of Melton, 987 inhabitants, of whom 792 are in Welton township, 4 miles (S. E.) from South Cave, and 10 (W. by S.) from Hull, which is the post-town. This parish is situated on the southern declivity of the Wolds, and within one mile and a half of the river Humber, of whose course it commands many beautiful views. It contains 2632 acres, of which 1732 constitute the township; the surface for the most part is richly wooded, and the soil presents great variety, being composed of chalk, clay, sand, and gravel. The Hull and Selby railway passes within a mile of the village. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £25, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £383. The tithes of the township were commuted for land and a money payment in 1792; the Bishop of Ripon is lord of the rectorial manor, and there is also a small vicarial manor. The church, supposed to have been founded in the reign of William Rufus, consists of a nave, chancel, north aisle, and south transept, with a large embattled tower, rising from the centre, and terminated at the angles by pinnacles and vanes. It has several handsome mural monuments, and the effigy of a Knight Templar placed upright, now much mutilated. The east window has beautiful tracery; the nave is sepa-

rated from the north aisle by two pointed arches resting on octagonal pillars, and the arches between the nave and the transept and chancel are similar, the two pillars in the latter having Norman capitals. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WELTON-IN-THE-MARSH (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, Wold division of the wapentake of CANDLESHEOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 6 miles (E. N. E.) from Spilsby; containing 396 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 2420 acres, about one-fourth of which is wood, and the rest arable and pasture; the soil on the hills rests on chalk, and that in the remainder of the parish on clay. A small pleasure-fair is held on Old Lady-day. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £14. 8. 9.; net income, £122; patrons and impropiators, P. and M. A. Massingberd, Esqrs. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1792. The church having fallen down, a new edifice of brick was raised in 1792, partly by subscription and partly by rate. Here is a large tumulus called Castle Hill.

WELTON-LE-WOLD (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Wold division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W.) from Louth; containing 356 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 12. 1., and in the gift of the Crown; income, £448. The tithes were commuted for land in 1770.

WELWICK (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of PATRINGTON, S. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 2 miles (S. E. by E.) from Patrington; containing 403 inhabitants. The parish includes the hamlets of Weeton, Welwick-Thorp, and Ploughland; and comprises 3276 acres. The village is distant about a mile from the north bank of the Humber, and stands on the road from Patrington to Skeffling. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £93; impropiator, T. Fewson, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1768. The church is principally in the decorated English style, and contains the remains of a once splendid monument, said to have been removed from Burstall Abbey, and bearing marks of high antiquity. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WELWYN (*St. Mary*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of BROADWATER, county of HERTFORD, 8 miles (W. N. W.) from Hertford; containing 1395 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the great north road, and comprises 2987a. 2r. 7p., of which 1815 acres are arable, 540 pasture, and 405 woodland. The surface is hilly, and the soil chiefly loam, resting on gravel and chalk; the river Mimram runs through the grounds, and falls into the Lea at Hertford. The village consists of one street, with a smaller leading to Stevenage, and contains several genteel residences. In Mill-lane is a fine chalybeate spring, formerly in considerable repute. There is also an assembly-room in the village. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21, and in the gift of All Souls' College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £620; the glebe comprises 85 acres. The church was enlarged in 1834: over the altar is a piece of embroidery, with a suitable inscription, by Lady Betty Young, wife of Dr. Edward Young, author of the *Night Thoughts*, who was



for many years rector, and who was buried by the side of his lady, under the communion-table, in 1765. There are places of worship for Huntingtonians and Wesleyans. Dr. Young in 1760 founded a school, and endowed it with £1500 old South Sea annuities, augmented in 1810 by a bequest of £200 from Daniel Spurgeon; in 1830, the schoolroom was rebuilt upon an enlarged plan, chiefly from the funds of the charity. John Bexfield in 1570 left some land, the rent of which, £13. 10., is distributed with other benefactions among the poor. The union embraces the parishes of Welwyn, Digswell, and Ayott St. Lawrence and St. Peter, containing a population of 1955.

WEM (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, partly in the hundred of PIMHILL, but chiefly in the Whitchurch division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, 11 miles (N. by E.) from Shrewsbury, and 172 (N. W.) from London; containing 4119 inhabitants, of whom 1932 are in the township. It has been conjectured by Horsley, that this place occupies the site of the ancient *Rutunium*. There is no authentic account of it prior to the Conquest, at which period William Pandulph, who held 28 manors of Earl Roger de Montgomery, made it the head of a barony, and fixed his residence here. On the forfeiture of the estates of Robert de Belesme, son of Earl Roger, for rebellion in the reign of Henry I., Pandulph held it immediately of the crown, and thence became a baron of the realm. After continuing for several generations in this family, and passing through the hands of other proprietors, the barony was purchased in 1665 by Daniel Wycherley, father of the poet, and by him sold to the unprincipled Judge Jeffreys, who was created Baron of Wem in 1685, being the first who enjoyed that dignity by patent. At the death of Jeffreys' son the title became extinct. Wem was the first town in the county which declared for the parliament, in 1643, in which year a party of the king's troops, under Lord Capel, attempted to capture it by storm, but were repulsed by the small garrison, aided, it is said, by the active exertions of the women. In the following year it was reconnoitred by Prince Rupert, who deemed it unworthy of any effort to capture. Under the government of Major-General Mytton, the garrison plundered the possessions of the neighbouring royalists, and the booty brought by them into the town caused it to flourish at that time more than at any antecedent or subsequent period. In 1677, it suffered from a dreadful fire, which consumed the church, market-house, and whole ranges of building, destroying property valued at upwards of £23,000.

The TOWN is situated in a level district, on the northern bank of the river Roden, and on the road from Shrewsbury to Chester and Liverpool. It consists principally of one spacious thoroughfare, called High-street, from which several smaller streets and lanes diverge; and is supplied with good water. Tanning and malting are carried on to a very considerable extent. The Ellesmere and Chester canal skirts the north-western boundary of the parish; and an act was passed in 1846, for making a branch to Wem of the Shrewsbury and Chester railway,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles long. The market, granted by King John, in 1205, to be held on Sunday, has since the 24th of Edward III. been held on Thursday: two minor markets for meat take place on Tuesday and Saturday.

The market-house, on the south side of High-street, is a small neat edifice of brick, with stone quoins, commenced in 1702, but not completed until 1728. The fairs are on March 4th and May 6th, for linen-cloth; May 20th and June 29th, for cattle; and September 30th and November 22nd, chiefly for swine. Wem appears to have been incorporated, though when the charter was granted is not known: from a copy of court roll dated in the reign of Edward VI., it must have had a charter prior to that period. The principal officers are two bailiffs, appointed at the court leet held after Michaelmas, one by the lord's steward, and the other by the borough jury; the burgesses are the holders of burgage tenements, about 80 in number. The powers of the county debt-court of Wem, established in 1847, extend over part of the registration-district of Wem and Whitchurch. The parish comprises 13,455*a.* 33*p.*, of which 8423 acres are arable, 4656 meadow and pasture, 97 woodland, and 277 common recently inclosed; the soil varies considerably, but is generally a stiff marl.

The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 4. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Duke of Cleveland: the tithes have been commuted for £2095, and there are nearly 39 acres of glebe. The church, a spacious edifice with a lofty tower, appears to have been built at an early period, but the alterations and repairs it has undergone, which were completed in 1812, have left little of the original style. An elevated spot at the north-west corner of the churchyard, now converted into gardens, is supposed to have been the site of the old castle. There is a chapel of ease at Edstaston, a very ancient structure in the early English style, with a highly-enriched Norman arch. A chapel forming a separate incumbency was erected in 1836, at Newton, on the site of one consecrated in 1665; it is a handsome edifice of brick, with dressings of stone. There are places of worship for Baptists and Presbyterians. A free grammar school was established and endowed in 1650, by Thomas Adams, who was born here in 1586, and who, becoming a wealthy trader and active magistrate of the city of London, was created a baronet in 1660. The present school premises were erected in 1670; and with subsequent bequests, the gross income is £331. The school enjoys the benefit of two exhibitions founded by Mr. Careswell, and noticed in the article on Bridgnorth. The union of Wem comprises 12 parishes or places, with a population of 12,518. Mr. John Ireland, author of *Hogarth Illustrated*, was born here.

WEMBDON (*ST. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGWATER, hundred of NORTH PETHERTON, W. division of the county of SOMERSET,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N. W.) from Bridgwater; containing 370 inhabitants. The parish is bounded by the navigable river Parret on the east, and by the road from Bridgwater to Dunster on the south. It comprises 2198 acres, of which 590 are arable, and 92 in orchards. The upper part is hilly land, adapted for growing corn; the soil of the lower grounds is alluvial, and very rich pasture, particularly near the river. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 16. 10.; income, £612; patron, the Rev. C. W. H. Alston; impropriator, J. Credland, Esq. The church is a small structure.

WEMBLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of HARROW-ON-THE-HILL, union of HENDON, hundred of GORE, county of MIDDLESEX; containing 232 inhabitants.



WEMBURY (*St. WERBURGH*), a parish, in the union of PLYMPTON *St. MARY*, hundred of PLYMPTON, Ermington and Plympton, and S. divisions of DEVON,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. by W.) from Plympton-Earls; containing 616 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south and west by the English Channel, and on the east by the river Yealm. It comprises 2565 acres, of which 137 are common or waste; the surface is boldly undulated, and the views over the Channel and the adjacent country are interesting and extensive. Nearly opposite to the church, from which it is about two miles distant, bearing west-south-west, and at the entrance of Plymouth Sound, is the small island called by mariners the Mew Stone. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £83; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Windsor, whose tithes have been commuted for £380. The church occupies the brow of a bold eminence on the shore, and is in the later English style, with the exception of the north aisle, which is of an earlier period, and substantially built of granite. In the chancel is a curious monument to Sir John Hele, serjeant-at-law in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.; and in the south aisle is a massive tomb inscribed to the memory of Lady Narborough, dated 1678. An almshouse for ten people was founded and endowed in 1625, by Sir Warwick Hele.

WEMBWORTHY (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of CREDITON, hundred of NORTH TAWTON, South Molton and N. divisions of DEVON,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. W.) from Chulmleigh; containing 418 inhabitants. The parish is situated nearly in the centre of the county; the scenery is agreeably diversified, and enlivened with the handsome residence of Eggesford, the seat of the Hon. Newton Fellowes, near which is a circular encampment surrounded by a fosse. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Rev. P. Johnson and others: the tithes have been commuted for £165. 12., and the glebe comprises 40 acres. The church has been almost entirely rebuilt, at the expense of the Hon. N. Fellowes. Dr. Burton, author of the *Pentalogia* and other learned works, was a native of Wembworthy.

WENDEN-LOFTS (*St. DUNSTAN*), a parish, in the union of SAFFRON-WALDEN, hundred of UTTLESFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Saffron-Walden; containing 72 inhabitants. This parish, which is supposed to have derived the adjunct to its name from a former proprietor, is situated in an open country every where presenting interesting scenery, and comprises 778a. 10p., whereof 638 acres are arable and pasture, and 139 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Elmdon annexed, valued in the king's books at £9. 10. 10.; net income, £470; patron and impropiator, John Wilkes, Esq. The church is a small edifice, containing some ancient brasses and monumental inscriptions.

WENDENS-AMBO (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of SAFFRON-WALDEN, hundred of UTTLESFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 2 miles (S. W. by W.) from Saffron-Walden; containing 347 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 1450 acres. It appears to have derived its affix from the consolidation of two parishes consequent on the destruction of the parochial church of Little Wenden. The river Cam has its source in the parish; and here is a station of the railway from London to

Cambridge, about two miles distant from the Newport station. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of Little Wenden united, valued jointly in the king's books at £17; net income, £165; patron, the Marquess of Bristol. The tithes were commuted for land and a corn-rent in 1814. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with a low square tower; the chancel is separated from the nave by a richly-carved screen of oak.

WENDLEBURY (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of BICESTER, hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W.) from Bicester; containing 214 inhabitants. It comprises by estimation 1119 acres, of which nearly one-half is pasture and meadow. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 9.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £250; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under an inclosure act in the 39th of George III. The church, with the exception of the tower, which has stood for above 700 years, was rebuilt in 1761. The Rev. Robert Welborne, rector from 1730 to 1764, bequeathed 60 folio volumes to the parish as the foundation of a theological library.

WENDLING (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of LAUNDITCH, W. division of NORFOLK,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W.) from East Dereham; containing 330 inhabitants. This place is of considerable antiquity. Prior to 1267 an abbey was founded by William de Wendling, in honour of the Blessed Virgin, for Præmonstratensian canons; it was suppressed by a bull of Pope Clement, and in 1528 granted to Cardinal Wolsey for the foundation of his colleges, when its revenue amounted to £55. 18. 4.: part of the church was standing till lately. The parish comprises about 1500 acres, chiefly arable: the village is pleasantly situated on the road from Swaffham to East Dereham. The living is a perpetual curacy, united to that of Longham; net income, £52; patron, the Earl of Leicester: the church is a neat structure in the later English style, with a square tower. At the inclosure, 10 acres were allotted to the poor for fuel.

WENDOVER (*St. MARY*), a market-town and parish, and formerly an unincorporated borough, in the union of WYCOMBE, hundred of AYLESBURY, county of BUCKINGHAM, 23 miles (S. E. by S.) from Buckingham, and 35 (N. W. by W.) from London; containing 1877 inhabitants. The manor was given by Henry II. to Faramus de Boulogne, and was subsequently in the possession of the Fiennes; of Sir John Molins; Alice Perriers, a favourite of Edward III.; Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent; Edward, Duke of York, in 1338 (between which period and 1564 it was held either by the queen or some branch of the royal family); and Sir Francis Knollys and Catherine his wife. In 1660 it was purchased by the Hampden family, and continued in their possession until the decease of Lord Hampden, when it became the property of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, who sold it to Samuel Smith, Esq., in 1828; it is now the property of Abel Smith, Esq., who represented the borough till its disfranchisement by the act of the 2nd of William IV. The town is situated at the foot of the Chiltern hills, near the entrance to the Vale of Aylesbury. It is indifferently built, containing but few good houses; the inhabitants are supplied with water from wells. Many of the females are engaged in lace-making. A



branch of the Grand Junction canal extends to the town, passing through a reservoir of 70 acres in the neighbourhood. The market was granted in 1403, and confirmed in 1464, with two fairs; the former is on Monday, and the latter take place on May 13th and October 2nd.

Wendover was a borough by prescription. It returned members to parliament from the 28th of Edward I. to the 2nd of Edward II., from which period the right was unexercised till, after a lapse of more than 400 years, it was restored through the exertions of Mr. Hakeville, a barrister, who, on examining the parliamentary writs in the Tower, in the 21st of James I., discovered that Amersham, Wendover, and Great Marlow, had all sent representatives. Hampden, the patriot, was member for the borough in five successive parliaments. Petty-sessions are held once a fortnight, and courts leet and baron occasionally. The parish comprises 5640*a.* 31*p.*, of which 3787 acres are arable, 1262 meadow and pasture, and 590 woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 6. 1., and in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £271; impropiator, Abel Smith, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £184, and those of the vicar for £46. The church stands about a quarter of a mile from the town: a beautiful font was presented by Robert Fox, Esq., of The Lodge, in 1840. An ancient chapel, dedicated to St. John, was taken down some years since, to afford a site for an infants' school. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents. Joan Bradshaw, in 1578, left property now producing a rental of £31. 10., half of which is distributed, with £32. 13., arising from other benefactions, among the poor; and William Hill, in 1723, bequeathed an estate now let for £145 per annum, for the support of national schools in the parishes of Bierton and Wendover, and for the distribution of coal to poor men in the above and four other parishes. Roger de Wendover, historiographer to Henry II.; and Richard, Bishop of Rochester in the reign of Henry III., were natives of the place.

WENDRON (*St. WENDRON*), a parish, in the union of HELSTON, comprising the borough and market-town of Helston (which has separate jurisdiction), and partly in the W. division of the hundred of KERRIER, W. division of CORNWALL; containing 9160 inhabitants, of whom 5576 are in that portion exclusive of Helston. This parish is situated near the coast of the English Channel, and comprises about 13,000 acres, of which 3500 are common or waste. It is rich in mineral treasure, and the tin and copper mines within its limits afford employment to many of the inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with the rectory of Helston annexed, valued in the king's books at £26. 19. 4½., and in the gift of Queen's College, Oxford. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £584. 6., and the vicarial for £860. A church district named Carnmenellis was endowed in 1846 by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There are places of worship for Baptists, Bryanites, and Wesleyans. On the summit of a hill called Caer Bonalas, is a circle of upright stones, inclosing an intrenchment 35 feet in diameter, in the centre of which are four thin flat stones placed one upon another, the uppermost being 19 feet in diameter. On the same hill are two barrows, one of which is inclosed by a wall about five feet high. Roman coins have been found at a place named Golvaduck barrow; and at Trehill is an ancient well.

WENDY, a parish, in the union of ROYSTON, hundred of ARMINGFORD, county of CAMBRIDGE, 6¼ miles (N. N. W.) from Royston; containing 151 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the living of Shingay annexed, valued in the king's books at £5. 10. 10.; income, £200; patron and impropiator, the Representative of the late Hon. T. Windsor. A school is supported by a rent-charge of £30, given by the late Hon. T. Windsor, who erected the school-house.

WENHAM, GREAT, or WENHAM-COMBUST (*St. JOHN*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of SAMFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 8 miles (S. W. by W.) from Ipswich; containing 198 inhabitants, and comprising by admeasurement 1108 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 13. 4.; patron, the Rev. D. C. Whalley: the tithes have been commuted for £275, and the glebe consists of 6 acres.

WENHAM, LITTLE, a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of SAMFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 5 miles (S. E. by E.) from Hadleigh; containing 87 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 930 acres, of which the soil is strong and fertile, and the surface flat. The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated with that of Capel St. Mary, and valued in the king's books at £5. 8. 11½.: the tithes of Little Wenham have been commuted for £260, and the glebe consists of 14 acres. The church contains memorials to the family of Brewes. Here are the remains of an old castellated mansion, the seat of that ancient family, by whom it appears to have been erected in 1569; it has been converted into a granary.

WENHASTON (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SUFFOLK, 1½ mile (E. S. E.) from Halesworth; containing, with the hamlet of Mells, 1094 inhabitants. It comprises 2326*a.* 3*r.* 13*p.*, of which 95 acres are common or waste; and is bounded on the north-east by the navigable river Blythe. The family of Leman had a seat here. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 0. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown; impropiator, the Earl of Gosford. The great tithes have been commuted for £400, and the vicarial for £142; the glebe comprises 8 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains several monuments to the Leman family. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. William Pepyn in 1562, and Reginald Lessey in 1563, bequeathed land for the support of a school.

WENLOCK, or MUCH WENLOCK (*HOLY TRINITY*), a borough, market-town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a liberty, in the union of MADELEY, S. division of SALOP, 12 miles (S. E.) from Shrewsbury, and 148 (N. W.) from London; containing 2487 inhabitants, of whom 947 are in the township. Of this place, which is of considerable antiquity, the British name was *Llan Meilien*, or "St. Milburgh's Church;" in the Monasticon it is denominated *Winnica*, or "the windy place." Its early



Corporation Seal.

Corporation Seal. Its early



importance was derived from the establishment of a convent, about 680, by Milburga, daughter of King Merwald, and niece of Wulfhere, King of Mercia, who presided as abbess, and at her death was interred here. Having been destroyed by the Danes, the convent was restored by Leofric, Earl of Mercia, in the time of Edward the Confessor, after which it fell into decay. It was rebuilt, or repaired, soon after the Conquest, by Robert de Montgomery, who largely endowed it, converted it into a priory for Cluniac monks, and dedicated it to St. Milburga: at the Dissolution, the revenue was valued at £434. 1. 2.

The ruins, which are situated on the south side of the town, are extensive, and present every variety of the latest Norman, and the early and decorated English styles. Of the church, the south transept is in the most perfect state; the end and side walls, including the triforium and clerestory windows, are standing, and exhibit the purest specimens of elegant design and elaborate execution: one wall of the north transept also remains, in which is a continuation of the same details. The bases of the four massive piers which supported the tower, and of those that separated the aisles from the nave and choir, are still uncovered by turf, and mark out the ground plan of a cathedral which, for magnificence, scarcely had its equal in the kingdom. Three beautiful arches, highly ornamented, form an entrance to the chapter-house, whose walls are embellished with successive series of intersecting arches, with clustered columns of exquisite design. Two of the cloisters also remain in a very perfect state: one is of the lighter decorated style, and has a lofty ceiling, richly groined, and ornamented with slender shafts terminating in corbels on the walls; the other is of the more massive, but finished Norman style, with low clustered pillars ranged upon circular plinths.

The town, situated in a pleasant vale, consists principally of one long street from which another diverges at right angles; the houses are in general of brick, and well built, several of them being modern and handsome, with many cottages of stone, having thatched roofs. The streets are macadamized, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from pumps attached to the houses. In the time of Richard II., the place was noted for its lime-quarries and copper-mines, of which the former are still extensive, but the latter are not now worked. The market, originally granted to the prior and brethren, is on Monday. Fairs are held on the second Monday in March, and May 12th, for horned-cattle, horses, and sheep, and for hiring servants; on July 5th, for sheep; and October 17th and December 4th, for horned-cattle, horses, sheep, and swine. Much Wenlock enjoys many peculiar privileges, with a jurisdiction extending over seventeen parishes. By a charter of incorporation granted by Edward IV., and confirmed and extended by subsequent sovereigns, the government was vested in a bailiff, recorder, and an unlimited number of bailiff's peers; the corporation at present consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and 18 councillors, under the act 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76. The borough is divided into three wards, and the number of magistrates is seven. The freedom is obtained by birth after the father has been sworn, and by servitude. The town was the first that possessed the right of parliamentary representation by virtue of a charter from the crown; the franchise

was granted by Edward IV. in 1478, when it returned one member. At present it sends two members, chosen by the £10 householders of the borough, which comprises an area of 47,589 acres: the mayor is returning officer. Manorial courts are held at Easter and Michaelmas, at the latter of which, constables are appointed. The guildhall is an ancient building of timber framework, resting on piazzas, and is more remarkable for its antiquity than the beauty of its architecture.

Wenlock is the head of a deanery. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 9. 7.; net income, £180; patron and impropiator, Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart. The tithes were commuted for land in 1773. The church, a venerable structure with a square tower surmounted by a spire, partakes, in a very remote degree, of the style of the abbey, being partly Norman, and partly decorated English; it consists of a chancel, nave, and aisles, with clustered piers and obtusely-pointed arches. A small theological library, left by one of the vicars for the use of the clergy, was, about sixty years since, extended by subscription into a circulating library for the use of the inhabitants. At Burton is a separate incumbency. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a free school, endowed with £14. 5. 10. per annum by the Rev. Francis Southern, and others. Paul Beilby Thomson, Esq., was created Baron Wenlock on the 2nd of May, 1839.

WENLOCK, LITTLE (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, within the liberties of the borough of WENLOCK, union of MADELEY, S. division of SALOP,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S.) from Wellington; containing 1091 inhabitants. There are some coal and iron mines, and extensive quarries of limestone. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 13. 4., and in the gift of Lord Forester: the tithes have been commuted for £548, and the glebe comprises 12 acres. The church has been enlarged.

WENN, ST., a parish, in the union of ST. COLUMB MAJOR, E. division of the hundred of PYDER and of the county of CORNWALL, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from St. Columb Major; containing 725 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, comprises 3858 acres, whereof 1166 are common or waste. It is intersected in the northern part by the river Camel, a few miles to the south of its influx into the Bristol Channel. Fairs for cattle are held at Tregonetha on April 25th, May 6th, and August 1st. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 6. 8., and in the patronage of W. Rashleigh, Esq.: the church, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt in 1825. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school endowed with £5 per annum.

WENNINGTON (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of ROMFORD, hundred of CHAFFORD, S. division of ESSEX, 7 miles (S. S. E.) from Romford; containing 281 inhabitants. The parish is bounded by the river Thames, and comprises 1100 acres, of which more than half are pasture and marsh, about 16 acres woodland, and the remainder arable. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the gift of the Bishop of London: the tithes have been commuted for £420, and the glebe comprises 3 acres. The church is a handsome ancient structure, with a square tower.

WENNINGTON, a township, in the parish of MEL-LING, hundred of LONSDALE south of the Sands, N. division of LANCASHIRE,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by E.) from Kirkby-



Lonsdale; containing 148 inhabitants. According to the earliest records Wennington Hall, with the manor, was held by a family who bore the local name. At a period antecedent to the time of Edward II., William de Wennington was in possession of the estate, which about the 4th of Edward III. (1330) passed to the family of Morley, of Great and Little Morley, with whom it remained until 1673, when it was sold to the Marsdens, of Gisborne. From a connexion of the latter family, it was purchased by Richard Saunders, Esq., of Fairlawn, whose son is the present lord of the manor. The township is bounded by the rivers Wenning and Greta, and lies chiefly in the valley of the Wenning; it comprises 830 acres, of which the surface is undulated, the soil rather strong, and the scenery beautiful and well wooded. The village, called by way of eminence Wennington, or "the town upon the Wenning," seems to have a claim to higher antiquity than any other in the vale, the spot having been chosen by the first settlers in the district on account of its fertility and beauty. Freestone and flagstone are obtained. The present mansion, the seat of William Allen Francis Saunders, Esq., occupies the site of the ancient structure, of the date of which no record exists. In front of the house is a long avenue of fine limes, and a deer-park closely adjoining the Hall contains judiciously planted clumps, while some chesnut-trees of large size, and Scotch firs of ancient growth, heighten the general effect. On Moss-House Farm, Mr. Saunders has built a "farmery," on the newest principles: in one building the operations of threshing, sawing timber, preparing food, &c., are carried on, by aid of a steam-engine; and in another building and under one roof, about 430 feet in length, accommodation is provided for 120 animals. In Melling church is a chantry chapel, an appendage to the manor of Wennington.

WENSLEY, DERBY.—See SNITTERTON.

WENSLEY (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of LEYBURN, wapentake of HANG-WEST, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the chapelries of Bolton-Castle and Redmire, and the townships of Leyburn and Preston-under-Scar, 1969 inhabitants, of whom 309 are in Wensley township, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from Middleham. In the township are 1940 acres, of which 45 are common or waste; it is chiefly the property of Lord Bolton, who is lord of the manor. The river Ure runs through the parish, and is crossed by an ancient bridge, erected about the commencement of the fourteenth century, and lately widened and repaired at the expense of the riding. The village, which is well built, is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the river. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £49. 9. 9½.; net income, £1337; patron, Lord Bolton. The tithes of Wensley township have been commuted for £309, and the glebe consists of 28 acres. In the church is some fine screen-work, which is said to have belonged to the abbey of St. Agatha, near Richmond. The chapelries of Bolton-Castle and Redmire form a separate incumbency, in the Rector's gift. Vestiges of an extensive religious building are discernible near the village: about forty years ago, large quantities of stone, and some specimens of highly-carved Gothic windows, were dug from the ruins; and in sloping a precipitous bank near them, in the spring of 1843, the skeletons of thirty human bodies were removed and interred below. Near the foot of an ancient yew-tree of immense size, human

bones, and bones of horses, with implements of war, were found some years since, in a mass of black earth.

WENSLEY-FOLD.—See WITTON.

WENTNOR (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of CLUN, hundred of PURSLOW, S. division of SALOP, 5½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Bishop's-Castle, on the road to Shrewsbury; containing 715 inhabitants. The parish is about sixteen miles in circumference, and comprises about 6000 acres, in nearly equal portions of arable and pasture, with extensive sheep-walks. It is rich in mineral produce; there are some quarries of stone, and the Bog lead-mines, which were formerly very productive but are now abandoned, are in the parish. The village is pleasantly situated, and near it is a small woollen manufactory. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 2 11.; net income, £189; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The church is ancient. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a school endowed with £100 new four per cents. and a house and garden. About half a mile distant from the church is a mineral spring.

WENTWORTH, or WINGFORD, a parish, in the hundred of SOUTH WITCHFORD, union and ISLE of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from Ely; containing 155 inhabitants. It comprises 1437*a.* 3*r.* 38*p.*, of which 1128 acres are arable, and 309 in grass; the soil is partly clay. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Ely: the tithes have been commuted for £450, and the glebe comprises 28 acres. The church is in the early and decorated English styles, with some Norman details, and contains about 100 sittings.

WENTWORTH, a chapelry, in the parish of WATH-UPON-DEARNE, union of ROTHERHAM, N. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 5½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Rotherham; containing 1497 inhabitants. This place has belonged, from a very remote period, anterior to the existence of any authentic records, to a family who adopted for their surname the name of the township. The most remarkable member of this family was Sir Thomas Wentworth, the second baronet, celebrated in history as the Earl of Strafford, after whose attainder and execution in 1641, his estates and titles were restored to his son William, who dying without issue in 1695, left his estates to the Hon. Thomas Watson, third son of his eldest sister Anne, who had married Edward Watson, Lord Rockingham. Mr. Watson, on succeeding to his uncle's property, assumed the name of Wentworth in addition to his own, and, dying in 1723, left an only son, Thomas, who, on the revival of the order of the Bath in 1725, was installed one of the first knights; he was elected a representative for the county of York in the first parliament of George II., and in 1728 was raised to the peerage under the title of Lord Malton. In 1734 he was created Earl of Malton, and in 1746 Marquess of Rockingham, having succeeded to the barony of Rockingham on the death of the Earl of Rockingham, the head of his paternal family, the year preceding. Thomas, Marquess of Rockingham, died in 1750, and was succeeded by his only surviving son, Charles, second marquess, at whose death, in 1782, the estate of Wentworth devolved upon William, the late Earl Fitzwilliam, his nephew, son of his eldest sister, Anne, who had married William the preceding earl.



The mansion of the Wentworth family, originally called Wentworth-Woodehouse, was rebuilt by the first Marquess of Rockingham, who gave it its modern appellation of Wentworth House. The present mansion is a very spacious structure, covering about two acres of ground. The west front, towards the gardens, erected in 1726, is 260 feet in length, partly of stone and partly of brick. The east front, towards the park, was built between the years 1740 and 1745, chiefly in the style of Wanstead House; it is 612 feet in length, including the wings, and the central portion or main body of the house, which is 260 feet in length, is embellished with a boldly projecting portico of the Corinthian order, having six lofty columns. The principal apartments are, the saloon, nearly 60 feet square, and 40 feet in height; the dining and drawing rooms, each 38 feet square, and 24 feet in height; and a gallery 126 feet long, which looks into the gardens: the chapel is 45 feet long, 25 wide, and two stories in height. The house contains a valuable collection of paintings, and many portraits, among which are several by Vandyke of eminent characters of the time of Charles I.; and in the saloon, and the museum adjoining it, are some marbles, chiefly copies of antique statues, collected by the late Marquess of Rockingham.

The grounds are very extensive, and partly appropriated to deer. At the southern extremity is a Doric column, commenced by Lord Rockingham, to commemorate the naval glory of England, and called the Keppel column, from the admiral of that name. On a hill in the north of the park is a pyramidal building erected by Thomas, Marquess of Rockingham, to commemorate the suppression of the rebellion in 1745, and the pacification of Europe by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle in 1748. Nearly opposite to the principal front of the house, and about a mile distant from it, in the park, is a mausoleum, erected by the late Earl Fitzwilliam to the memory of his uncle, the Marquess of Rockingham. This building, which is 90 feet in height, consists of three stories. The lowest is of the Doric order, and contains a statue of Lord Rockingham, by Nollekens, in the centre; while in four surrounding niches are busts of the Duke of Portland and Mr. Frederick Montague, of Edmund Burke and Sir George Savile, of Charles James Fox and Admiral Keppel, and of Mr. John Lee and Lord John Cavendish.

The township comprises 2234 acres. The village, which is large and well built, is situated near the western boundary of the park. The chapel is a neat plain structure, of which a great part was rebuilt in the time of William, Earl of Strafford; it contains many monuments to the Wentworths, including one to Thomas, Earl of Strafford, and in the cemetery is the family vault of Earl Fitzwilliam, inclosed with an iron palisade. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £125; patron, Earl Fitzwilliam. An hospital for twelve aged persons, and a school for boys at a place called the Barrow, were founded and endowed by the Hon. Thomas Watson Wentworth; and a girls' school and an infants' school have been recently erected by Lord Fitzwilliam.

WEOBLEY (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a market-town and parish, the head of a union, and formerly an incorporated borough, in the hundred of STRETFORD, county of HEREFORD, 12 miles (N. W.) from Hereford, and 145 (W. N. W.) from London; containing 907 inha-

bitants, of whom 548 are in the borough, and 359 in Weobley Foreign. This ancient town consists of one street on the main road from Hereford to Knighton. The market is on Thursday; and fairs are held on the 9th of May and Oct. 18th, for cattle and hardware. The elective franchise was granted in the reign of Edward I. and renewed by Charles I.; suppressed by Cromwell; restored by Charles II., and withdrawn in the 2nd of William IV. A manorial court is held in October, the jurisdiction of which extends to the recovery of debts under 40s.; and the petty-sessions for the hundred take place here. The parish comprises 3309*a.* 2*r.* 30*p.*: there are quarries of good building-stone, and of stone fit for the roads. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 1., and in the gift of the Bishop of Hereford: the great tithes have been commuted for £358, and the vicarial tithes for £250, with a glebe-house, and 11 acres of land. The church is a spacious structure in the later English style, with an embattled tower surmounted by a lofty spire, and contains many handsome monuments, among which is one to Col. Birch, who distinguished himself in the parliamentary war. There is a small Roman Catholic chapel. A free grammar school was founded in 1655, by William Crowther, citizen of London, and endowed with £20 per annum; he likewise bequeathed £100 to build a school-house. The poor-law union of Weobley comprises 26 parishes or places, and has a population of 8478. On the south side of the town are the remains of an ancient castle which was taken by Stephen in the war between him and the Empress Matilda, for whom it had been kept by William Talbot.

WEONARD'S, ST., a parish, in the union of Ross, Lower division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. by N.) from Ross; containing 644 inhabitants. This place was plundered by the Scottish troopers during the siege of Hereford, in the time of the parliamentary war; and a spot is still called Scot's Brook, where a Scottish soldier, who was taking some bread out of an oven, was killed by the woman of the cottage. The parish comprises 4536*a.* 3*r.* 1*p.*, of which the greater portion is arable land: there are some quarries of building and flag stone. The living is annexed, with the livings of Little Dewchurch, Hentland, and Llangarran, to the vicarage of Lugwardine: the great tithes have been commuted for £456, and the vicarial for £209. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower. Here are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. Treago, an estate in the parish, has belonged to the family of Mynors ever since the Conquest; the mansion is of high antiquity, and of very singular architecture.

WEREHAM (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of DOWNHAM, hundred of CLACKCLOSE, W. division of NORFOLK, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  mile (N. W.) from Stoke-Ferry; containing 625 inhabitants. A Benedictine priory in honour of St. Winwaloe, or St. Guenolo, was founded here about the beginning of the reign of John, by the Earl of Clare, as a cell to the abbey of Mounstroll, in France; it was given in 1321 to the abbey of West Dereham, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £7. 2. 8. The parish comprises 2104*a.* 27*p.*, of which 893 acres are arable, 877 pasture and meadow, 29 wood, and 297 fen-land. The village is on the road from Lynn to Bury St.



Edmund's. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Wretton annexed; net income, £109; patron, Edward R. Pratt, Esq., who with the Trustees of G. R. Eyres, Esq., is impropriator. The great tithes have been commuted for £253. 12., and the small for £290. 10.: the tithes of about 200 acres belonging to John Houchen, Esq., of Wereham Hall, and others have merged in the land. The church is chiefly in the early and later styles, with a square embattled tower, and has some neat memorials to the Adamson, Heaton, Mason, and other families. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. At the inclosure, about 25 acres of land were allotted to the poor for fuel; and the interest of £500 left by Miss Sarah Adamson in 1791, of £300 by Richard Adamson, Esq., in 1800, and £100 by John Whayte, Esq., in 1826, is appropriated to charitable uses. St. Winwaloe's Well still exists in the parish.

WERNETH, a township, in the parish and union of STOCKPORT, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from Stockport; containing 3904 inhabitants. This township, noticed in the Norman survey as *Warnet*, is situated on the right bank of the river Etherow, upon the edge of Derbyshire; and is bounded on the north-west by the river Tame. It is about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles in extreme length, by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in breadth; of irregular form; chiefly pasture, and of a stiff clayey soil. Werneth Loe or Low, which is of considerable height, and inclosed and cultivated to its summit, divides the township into two equal parts: the view to the south and east is quite into a hill country, peak rising behind peak, and range behind range, as far as the eye can reach; and turning to the north and west, the view extends over the plains of Lancashire, and would be very extensive but for the forests of chimneys and the clouds of smoke. In the township are the hamlets of Gee-Cross and Compstall-Bridge, the former of which takes its name from the ancient family of Gee, who erected a stone cross here, that has disappeared; it consists of one wide street, half a mile in length, on the road from Stockport to Mottram-in-Longdendale. The cotton manufacture, calico-printing, and the making of hats, are extensively carried on; and some stone-quarries are in operation. Fairs for cattle take place on April 28th and November 20th, at Gee-Cross. The Peak-Forest canal passes through the township. A church, dedicated to St. Paul, a plain but neat structure, was erected in 1841, at a cost of about £2000: the living is a perpetual curacy, with an endowment of £45, together with the pew-rents; patron, G. Andrew, Esq. At Compstall is a place of worship for Methodists, and at Gee-Cross one for Unitarians.

WERNETH, an ecclesiastical district, in the parochial chapelry and poor-law union of OLDHAM, parish of PRESTWICH, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of LANCASHIRE, adjoining the town of Oldham. This place, anciently *Vernet*, was held in the reign of Henry III. by Alwardus de Aldholme, founder of the family of Oldham. His daughter and co-heiress conveyed the manor to the Cudworths, a branch of a Yorkshire family; and from them the estate passed by sale to Sir Ralph Assheton, of Middleton. It afterwards passed to the Listers; was purchased by Messrs. Parker and Sidebottom, of London, for £25,000; and by them was sold, in 1794, to the Lees family, of Oldham, for £30,000. John Frederick Lees, Esq., is the present lord. Werneth consists of

about 100 acres; it abounds in the very best coal, and there are several good stone-quarries. The ecclesiastical district, which comprehends part of the town of Oldham, and part of the adjacent open country, was constituted in 1845, under the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop of Manchester, alternately; income, £130. Divine service is for the present performed in a room licensed by the bishop. The Baptists have a place of worship.

WERRINGTON (*St. MARTIN AND St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of LAUNCESTON, hundred of BLACK TORRINGTON, Lifton and N. divisions of DEVON,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by W.) from Launceston; containing 685 inhabitants. The living is a donative curacy, in the gift of the Duke of Northumberland, with an income of £229: the tithes have been commuted for £290.

WERRINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of PASTON, union and soke of PETERBOROUGH, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Peterborough; containing 629 inhabitants. The interest of £100, bequeathed by John Goodwin in 1755, is distributed among widows.

WERVIN, a township, in the parish of St. OSWALD, city of CHESTER, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. by E.) from Chester; containing 65 inhabitants. It comprises 697 acres, of which the soil is clay. The Ellesmere, or Wirrall, canal bounds it on the west.

WESHAM, with MEDLAR.—See MEDLAR.

WESSINGTON, a township, in the parish of CRICH, union of CHESTERFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Alfreton; containing 530 inhabitants.

WEST ACOMB, county of NORTHUMBERLAND.—See ACOMB, WEST.—*And other places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

WEST-ACRE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FREEBRIDGE-LYNN, W. division of NORFOLK,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Swaffham; containing 490 inhabitants. It is the property of A. Hamond, Esq., whose seat here, High House, is a handsome mansion in the Italian style, finely situated in a well-wooded park. The river Nar intersects the parish. The living is a donative; net income, £31; patron and impropriator, Mr. Hamond. The church is partly in the early and partly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains the mausoleum of the Hamond family, and many beautiful monuments to several of its members. A priory of Black canons, in honour of St. Mary and All Saints, was founded at West-Acre in the time of William Rufus, by Ralph de Toney, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £308. 19. 11.: the remains of this once celebrated house exhibit specimens of the early and later English styles.

WESTANSWICK, a township, in the parish of STOKE-UPON-TERNE, Drayton division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, poor-law union of DRAYTON, N. division of SALOP; containing 200 inhabitants.

WESTBEER (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BLEAN, hundred of BLEANGATE, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Canterbury; containing 234 inhabitants. It comprises 1158a. 3r. 26p., of which 400 acres are marsh, 200



meadow and pasture, 20 woodland, and the remainder arable. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7, and in the patronage of the Crown: the incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £274, and the glebe comprises two acres. The Archbishop of Canterbury receives the great tithes of a district called Rushbourne, which have been exchanged for £90. A piece of land, comprising nearly two acres, was left to the parish by an unknown benefactor, for supplying every resident person with a roll of bread, a piece of cheese, and part of 28 gallons of beer annually, which the tenant paid in lieu of rent; on the demise of the last occupier, the parish took possession, and let the land out in allotments to the poor at a trifling rent, which has been productive of great benefit.

WESTBOROUGH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of NEWARK, wapentake of LOVEDEN, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 7 miles (N. W. by N.) from Grantham; containing 250 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in mediety, in the patronage and incumbency of the Rev. Robert Hall. The first mediety, with the vicarage of Dry Doddington annexed, is valued in the king's books at £20; net income, £76: the second is valued at £6. 13. 4.; net income, £477. The tithes were commuted for land in 1770.

WEST BROMWICH.—See BROMWICH, WEST.

WESTBROOK, a tything, in the parish of BOXFORD, union of NEWBURY, hundred of KINTBURY-EAGLE, county of BERKS,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Speenhamland; containing 209 inhabitants.

WESTBURY (*ST. AUGUSTINE*), a parish, in the union of BRACKLEY, hundred and county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Brackley; containing 471 inhabitants. It comprises 2500 acres, of which 1000 are arable, 700 meadow and pasture, and 800 woodland. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 17. 1.; net income, £106; patron and impropiator, Benjamin Price, Esq. The church has been enlarged. The rent of an allotment awarded under an inclosure act in 1764, amounting to about £11 per annum, is distributed among the poor, who have also the right of cutting furze for fuel on the land.

WESTBURY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ATCHAM, hundred of FORD, S. division of SALOP; containing, with the chapelry of Minsterley, 2435 inhabitants, of whom 1521 are in the township of Westbury with Westley and Yockleton,  $8\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. by S.) from Shrewsbury. The parish comprises about 10,000 acres, of which the soil is chiefly heavy, and well adapted for wheat, with portions of good barley and turnip land; the surface is generally flat, in some parts hilly. The substratum abounds with coal, of which extensive mines are in operation; and lead-ore appears to have been wrought at a very early period. At Snailbeach, where a large mine is now at work, a pig of lead has been found, marked with the name of the Emperor Aurelian. On the adjoining hill called the Stiperstones, a labourer, a few years since when digging a ditch, struck his spade against a large mass of rock containing lead-ore, within a few feet of the surface; a mine was immediately sunk on the spot, and many labourers were employed for several months in cutting away this single block. Petty-sessions for the division are held here during the winter months. The living is a rectory in two portions; Westbury in *Dextra Parte*, valued in the king's books at

£13. 9.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ., and having a net income of £643; and Westbury in *Sinistra Parte*, valued at £11. 12.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ., and having a net income of £556. They are both in the patronage of E. W. S. Owen, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £1055, of which £281. 8. are payable to an impropiator; and the glebe comprises 33 acres. At Minsterley is a separate incumbency. The Rev. John Earl, in 1716, gave land now producing about £30 per annum, for teaching children.

WESTBURY (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of WELLS, hundred of WELLS-FORUM, E. division of SOMERSET, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Wells; containing 647 inhabitants. It comprises 2968a. 2r. 26p., lying for the most part at the base of the Mendip hills; the substratum contains limestone of good quality, which is quarried for building and for burning into lime. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Priddy annexed, valued in the king's books at £11. 4.  $9\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of the Bishop of Bath and Wells: the great tithes have been commuted for £150, and the vicarial for £183; the glebe comprises 12 acres. The church is a plain structure, built partly in the reign of Stephen, and partly in that of Edward IV. A good glebe-house was lately erected.

WESTBURY, a hamlet, in the parish of EAST MEON, poor-law union of PETERSFIELD, hundred of MEON-STOKE, Petersfield and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W.) from Petersfield; containing 12 inhabitants.

WESTBURY (*ALL SAINTS*), a borough and parish, forming the hundred of WESTBURY, and the head of the union of WESTBURY and WHORWELSDOWN, in the Westbury and S. divisions, and Trowbridge and Bradford subdivisions, of WILTS; containing, with the chapelries of Bratton and Dilton, and the township of Leigh, 7588 inhabitants, of whom

3631 are in the town, 24 miles (N. W. by W.) from Salisbury, and 98 (W. by S.) from London. This place is of very great antiquity, and is generally supposed to have been a British settlement, and to occupy the site of the Roman station *Verlucio*. Roman coins have been found in abundance. The name is of Saxon origin, being intended to designate the importance, or relative position, of the town: here, according to tradition, was a palace belonging to the West Saxon kings. The town is situated under Salisbury Plain, and has three principal streets, irregularly built, branching off towards Frome, Bradford, and East Lavington; the inhabitants are supplied with water from springs, and a small stream which falls into the Avon. The clothing-trade formerly flourished here, one house alone employing 1000 persons: the principal manufactures are broad-cloth and kersey-mere, there being in and near the town eight factories, and several others within the parish. A considerable quantity of malt, also, is made. The market, now merely nominal, is on Tuesday, and for pigs only: fairs are held on the first Friday in Lent and Whit-Monday, for pedlery; and on Easter-Monday and September 24th, for cattle, horses, and cheese.



Seal and Arms.



A charter of incorporation was granted by Henry IV., and the municipal body consists of a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, and the burgesses, with subordinate officers, none of them, however, exercising magisterial authority. Courts leet are held by the mayor in November, and by the steward of the manor in May; two high constables are appointed at the manorial court. The powers of the county debt-court of Westbury, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Westbury and Whorwelsdown. The borough constantly returned two members to parliament from the 27th of Henry VI. to the 2nd of William IV., when it was deprived of one, and the right of election was extended to the £10 householders of the entire parish: the mayor is returning officer. A handsome town-hall was erected in 1815, at the expense of the late Sir Manasseh Masseh Lopes, Bart. The parish comprises about 11,530 acres, of which 1700 are down, 600 woodland, and the remainder arable, pasture, and orchard.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury, valued in the king's books at £44. 16. 0½.; net income, £385. The great tithes have been commuted for £2424, and the small for £230: the vicar has a glebe of 31 acres. The church is a spacious structure, with a central tower, supposed to have been built about 900 years since; in the interior are several handsome monuments. Besides the chapels at Bratton and Dilton, there is a church at Dilton-Marsh, completed in September 1844, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity; it is of Norman design, and has some windows of stained glass. In the town are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans. John Matra-vers, an opulent clothier of the place, and a member of the Society of Friends, in 1814 gave £1000 to found a free school, and £1000 for clothing women at Christmas. The sum of £17, being the dividend on a bequest of £500 by John Gibbs in 1772, is appropriated to supplying clothing to six men; and Westbury is entitled every fourth year to about £30, the rent of an estate bequeathed in 1615, by Thomas Ray, for the relief of clothiers. The poor-law union comprises 10 parishes or places, and contains a population of 13,395. William de Westbury, a puisne judge of the court of common pleas; and James Ley, Earl of Marlborough, are interred within the church. Bryan Edwards, historian of the British colonies in the West Indies; and Dr. Philip Withers, a writer of some eminence about the close of the last century, were natives of the town.

WESTBURY-UPON-SEVERN (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of WESTBURY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Newnham; containing 2225 inhabitants. This place is bounded on the east and south by the river Severn, which is here crossed by a ferry to Framilode. It was the scene of some military transactions during the civil war of the 17th century. The parish comprises 8025a. 2r. 5p., of which 290 acres are woodland, and the remainder arable and pasture in nearly equal portions, with a considerable quantity of orchard and garden ground. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. 2. 8½., and in the patronage of the Custos of the College of Vicars-Choral in Hereford Cathedral: the great tithes have been commuted for £628, and the vicarial for £291. 11. The church is partly in the decorated and partly in the

later English style, with a square embattled tower; over the west door is a crucifix, with the figures of St. Mary and St. John sculptured in stone. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is endowed with £10 per annum. The poor-law union of Westbury comprises 13 parishes or places, containing a population of 14,619.

WESTBURY-UPON-TRYM (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of CLIFTON, partly in the Lower division of the hundred of HENBURY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, and partly in the county of the city of BRISTOL, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Bristol; containing, with the chapelry of Shirehampton, and the tything of Bishop-Stoke, 5029 inhabitants, of whom 1707 are in Westbury township. A monastery existed here early in the ninth century, which was refounded near the close of the eleventh; it was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and made a cell to the priory of Worcester, but was dissolved in the reign of Henry I. About 1288, it became a college for a dean and canons, in honour of the Holy Trinity; in 1443, it was rebuilt, and its possessions augmented by William Canning, a merchant, and Dr. Carpenter, who held the see of Worcester, and styled himself Bishop of Worcester and Westbury. Its revenue at the Dissolution was estimated at £232. 14.; and the house, which remained till the reign of Charles I., was burned by Prince Rupert, to prevent its falling into the power of the parliament. Some traces of it are still visible in a mansion erected on its site. The parish is bounded on the south-west by the river Avon, and comprises by survey 5100 acres of land. The substratum abounds with limestone, which is quarried for building and for burning into lime; the celebrated stone called Cotham stone is obtained, and some lead-mines were formerly in operation. About a mile and a half north-east of the village, is a prodigious cavern called Pen-Park Hole. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £630; patron and impropiator, the Rev. Charles Vivian, whose tithes have been commuted for £472, and whose glebe comprises 24 acres. The church, which was formerly collegiate, is an ancient structure, partly in the early and partly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; the chancel was built by Bishop Carpenter. There are chapels at Redland and Shirehampton. The Wesleyans have a place of worship; and a national school is supported. Wickliffe, prebendary of Aust, and Bishop Carpenter, were natives of the parish, and were interred here.

WESTBY, with BASINGTHORPE, a parish, in the union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of BELTISLOE, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 3¼ miles (N. W.) from Corby; containing 137 inhabitants, of whom 96 are in Westby. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

WESTBY, with PLUMPTONS, a township, in the new ecclesiastical parish of RIBBY with WREA, parish of KIRKHAM, union of the FYLDE, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 2½ miles (W.) from Kirkham; containing 643 inhabitants. *Westbi* and *Plun-ton* are mentioned in the Domesday survey, and as early as Edward I.'s reign were held by the family of Clifton, of whom William de Clifton had a charter for free warren in Clifton and Westby from Edward II. The township comprises 3419 acres, equally divided between arable and pasture, and of a flat surface, and various soil; the whole the property of Thomas Clifton, Esq., of Lytham



Hall. About 400 acres are leased to William Stavert, Esq., of The Hill, who has essentially improved the property, and built a new house, from which are extensive and beautiful views on the river Ribble. Fox Lane Ends House, with 125 acres attached, is the residence of Henry Fisher, Esq. Westby Hall, the property of the Cliftons, is now a farmhouse. The road from Lytham to Kirkham intersects the township; the Preston and Wyre railway runs through it for one mile, 17 chains, and 20 yards, and the Lytham branch runs through for about three miles. The tithes have been commuted for £590. 10. payable to the Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, Oxford, and £71. 6. 8. payable to the vicar of the parish.

WESTCOTE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, Upper division of the hundred of SLAUGHTER, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 4 miles (S. E. by S.) from Stow; containing 240 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1503 acres, of which 450 are arable, 100 wood, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the soil on the hills is a stone brash, and in the lower lands a strong clay. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 7. 3½.; net income, £209; patron and incumbent, the Rev. T. P. Pantin, who is also lord of the manor. The church is an ancient structure, partly in the Norman style. In the register is recorded the marriage of Sir Thomas Littleton, Knt. and Bart., treasurer of the navy in 1682.

WESTCOTE, a hamlet, in the parish of TYSOE, union of SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR, Kington division of the hundred of KINGTON, Southern division of the county of WARWICK, 5 miles (S. E. by E.) from Kington; containing 23 inhabitants.

WESTCOTT, a hamlet, in the parish of WADDESdon, poor-law union of AYLESBURY, hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM, 7 miles (W. N. W.) from Aylesbury; containing 303 inhabitants.

WEST DERBY, LANCASHIRE.—See DERBY, WEST.

WESTEND, a hamlet, in the parish of NORTHOLT, union of UXBRIDGE, hundred of ELTHORNE, county of MIDDLESEX; containing 214 inhabitants.

WESTEND, a tything, in the parish of WORPLESDON, union of GUILDFORD, First division of the hundred of WOKING, Western division of SURREY; containing 341 inhabitants.

WESTENHANGER, or OSTENHANGER (*St. Thomas à Becket*), anciently a parish, now a manor in the parish of STANDFORD, poor-law union of ELHAM, hundred of STOUTING, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, 3 miles (N. W.) from Hythe; containing 50 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 6., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church has been long demolished.

WESTERDALE, a parish, in the union of GUISBOROUGH, E. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, 7½ miles (S. S. E.) from Guisborough; containing 265 inhabitants. The parish comprises 15,930 acres, of which 14,000 are common or waste; it is in the district of Cleveland, in one of the wildest parts of which is the vale, pleasingly sequestered, and watered by the river Esk. The soil of the valley is in general dry; the crops are tolerably good, and numerous sheep are pastured upon the adjoining commons. The Yowards were anciently resident here, and possessed considerable property. The living is a perpetual curacy,

annexed to the rectory of Stokesley: the tithes have been commuted for £250, and the glebe comprises 11 acres. The church was rebuilt in 1839, by the inhabitants, at a cost of £400, and contains 200 sittings. Some children are gratuitously instructed in a parochial school, for £15 a year, arising from bequests.

WESTERFIELD (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of IPSWICH, partly within that borough, and partly in the hundred of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, E. division of SUFFOLK, 2½ miles (N. N. E.) from Ipswich; containing 324 inhabitants, and comprising 1070a. 3r. 32p. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 10. 7½., and in the gift of the Bishop of Ely: the tithes have been commuted for £350, and the glebe comprises 4 acres. Bridget Collett, in 1662, bequeathed land now producing about £10 per annum, in support of a school; and Francis Brooke, Esq., appropriated a moiety of the interest of £300 to provide clothing and books for the scholars, and the other half to purchase coal for the poor.

WESTERGATE, a hamlet, in the parish of ALDINGBOURN, union of WEST HAMPNETT, hundred of BOX and STOCKBRIDGE, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of the county of SUSSEX, 4¼ miles (E. by N.) from Chichester; containing 260 inhabitants.

WESTERHAM (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, in the union of SEVEN-OAKS, hundred of WESTERHAM, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, 22 miles (W.) from Maidstone, and 21 (S. S. E.) from London; containing 2162 inhabitants. The name of this town implies its situation on the western border of the county. Two remarkable phenomena, called land-slips, occurred here on the southern escarpment of the Sand hill in 1596 and 1756; in the former, nine acres of ground continued in motion for eleven days, and in the latter about two acres and a half, some parts sinking into pits, and others rising into hills. The town stands on the northern declivity of the same formation, and is of neat and clean appearance; near the centre is the market-house. The parish comprises 5676 acres, of which 1364 are in wood: the river Darent rises here, and, after watering the ancient park of Squerries, takes a north-eastern direction. The market, which was granted in the 25th of Edward III. to the abbot of Westminster, who possessed the manor, is on Wednesday; and there is a cattle-fair on May 3rd. The living is a vicarage, with that of Edenbridge annexed, valued in the king's books at £19. 19. 4½.; net income, £608; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Richard Board. The church is a large and venerable structure. At Crockham-hill is a church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, in the gift of C. Warde, Esq. There is a place of worship for dissenters. Bishop Hoadly and the celebrated General Wolfe were natives of the town; in the church is a simple tablet, with the well-known elegant tribute to the memory of the latter, and in the grounds of Squerries is a pillar, erected for the like purpose.

WESTERLEIGH (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of CHIPPING-SODBURY, hundred of PUCKLE-CHURCH, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Chipping-Sodbury; containing, with the hamlets of Coal-Pit-Heath, Henfield, Kendalshire, Mayshill, and Nibley, 1776 inhabitants. This place anciently formed part of the parish of Puckle-Church, and was not invested with parochial rights, nor had a church.



till the fourteenth century. The parish comprises 4009 acres, of which 577 are common or waste land. Coal is procured in considerable quantities, and conveyed to Bristol by railway. The living is united, with that of Abson, to the vicarage of Puckle-Church: the church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty tower, and a stone pulpit. There is a second church at Coal-Pit-Heath. Sir John Smythe, Bart., in 1715 gave an annuity of £20 in support of schools. Edward Fowler, Bishop of Gloucester, a theological writer of the 17th century, was born here.

WESTERTON, a township, in the new district of COUNDON, parish of ST. ANDREW AUCKLAND, union of AUCKLAND, S. E. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by N.) from Bishop-Auckland; containing 89 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 650 acres, and is situated on a commanding eminence, on the road from St. Andrew Auckland to Durham: the village lies a little eastward of the road. There is a circular tower called Westerton Folly. The tithes have been commuted for £84.

WEST-FEN, LINCOLN.—See FRITHVILLE.

WESTFIELD (ST. ANDREW), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of MITFORD, W. division of NORFOLK,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.) from East Dereham; containing 138 inhabitants. It comprises 569*a.* 13*p.*, of which 470 acres are arable, and 88 pasture and meadow. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Whinbergh, and valued in the king's books at £4. 4. 2.: the tithes have been commuted for £145, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with a square tower. At the inclosure,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  acres were allotted to the poor for fuel.

WESTFIELD (ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST), a parish, in the union of BATTLE, hundred of BALDSLOW, rape of HASTINGS, E. division of SUSSEX, 6 miles (E. by S.) from Battle; containing 866 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the north by the Brede channel, and intersected by the new road from Hastings into Kent; the surface is beautifully diversified with hill and dale, and embellished with wood. The substratum contains ironstone and sandstone, and the former was anciently smelted here. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 6. 8.; net income, £372; patron, the Bishop of Chichester; appropriator, the Bishop of Winchester. The church is in the early English style, with some Norman details, and a low massive tower.

WESTGATE, a township, in the parish of ST. JOHN, NEWCASTLE, union of NEWCASTLE, W. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing 10,489 inhabitants. It comprises about 112 acres, forming the north-western suburb of the town of Newcastle; and several streets, containing many handsome residences, have lately been erected. Some of the loftiest ground in the vicinity of Newcastle is here.

WESTHALL (ST. ANDREW), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SUFFOLK,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E.) from Halesworth; containing 412 inhabitants. This place was anciently the property of the Bohun family, of whose castellated mansion the south front is still remaining. The parish comprises 2316 acres, of which 125 are common or waste land. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 2.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich: the great tithes have been commuted for

£456, and the vicarial for £144; the glebe comprises 82 acres. The church is partly in the decorated and partly in the later style, with a square embattled tower; the entrance from the tower is through a highly-enriched Norman arch, and there are various other interesting details of that style.

WESTHAM (ST. MARY), a parish, in the union of EASTBOURNE, lowey and rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, 6 miles (N. E.) from Eastbourne; containing 770 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the south by the English Channel, and comprises by measurement 4478 acres, of which 1376 are arable, 3050 meadow and pasture, and 52 woodland. On the shore are several martello towers, and a coast-guard station; the village is on the road to Battle and Hastings, and here is a station of the Brighton and Hastings railway. In the vicinity are the ruins of Pevensey Castle. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £21. 10. 10., and in the gift of the Earl of Burlington: the great tithes have been commuted for £302. 15., and the vicarial for £570; the glebe comprises  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acre. The church is partly in the later English style, and partly of earlier date, with a square embattled tower. A national school has been established; and an almshouse containing four tenements, called the hospital of St. John, is endowed with 30 acres of land, given, it is supposed, by one of the religious houses of Layney and Priest Hawes, the remains of which have been converted into farm-buildings. A girls' school was erected in 1813, for the support of which £20 per annum have been granted from the revenue of the hospital.

WEST HAMPNETT.—See HAMPNETT, WEST.

WESTHIDE, a parish, in the hundred of RADLOW, union and county of HEREFORD,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Hereford; containing 159 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Hereford to Bromyard, and comprises by measurement 1100 acres, of which 365 are arable, 425 meadow and pasture, 60 in hop plantations, and 250 woodland. The soil is generally a reddish clay, producing good crops of wheat; the surface is undulated, and there are quarries of limestone, used chiefly for rough building and for the roads. An extension of the Gloucester and Ledbury canal to Hereford skirts the parish. The Court, formerly the seat of the Monnington family, to whom the manor belonged, was originally surrounded with a moat, which is now partly filled up. The living is a rectory, united to that of Stoke-Edith: the glebe comprises about 21 acres. The church is in the early English style, and contains some monuments to the Monningtons.

WESTHORPE (ST. MARGARET), a parish, in the union and hundred of HARTISMERE, W. division of SUFFOLK,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N.) from Stow-Market; containing 264 inhabitants, and comprising 1301*a.* 3*r.* 35*p.* The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 18.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of the Rev. R. Hewitt, D.D.: the tithes have been commuted for £346, and the glebe comprises 15 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the decorated English style, with many handsome monuments, and some remains of stained glass. The Hall, a noble mansion, at one time the residence of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, was taken down about the middle of the last century; his royal consort, Mary, died here in 1533.

WESTINGTON, with COMBE.—See COMBE.



WESTLECOTT, a tything, in the parish of WROUGHTON, union of HIGHWORTH and SWINDON, hundred of ELSTUB and EVERLEY, Swindon and N. divisions of WILTS; containing 36 inhabitants.

WESTLEIGH, a township, in the parish and union of LEIGH, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of LANCASHIRE,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N. N. W.) from the town of Leigh, on the road to Wigan; containing 3005 inhabitants. A family of the local name is mentioned in the reign of Richard I. The manor is found in the possession of the Urmstons, of Urmston, in the reign of Henry III., and appears to have continued in that family for several centuries. Richard Urmston, the last male, left three daughters, who intermarried with the Heatons, Shuttleworths, and Bradshaws, by whom the estates were sold in the course of the last century, when the manorial rights passed to the Athertons, of Atherton, and the Hiltons, of Pennington. In 1797, Thomas Powys, first Lord Lilford, acquired one-fourth of the manor, and the remaining three-fourths subsequently became vested in the Hiltons, of Moston-House: the present Lord Lilford, and John Hall, Esq., are now joint lords. There is abundance of coal in the township. Messrs. Isherwood and Hayes have a large cotton-mill, established in 1835, and employing 400 hands; and here is also a flour-mill. Westleigh Hall is the property and residence of Richard Marsh, Esq. A chapel of ease, St. Paul's, of which the foundation stone was laid in June 1846, was consecrated in October, 1847. It is a handsome edifice in the decorated style, and stands on ground given by Lord Lilford, who also gave the greater part of the stone used in its erection; the cost was defrayed by subscription and public grants, aided by £500 left in November 1839 by a lady, who also bequeathed a sum towards the endowment. The chapel will eventually form a separate incumbency.

WESTLETON (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SUFFOLK,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (E.) from Yoxford; containing 897 inhabitants. The parish comprises 6011 acres, of which 982 are common or waste. It is bounded on the south by a stream whose mouth, in ancient records, is called the Port of Mismere, from a large sheet of water formerly near it. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Middleton, and valued in the king's books at £8: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £750, and the vicarial for £325. In the chancel of the church are some elegant stone seats.

WESTLEY, a township, in the parish of WESTBURY, union of ATCHAM, hundred of FORD, S. division of SALOP, 10 miles (W. S. W.) from Shrewsbury; containing 88 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £186, equally divided between the rectors of the first and second portions of Westbury.

WESTLEY (*St. THOMAS à BECKET*), a parish, in the union and hundred of THINGOE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (W.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 144 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1232 acres; the soil is chalk, alternated with gravel, and the surface is undulated, in some parts rising into hills of considerable elevation. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Fornham All Saints, and valued in the king's books at £9. 15. 5.: the tithes have been commuted for £302. 10., and the glebe comprises  $31\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The church, whose tower fell down in 1774,

having become completely dilapidated, a new and remarkably handsome edifice was erected in 1837, by the liberal contributions of the Marquess of Bristol, Clare Hall, Cambridge, and the parishioners.

WESTLEY-WATERLESS (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of NEWMARKET, hundred of RADFIELD, county of CAMBRIDGE, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Newmarket; containing 194 inhabitants. It comprises about 2300 acres, of which by far the greater part is arable, about 60 acres woodland, and the remainder pasture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 5., and in the gift of R. Chapman, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £325, and the glebe comprises  $19\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The church is an ancient structure in the Norman style, with a circular tower.

WESTMANCOATE, a hamlet, in the parish of BREDON, union of TEWKESBURY, Middle division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. E.) from Tewkesbury; containing 340 inhabitants, and comprising 871 acres. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

WESTMESTON (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of CHAILEY, hundred of STREET, rape of LEWES, E. division of SUSSEX,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Lewes; containing, with the chapelry of East Chiltington, 533 inhabitants, of whom 262 are in Westmeston hamlet. A charter for a fair on Martinmas-day was granted by Edward II. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 4. 2., and in the gift of G. Courthope, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £585, and the glebe comprises 17 acres. The church is principally in the early English style, with a plain Norman arch between the nave and chancel; it contains a rudely-constructed circular stone font, and at the east end of the south aisle is an ancient chapel, the burial-place of the Marten family. At East Chiltington is a chapel of ease. A school is partly supported by an endowment of £577. 15. 7. three per cents. Anthony Shirley, who acquired some celebrity as a traveller and writer in the time of James I., was born here.

WESTMILL (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BUNTINGFORD, hundred of BRAUGHIN, county of HERTFORD,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (S. by E.) from Buntingford; containing 425 inhabitants. It comprises 2000 acres, the principal portion of which is arable; the soil is a chalky clay, and the surface generally flat. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the gift of the Countess of Mexborough: the tithes have been commuted for £540, and the glebe comprises 39 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the later English style. A national school is partly supported by an endowment of £20 per annum.

WESTMINSTER, MIDDLESEX.—See LONDON.

WESTMORLAND, an inland county, bounded on the north and west by Cumberland, on the south-west and south by Lancashire, on the south-east and east by Yorkshire, and on the north-east by the county of Durham. It extends from  $54^{\circ} 11' 30''$  to  $54^{\circ} 42' 30''$  (N. Lat.), and from  $2^{\circ} 20'$  to  $3^{\circ} 12'$  (W. Lon.), and includes an area of 763 square miles, or 485,320 statute acres. There are 10,849 inhabited houses, 875 uninhabited, and 39 in course of erection; and the population amounts to 56,454, of whom 28,213 are males, and 28,241 females. The ancient British inhabitants of the territory included within the limits of this county were



of two tribes of the *Brigantes*, called the *Voluntii* and the *Sistuntii*, the former occupying the eastern parts of it, the latter the western. Under the Roman dominion it was included in the division called *Maxima Cæsariensis*; and, at the period of the Saxon heptarchy, formed part of the extensive and powerful kingdom of Northumbria. From its Saxon conquerors it received the name of *West-moringa-land*, or "land of the western moors," since contracted into Westmorland. The county is partly in the diocese of Chester, and partly in that of Carlisle, in the province of York, but under the act 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, will be wholly included in the latter diocese. The total number of parishes in it is thirty-two. Its great civil divisions are the two baronies of Kendal and Westmorland, the former including the wards of Kendal and Lonsdale, and the latter, which has in later ages been occasionally styled the "barony of Appleby," and is often called the "Bottom of Westmorland," comprising the East and West wards. In the county are the newly-enfranchised borough and market-town of Kendal, the small market-town and seaport of Milnthorpe, the thriving town of Bowness, and the market-towns of Ambleside, Appleby, Brough, Burton-in-Kendal, Kirkby-Lonsdale, Kirkby-Stephen, and Orton. Two knights are returned to parliament for the shire, and one representative for the borough of Kendal. It is included in the Northern circuit: the assizes, and the Easter and Michaelmas quarter-sessions, are held at Appleby, and the Epiphany and Midsummer sessions at Kendal.

The county is in general so mountainous, that the soil of a great portion of it must necessarily for ever remain undisturbed by the plough. The mountains are separated by pleasant and fertile valleys, requiring only a greater number of trees and hedge-rows to complete the beauty of their appearance. The most extensive vales are, that of the Eden, reaching from about ten miles south-east of Kirkby-Stephen, north-westward by Appleby, towards Penrith; and that of Kendal, more particularly southward and westward of that town. Loose masses of rock, of various sizes and descriptions, are scattered over all the lower hills and the champaign parts of the county; and on the southern side of Shap, along the road towards Kendal, different streams, and especially Wasdale-beck, force their passage amidst stupendous blocks of rounded granite. *Cross-fell*, at the north-eastern extremity of the county, which is the highest of the chain of mountains extending along the eastern borders of Westmorland and Cumberland, rises to the height of 2901 feet above the level of the sea. The other greatest elevations, included wholly or partly within the county, are *Helvellyn*, 3055 feet high; *Bow-fell*, 2911 feet high; *Rydal-head*, about the same height as the last-mentioned; and the *High-street*, about 2730 feet high, which derives its name from an ancient road along its summit, and on which the people of the neighbourhood have horse-races and other sports, on July 10th. All these mountains command magnificent prospects; from Rydal-head are seen Windermere, Elter-water, Grasmere, and Rydal-water.

The beautiful LAKES that adorn the numerous romantic and sequestered dales of Westmorland and Cumberland, have afforded an abundant theme for description, and have been the subjects of some of the finest efforts of landscape painting. The principal in West-

morland are, Ullswater, Windermere, Grasmere, Hawswater, Elter-water, Broad-water, and Rydal-water. *Ullswater*, on the north-western side of the county, and of which the higher part is wholly within the limits of Westmorland, while its lower part is divided between it and Cumberland, is about nine miles long, its breadth varying from a quarter of a mile to two miles, and its depth from six to thirty-five fathoms: the lower end is called Ousemere. The shores of the lake are extremely irregular, and from its making different bold sweeps, only parts of it are seen at once. The lower extremity is bordered by pleasant inclosures, interspersed with woods and cottages, scattered on the sides of gently rising hills; advancing upwards towards Patterdale, the inclosures are of smaller extent, and the hills more lofty and rugged, until their aspect becomes wholly wild and mountainous. In its highest expanse are a few small rocky islands. *Place-fell*, on the east, projects its barren and rugged base into the lake; and on the west rise several rocky hills, one of which, called *Stybarrow Crag*, is clothed with oaks and birches: these and the other surrounding hills are furrowed with glens and the channels of torrents, causing remarkable echoes. When the sky is uniformly overcast and the air perfectly calm, this lake, in common with some others, has its surface overspread by a smooth oily appearance, provincially called a *keld*, which term is also applied to the places that are longest in freezing. It contains abundance of fine trout, perch, skellies, and eels; some char; and a species of trout, called grey trout, almost peculiar to it, which frequently attains the weight of 30lb.

*Windermere*, is ten miles and a half long, and lies on the western border of the county, which it separates, for the greater part of its length, from Lancashire, in which county its lower extremity is wholly included. Its breadth is from one to two miles, and its area is computed at 2574 acres, including thirteen islands occupying a space of about 40 acres, the largest of which, called *Curwen's Isle*, contains 27 acres. The Westmorland margin of the lake is bordered by inclosures rising gently from the water's edge, adorned with numerous woody and rocky knolls of various elevations and sizes; the Lancashire shore is higher and more abrupt, and is clothed with wood, though not to the summit. A simple magnificence is the chief characteristic of the surrounding scenery. The fisheries, which are rented of the crown, are for common and grey trout, pike, perch, skellies, eels, and more especially for char, the most remarkable produce of the lake, of which there are two sorts, called, from the difference of their colour, silver char and golden char; the former is considered the more delicious, and is potted for the London market. Great numbers of water-fowl resort to this lake, and to a few of the smaller ones.

*Grasmere* is a particularly beautiful lake, at the lower end of a valley bearing its name; in the middle of it is a small island, and its head is adorned by the church and village of Grasmere. *Hawswater*, situated in a narrow vale called *Mardale*, is three miles long, and from a quarter to half a mile broad. About the centre it is nearly divided into two parts by a low inclosed promontory, and the mountains which environ its head are steep, bold, and craggy, but are skirted at their feet by inclosures. On its northern side is *Naddle Forest*, a steep mountainous ridge in the form of a bow, in which



risers Wallow Craig, a mass of upright rocks. The other portions of its scenery are equally interesting. The char and trout of the lake are in great esteem; and besides these, it produces perch, skellies, and eels. *Elter-water*, at the bottom of Great Langdale, and which is rather larger than Grasmere, is inferior to none of the smaller lakes in the variety and beauty of its scenery. *Broad-water*, about a mile above the head of Ullswater, is environed by high and rugged mountains, and is viewed to great advantage from a spot called Hartsop-high-field. *Rydal-water*, on the course of the Rothay, is shallow, and has several picturesque woody islands; it is about a mile in length. The principal of the smaller lakes, commonly called *tarns*, are, Ais-water, a mile south-west of Hartsop, and about a mile northward of which is Angle-tarn; Grisedale-tarn, at the head of Grisedale; Red-tarn, under the eastern side of Helvellyn, and westward of which lies Kepel-cove-tarn; Red-tarn and Small-water, at the head of Riggindale, the highest branch of Mardale; Skeggles-water, in the mountains between Long Sleddale and Kentmere; Kentmere, in the valley of the Kent; Sunbiggin-tarn, in the parish of Orton; and Whinfell-tarn, in the parish of Kendal. Along the chain of mountains extending from Cross-fell, in a southern direction, to Stainmore near Brough, a distance of about twenty miles, occurs a singular phenomenon called the Helm Wind, which blows at various times of the year, but generally from October to April.

Notwithstanding the inclosures and improvements that have taken place since the commencement of the present century, the cultivated lands hardly amount to one-half the whole extent of the county. The greater part, amounting to about three-fourths, of the inclosed lands, are always under grass, particularly in high situations; and as the farmers, during the summer months, can keep almost any quantity of cattle on the commons, &c., at a very little expense, their chief object is to get as much hay as possible from their inclosed lands against the approach of winter. There are few counties where, in proportion to their size, more milch-cows are kept than in this, and where the produce of the dairy is an object of greater importance: large quantities of butter are sent to the London market, in firkins containing 56lb. net. Not less than 10,000 Scotch cattle are annually brought to Brough Hill fair, whence great numbers are driven towards the rich pastures of the more southern portions of England, though many are retained and fattened in Westmorland.

In some parts, considerable tracts are covered with coppices, consisting chiefly of oak, ash, alder, birch, and hazel. These underwoods, particularly in the barony of Kendal, are usually cut every sixteenth year, hardly any trees being left for timber; and their produce is converted partly into hoops, which are made in the county, and sent coastwise to Liverpool; and partly into charcoal, which is in demand for the neighbouring iron-works. Timber is chiefly found in the plantations, which are numerous and, at Whinfild Forest and around Lowther Hall, extensive: the larch is generally the most flourishing tree, though indeed most of the woods spring with a degree of vigour hardly to be expected from the bleak and exposed situations which many of them occupy. The extensive wastes are partly subject to common right, constituting a great part of

the value of many farms, to which they are attached; and partly in severalties and stinted pastures. A few of them consist of commons in low situations, possessing a good soil; but by far the greater number are mountainous tracts, called by the inhabitants fells and moors, which produce little besides a very coarse grass, heath and fern, provincially called ling and brackens: the soil of these is generally a poor hazel-mould and peat-moss. The higher wastes are principally applied to the pasturage of large flocks of sheep, which, during the winter, are all brought down to the inclosures: by the end of April they are sent back to the wastes. Numerous herds of black-cattle are likewise to be seen on the lower commons: a few are of the breed of the county; the rest are Scotch.

The MINERAL PRODUCTIONS are various, and some of them valuable. They consist chiefly of lead, coal, marble, slate (the finest in England), limestone, free-stone, and gypsum; and every part of the county presents an interesting field of study to the geologist. The principal *Lead* mines are those at Dunfell, which are considered to be nearly exhausted; at Dufton, where they are unusually rich; at Eagle Crag, in Grisedale, a branch of the vale of Patterdale; and at Greenside, near Patterdale. A small quantity of this metal is also procured in the hills above Staveley, and large loose masses of ore have been found in different other situations: a very rich and productive vein at Hartley ceased to be worked about the commencement of the last century. *Copper* has been wrought to a limited extent at Limbrig, Asby, and Rayne, and is obtained in small quantities in many other parts. *Coal* is neither abundant nor of good quality; it is wrought only in the south-eastern extremity of the county, on Stainmore heath, and in the neighbourhood of Shap. In the vale of Mallerstang a kind of small coal, chiefly used for burning limestone, is procured. Bordering upon the river Kent, about three miles below Kendal, a bed of beautiful *Marble*, of a white colour, veined with red and other tints, was discovered in 1793, and quarries were immediately opened. Near Ambleside, and between that town and Penrith, is found a marble of a dusky-green colour, veined with white; a black sort is obtained near Kirkby-Lonsdale, and another species at Kendal Fell.

The western mountains produce vast quantities of *Slate*, various kinds of which are used in the surrounding districts for covering buildings, while the best slates are conveyed by sea to Liverpool, London, Lynn, Hull, &c., and by land into Cumberland, Northumberland, Durham, and Lancashire. The general colour is blue, of many different shades, sometimes having a greenish cast: one kind is purple; and another, used to make writing slates, is nearly black. The best sorts are obtained at the greatest depth. The prevailing strata in the southern and eastern parts of the county are *Limestone* and *Freestone*, together with a soft laminous schistus, horizontally stratified. The western and north-western mountains, besides the slate before mentioned, consist of masses of the trap genera, chiefly basalt, commonly called *Whinstone*. Around the head of Windermere, and for some distance eastward of it, lies a stratum of dark grey limestone, which is occasionally burned into lime, or polished for tomb-stones and chimney-pieces. Wasdale Crag is a mass of coarse flesh-coloured granite; and higher up the dale, a greenish-coloured



granite, of a finer and harder texture, is found: a very coarse species of granite appears in many other parts of the county. A vein of red porphyry crosses the road between Kendal and Shap; and at Acorn-bank, near Kirkby, is one of gypsum, which is used for laying floors. In many parts are detached round pieces of blue rag-stone, of granite, and of a very hard composite stone, called by the masons *callierde*. In Knipe Scar are found talky fibrous bodies, opaque and of an ash colour, which burn for a considerable time without any sensible diminution. Fossil remains exist only in the strata of the southern and eastern parts of the county: coralloid bodies are very common, some of them beautifully variegated.

The manufactures are of minor importance, consisting chiefly of coarse woollen-cloths, called Kendal *cottons* (supposed to be corrupted from *coatings*), linseys, knit-stockings, waistcoat-pieces, flannels, and leather. Nor is the commerce extensive: the principal exports are, the coarse cloths manufactured at Kendal, stockings, slates, tanned-hides, gunpowder, hoops, charcoal, hams, bacon, wool, sheep, and cattle; and the imports, grain, and Scotch cattle and sheep. Much fish from the lakes is sent to Lancaster and Liverpool. The principal rivers are the Eden, Eamont, Lowther, Lune, and Kent. The county derives considerable benefit from the Lancaster canal, which, commencing at Kendal, proceeds for some distance parallel with the course of the Kent, and afterwards across that of the Betha, to the vicinity of Burton, where it enters Lancashire, in the southern part of which county it communicates with the Leeds and Liverpool canal. The Lancaster and Carlisle railway runs the whole extent of the county, from south to north; it enters at Burton-in-Kendal, passes by Milnthorpe, Kendal, Orton, and Shap, and quits the county at Brougham, near Penrith, where it crosses the river Eamont. Near Kendal a branch commences, which terminates at Windermere.

A singular collection of huge stones, called Penhurtherock, now nearly destroyed, and a Druidical circle of stones near Oddendale, both in the parish of Crosby-Ravensworth, are supposed to be British. To the Britons are also referred, the rude circle of stones at the head of the stream called the Ellerbeck; that on the waste of Moorduvock, called the Druid's Cross; that of Mayborough, on a gentle eminence on the western side of Eamont bridge; and that about a mile north-eastward of Shap, called the Druid's Temple. Other relics of this people exist, including several cairns and encampments. Westmorland was traversed by a variety of Roman roads of minor importance, and contained the stations of *Verteræ*, which has been fixed at Brough; *Brovacum*, at Brougham Castle; *Galacum*, at the head of Windermere; and another at Natland, the name of which is uncertain. A branch of the great Watling-street ran through it from Stainmore to Brougham Castle, and several parts of the road, between Brough and Kirkby-Thore, are still tolerably perfect. From this, the Maidenway branched off at Kirkby-Thore, and passed over the lower extremity of Cross-fell, by Whitley Castle, into Northumberland: the road may still be clearly traced, being uniformly about seven yards broad, and composed of large loose stones. Other vestiges of Roman occupancy are very numerous, including altars, urns, coins, bricks, tessellated pavements, foundations of buildings,

&c., which have been found on the sites of the stations, and elsewhere. In the county are, a Roman camp, about 100 yards southward of Borrowbridge, in Borrowdale, now called Castlehows; other camps called Castlesteads and Coney-beds, near the station at Natland; and several between Crackenthorpe and Cross-fell; besides Maiden Castle, upon Stainmore, a very strong square fort, about five miles from Brough; and some other remarkable intrenchments. Near Shap is a stupendous monument of antiquity called Carl-lofts, supposed to be Danish, consisting of two long lines of huge obelisks of unhewn granite, with different other masses of the same material, arranged in various forms.

The religious houses were, the Præmonstratensian abbey of Shap, and a monastery of White friars at Appleby, with an hospital for lepers near Kirkby-in-Kendal: there are some remains of Shap Abbey. The remains of fortified buildings are numerous and extensive, comprising the ruins of the castles of Appleby, Beetham, Brough, Brougham, Bewley, Howgill, Kendal, and Pendragon; Arnside Tower, Helsback Tower, and several other ancient castellated buildings. Of ancient mansions, the most remarkable specimens are Sizergh Hall and Levens Hall, together with the ruins of Old Calgarth Hall and Preston Hall. Of the more modern seats of the nobility and gentry, those most worthy of notice are, Lowther Castle, the residence of the Earl of Lonsdale, lord-lieutenant of the county; and Appleby Castle, that of the Earl of Thanet, hereditary high sheriff. The small freeholds are very numerous. The inhabitants, owing to their secluded situation, have, until recently, been distinguished for their adherence to several antiquated customs. There are mineral springs of various qualities; the principal being that near the village of Clifton, at which a great number of people assemble on the 1st of May, to drink its waters; that called Gonsdike, a little south of Rounthwaite, which continually casts up small metallic spangles; Shap wells, much resorted to in the summer season by persons afflicted with scorbutic complaints, and by lead-miners from Alston and Arkingarthdale; the numerous petrifying springs on the borders of the river Kent; and a petrifying well in the cave called Pate-hole. The most remarkable cascades on the many mountain streams are, Levens Park waterfall, on the Kent; another on the Betha, below Betham—the *Caladupæ* of Camden; and Gillforth spout, in Long Sleddale, which has an unbroken fall of 100 feet. *Pate-hole* is a very curious and extensive cavern in a limestone rock near Great Asby, from which, in rainy seasons, issue powerful streams of water. Westmorland gives the title of Earl to the Fane family; and Baron Vipont of Westmorland is one of the titles borne by the noble family of Clifford.

WESTOE, a township, in the parish of JARROW, union of SOUTH SHIELDS, E. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM; containing 13,990 inhabitants. This township, which comprises an area of 1795 acres, forms elevated ground commanding fine views of the sea and the adjacent country, with Tynemouth Abbey and other interesting objects. It is the favourite residence of the wealthy merchants and ship-owners connected with South Shields, to which it forms a pleasant suburb, containing within its boundaries the market-place and some of the principal streets of that town; the vicinity is enlivened with numerous



handsome mansions and elegant villas. The substratum is chiefly coal, of which an extensive mine is in operation to the south of Westoe chapel; freestone of good quality is also abundant, and quarried to a considerable extent. The chapel was erected in 1818, at an expense of £2400, of which £1000 were given by the Dean and Chapter of Durham, £500 by the trustees of Lord Crewe, and the remainder was raised by subscription. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £220; patrons, Trustees, subject to the approval of the incumbent of St. Hilda. The tithes have been commuted for £236.—See SHIELDS, SOUTH.

WESTON, a tything, in the parish of WELFORD, union of NEWBURY, hundred of FAIRCROSS, county of BERKS; containing 268 inhabitants.

WESTON, a township, in the parish and union of RUNCORN, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (S. S. W.) from Runcorn; containing, in 1841, 626 inhabitants. It is situated at the junction of the rivers Weaver and Mersey, and comprises 880 acres, whereof about one-half is arable and one-half pasture, of fertile soil, and picturesque aspect. Splendid views are obtained of a portion of North Wales, and of Liverpool, Chester, and the surrounding country. There are three excellent red-freestone quarries, called respectively the North, East, and South, capable of employing 600 or 700 men, and of raising annually one million cubic feet of stone; they are the property of John Tomkinson, Esq., of Liverpool and Runcorn, and the stone is sent to all parts of the kingdom by the Weaver canal, which adjoins the estate. The traffic consists chiefly in salt, salt-rock, and coal. A white and black ash manufactory, established about fifteen years ago, employs about 200 men and boys. A church, dedicated to Christ, was erected at Weston Point in 1841: it was commenced in the spring of that year, the first stone being laid by Sir Richard Brooke, Bart., one of the trustees of the Weaver navigation; and is the first of a number of churches built and endowed by that body for the benefit of the bargemen. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chester; net income, derived from the Weaver trust, £150. A tithe-rent-charge of £180 is paid to the vicar of Runcorn. There are two places of worship for dissenters; and a Weaver-trust school. Here is an old building anciently occupied by monks; also a village cross.

WESTON, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of WYBUNBURY, union and hundred of NANTWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 6 miles (E.) from Nantwich; containing 722 inhabitants, of whom 496 are in the township of Weston. The district comprises the townships of Weston, Basford, and Chorlton. In Weston are 1831*a.* 3*r.* 9*p.*: it is distant two miles from the Crewe station on the Liverpool and Birmingham railway. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rev. Sir Delves Broughton, Bart.; net income, £53, with a parsonage-house. A school is partly supported by £10 per annum from the patron.

WESTON, a tything, in the parish of STALBRIDGE, union of STURMINSTER, hundred of BROWNSHALL, Sturminster division of DORSET; with 241 inhabitants.

WESTON (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of HICHTIN, hundred of BROADWATER, county of HERTFORD, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Baldock; containing 1123 inhabitants, and comprising 4370*a.* 1*r.* 15*p.* A pleasure-

fair is held on the 11th of June. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 6. 8.; net income, £197; patron and impropriator, William Hale, Esq. The glebe consists of 179 acres. The church is an ancient structure, of which the tower and chancel are of Norman architecture, and the nave in the later English style. The vicarage-house occupies the site of a religious house, whose foundations may still be traced. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A Roman road passes through the parish, and several coins have been found.

WESTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of SPALDING, wapentake of ELLOE, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Spalding; containing 681 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Spalding to Holbeach, and comprises 5403*a.* 11*p.*; the soil is chiefly clay, with a good depth of vegetable mould, and the surface generally level. The living is a vicarage not in charge, in the patronage of the Crown; impropriator, Sir J. Trollope, Bart. The great tithes have been commuted for £970, and the vicarial for £163. 10.; the glebe comprises nearly two acres. The church is a small neat structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WESTON, NORFOLK.—See WESTON-LONGVILLE.

WESTON, a hamlet, in the parish of LOYS-WEEDON, union of TOWCESTER, hundred of GREEN'S-NORTON, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 7 miles (W. by S.) from Towcester; containing 293 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A chalybeate spring in the neighbourhood was formerly much esteemed.

WESTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, N. division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 3 miles (S. E.) from Tuxford; containing 402 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1660 acres, of which the soil is chiefly clay, and in good cultivation. It is divided into north and south, the parts being situated on the opposite acclivities of a narrow vale in which the Laxton and Egmantun unite, and form one small stream tributary to the river Trent. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 2. 11., and in the gift of Earl Manvers, with a net income of £468: the tithes were commuted for 315 acres of land in 1814. The church exhibits specimens of various styles. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Richard Hawksworth, in 1736, bequeathed £50 for erecting a school, and £100 towards its endowment.

WESTON, with NASH and TILSOP, a chapelry, in the parish of BURFORD, union of TENBURY, hundred of OVERS, S. division of SALOP, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Ludlow; containing 381 inhabitants, of whom 40 are in Weston, 115 in Nash, and 226 in Tilsop. The chapel is at Nash, and is annexed, with Buraston chapel, to the first portion of the rectory of Burford. In the chapelry are a daily and a Sunday school.

WESTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BATH, hundred of BATH-FORUM, E. division of SOMERSET,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (N. W. by W.) from Bath; containing 2899 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the south by the river Avon, and comprises 2413 acres, of which 1901 are meadow and pasture, 495 arable, and 15 woodland; the pastures are chiefly grazed by cows kept for



the supply of Bath with milk. The higher lands, forming part of the plain of Lansdown, rest on a bed of inferior oolite, and the substratum of the lower is blue lias, which is quarried for burning into lime and for the roads; the quarries contain many fossil remains, among which are bones of the ichthyosaurus. The upper road from Bath to Bristol passes through the parish; and a stream tributary to the Avon has its source in Lansdown Hill, and flows through the village, near which it is crossed by a stone bridge of one arch. The scenery is finely varied, and includes some interesting objects; near the spot where Sir Bevil Granville fell at the battle of Lansdown, is a monument inscribed to his memory by Lord Clarendon. The river Avon affords facility of conveyance, and the Great Western railway passes within a mile. Lansdown fair, for cattle, sheep, pigs, cheese, and toys, is held on the 10th of August. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £10. 1. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £468. The church was rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1832, and is a handsome structure in the later English style, containing 630 sittings. Another church, dedicated to St. John, was erected in 1836; and the chapel attached to Partis' College, noticed in the article on Bath, is also in Weston parish. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Lady Huntingdon's Connexion. Lansdown Plain confers the title of Marquess on the Petty family.

WESTON, a tything, in the parish of BURITON, union of PETERSFIELD, hundred of FINCH-DEAN, Petersfield and Southern divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (S. S. W.) from Petersfield; containing 315 inhabitants. John Goodyer, in 1664, bequeathed premises now let for £79 a year for purposes of education, and the relief of the poor.

WESTON, a tything, in the parish of ST. MARY, SOUTHAMPTON, hundred of MAINSBRIDGE, union of SOUTH STONEHAM, Southampton and Southern divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 1263 inhabitants.

WESTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WANGFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S.) from Beccles, on the road to Halesworth; containing 211 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £260. The church is in the early English style, with a square embattled tower. Weston Hall, the ancient seat of the family of Rede, a handsome mansion in the Elizabethan style, was partly taken down within a few years, and the remainder converted into a farmhouse.

WESTON, with EMBER, SURREY.—See EMBER.

WESTON, a hamlet, in the parish of BULKINGTON, union of NUNEATON, Kirby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, Northern division of the county of WARWICK,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. E.) from Nuneaton; containing 140 inhabitants.

WESTON, a hamlet, in the parish of LONG COMPTON, union of CHIPPING-NORTON, Brailes division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK; containing 41 inhabitants.

WESTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 2 miles (N. W. by W.) from Otley; containing, with the township of Askwith, 526 inhabitants, of whom 128 are

in Weston township. The parish comprises by computation 4460 acres, of which 1280 are in the township. The inclosed lands are fertile; the surface is varied, and the scenery of pleasing aspect, and improved by Weston Hall, the seat of William Vavasour Carter, Esq. The village is situated on the north side of Wharfedale, and is irregularly built. There is a corn-mill in the parish. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 11. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £51; patron and impropiator, Mr. Carter. The church is a small ancient structure.

WESTON, ALCONBURY.—See ALCONBURY.

WESTON-BAMFYLD (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union of WINCANTON, hundred of CATSASH, E. division of SOMERSET,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. S. W.) from Castle-Cary; containing 133 inhabitants, and comprising 606 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 15. 10., and in the gift of the Rev. J. Goldesbrough: the tithes have been commuted for £169. 14., and the glebe comprises 22 acres. The church is a small and very ancient edifice, with an octagonal tower.

WESTON-BEGGARD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the hundred of RADLOW, union and county of HEREFORD, 5 miles (E.) from Hereford; containing 300 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the right bank of the river Froome, and consists of 931 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 15. 3.; net income, £135; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford; impropiator, the Warden of St. Catherine's Hospital, Ledbury, whose tithes have been commuted for £65.

WESTON-BIRT (*ST. CATHERINE*), a parish, in the union of TETBURY, hundred of LONGTREE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. W. by S.) from Tetbury; containing 154 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 2., and in the gift of R. Holford, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £113. 5., and the glebe comprises 85 acres.

WESTON-BY-WELLAND (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of MARKET-HARBOROUGH, hundred of CORBY, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3 miles (N. E.) from Harborough; containing 199 inhabitants. The parish is on the river Welland, and comprises 984*a.* 3*r.* 32*p.* There are some quarries of stone, chiefly for the roads; and a few of the inhabitants are employed in weaving. The living is a vicarage, with that of Sutton-Bassett united, valued in the king's books at £11. 17. 1.; net income, £260; patron and incumbent, the Rev. James Halke. On the inclosure in 1802, 164*a.* 2*r.* 10*p.* were allotted in lieu of the tithes for both livings. The church is in the early English style of architecture, with a handsome tower.

WESTON, COLD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of LUDLOW, hundred of MUNSLOW, S. division of SALOP,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Ludlow; containing 31 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises about 430 acres, is situated east of Corve-dale, at a high elevation, as the term *Cold* imports. About a fourth part of the land is arable; the surface is undulated, the soil a clayey loam, and the scenery embraces an extensive view of the vale, which takes its name from the river Corve. There are quarries of good limestone and flagstone. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 8. 4.; net income, £100; patron, Frederick Herbert Cornwall, Esq. The church is a small plain edifice,



built about a century ago, by the Rev. Mr. Fosbrooke, the then rector, to whose memory it has a monument.

WESTON-COLLEY, a tything, in the parish and hundred of MITCHELDEVER, union of WINCHESTER, Winchester and Northern divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 8 miles (N. by E.) from Winchester; containing 106 inhabitants.

WESTON-COLVILLE, (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of LINTON, hundred of RADFIELD, county of CAMBRIDGE, 6 miles (N. E. by N.) from Linton; containing 530 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 13. 6½.; net income, £200; patron, John Hall, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in the year 1777.

WESTON-CONEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of THETFORD, hundred of BLACKBOURN, W. division of SUFFOLK, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Ixworth; containing 244 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 1280 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of Barningham, and valued in the king's books at £13. 0. 5. The church is in the decorated English style. Traces of a Roman road are discernible.

WESTON-CORBETT, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of BERMONDSPIT, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4 miles (S. E.) from Basingstoke; containing 18 inhabitants, and comprising 450 acres of land.

WESTON-COYNEY, with HULME, a township, in the parish of CAVERSWALL, union of CHEADLE, Northern division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 5 miles (W.) from Cheadle; containing 938 inhabitants.

WESTON, EDITH.—See EDITH-WESTON.

WESTON-FAVELL (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and hundred of SPELHOE, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2½ miles (E. N. E.) from Northampton, on the road to Wellingborough; containing 436 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1083 acres: two-thirds of the land are arable. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 16. 3.; net income, £236; patron and incumbent, the Rev. R. Hervey Knight. The church is an ancient structure with a tower; the spire was thrown down by lightning in 1723: the interior of the edifice was renovated, and a new gallery substituted for the inconvenient old one, in 1844. A free school was founded, and endowed with £22. 8. per annum, by Harvey Ekins, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, who also, at the desire of their daughter, created a fund for apprenticing a boy yearly: Thomas Green, in 1739, gave certain lands for the further endowment of the school. The Rev. James Hervey, M.A., author of the *Meditations*, was incumbent of the parish for many years; he rebuilt the rectory-house on an enlarged scale, and dying on the 25th of December, 1758, was buried in the church.

WESTON-IN-GORDANO (*St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of BEDMINSTER, hundred of PORTBURY, E. division of SOMERSET, 10 miles (W. by N.) from Bristol; containing 155 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 3., and in the gift of P. John Mills, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £112, and the glebe comprises 22 acres.

WESTON-JONES, a township, in the parish of NORBURY, union of NEWPORT, W. division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, S. division of the county of STAFFORD,

3¼ miles (N. N. E.) from Newport; containing, with the hamlet of Loynton, 143 inhabitants.

WESTON, KING, SOMERSET.—See KINGWESTON.

WESTON, KING'S, a tything, in the parish of HENBURY, union of CLIFTON, Lower division of the hundred of BERKELEY, Western division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 4½ miles (N. W.) from Bristol; containing 184 inhabitants.

WESTON, LAWRENCE, a tything, in the parish of HENBURY, union of CLIFTON, Lower division of the hundred of BERKELEY, Western division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5¼ miles (N. W. by N.) from Bristol; containing 341 inhabitants.

WESTON-LONGVILLE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of ST. FAITH, hundred of EYNSFORD, E. division of NORFOLK, 9 miles (W. N. W.) from Norwich; containing 411 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the river Wensum, and comprises 2737a. 12p., of which 2220 acres are arable, 326 meadow and pasture, 145 woodland, and 44 in roads and water. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 18. 1½., and in the gift of New College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £680, and the glebe contains 46 acres, with a house built in 1841 by the Rev. John Conyngham. The church is in the decorated and later English styles, with a square embattled tower; on the south side of the chancel are three stone sedilia of elegant design, and a piscina, and the windows contain some valuable remains of stained glass. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WESTON, MARKET.—See MARKET-WESTON.

WESTON, NORTH, a hamlet, in the parish, poor-law union, and hundred of THAME, county of OXFORD; containing 70 inhabitants.

WESTON, NORTH, a hamlet, in the parish of PORTISHEAD, union of BEDMINSTER, hundred of PORTBURY, E. division of SOMERSET; with 160 inhabitants.

WESTON, OLD (*St. Swithin*), a parish, in the union of THRAPSTON, hundred of LEIGHTONSTONE, county of HUNTINGDON, 7¼ miles (N.) from Kimbolton; containing 390 inhabitants. It comprises 1855 acres, of which 50 are common or waste. The living is united, with that of Bythorn, to the rectory of Brington.

WESTON-ON-THE-GREEN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BICESTER, hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, 4½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Bicester; containing 504 inhabitants. There are some quarries of stone, of good quality for building. The living is a discharged vicarage; net income, £148; patron and impropriator, the Hon. Peregrine Bertie. The church is a Grecian structure, erected in 1743, at the expense of Norreys Bertie, Esq., on the site of the old edifice, which had fallen into decay. Near it is the ancient manor-house, in which are several portraits of members of the Norreys and Bertie families. Numerous Roman coins have been found.

WESTON-PATRICK (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of BASINGSTOKE, hundred of ODIHAM, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4¼ miles (S. W. by W.) from Odiham; containing 185 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1294 acres, of which 250 are common or waste. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Wellesley family, with a net income of £48: the tithes have been commuted for £200, and there are 2 acres of impropriate glebe.



WESTON-PEVEREL, or PENNY-CROSS, a chapelry, in the parish of ST. ANDREW, PLYMOUTH, union of PLYMPTON ST. MARY, hundred of ROBOROUGH, Roborough and S. divisions of DEVON,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. by W.) from Plymouth; with 267 inhabitants. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £350, and the impropriate for £51. The chapel is dedicated to St. Pancras.

WESTON-RHYN, a township, in the parish of ST. MARTIN, hundred of OSWESTRY, N. division of the county of SALOP; containing 856 inhabitants.

WESTON, SOUTH (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of THAME, hundred of PIRTON, county of OXFORD,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. by E.) from Tetsworth; containing 104 inhabitants. It comprises about 460 acres, nearly the whole of which is arable land, in a good state of cultivation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 2. 6.; net income, £200; patrons, the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WESTON-SUB-EDGE (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of EVESHAM, Upper division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (W. N. W.) from Chipping-Campden; containing 342 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2632 acres, of which 267 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £31; net income, £811; patron, Mrs. Bourne.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE (*ST. JOHN*), a parish, in the union of AXBRIDGE, hundred of WINTERSTOKE, E. division of SOMERSET, 9 miles (N. W.) from Cross; containing 2103 inhabitants. This parish, which is on the margin of Uphill bay, near the Bristol Channel, has within the last few years more than trebled its population, from the construction of a bathing establishment at Knightstone, since which it has become a fashionable and well-frequented watering-place. The town is beautifully situated under the shelter of Worlebury Hill, which commands an extensive view of the surrounding country, with the range of the Mendip hills: an act of parliament for its general improvement, and for paving, lighting, and watching the streets, was passed in 1842. The bathing-house contains commodious apartments for the residence of invalids, and contiguous to it are furnished lodging-houses for the reception of families, and several good inns; the establishment comprises a public reading-room, and may be heated to any required temperature by steam apparatus detached from the building. Weston is situated immediately opposite to Cardiff on the Welsh coast, and a few of the inhabitants are engaged in the sprat and herring fishery; cod, whiting, soles, and salmon are also taken in considerable numbers. Limestone is quarried for building, for burning into lime, and for the roads; and the making of bricks is carried on to some extent. A convenient market-house has been erected at the expense of Richard Parsley, Esq. The Bristol and Exeter railway runs near the parish; and a branch worked by horses diverges to this place, where a station has been established. An act for constructing a pier was passed in 1846. The powers of the county debt-court of Weston, established in 1847, extend over part of the registration-district of Axbridge. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 17. 11., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bath and Wells: the tithes have been commuted for £235, and there is a glebe of nearly 40 acres. The church

is a neat edifice, partly rebuilt in 1824, and enlarged in 1837 by Archdeacon Law, the present rector, who also greatly improved and beautified the interior. An additional church, dedicated to Emmanuel, and situated near the railway station, at the entrance of the town, was consecrated in Oct. 1847: it consists of a nave, chancel, north and south aisles, and a western tower; the chancel is separated from the nave by carved oak screens, and the pulpit is of stone. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. At Worlebury is a rampart of stones, 20 feet high, with ditches, supposed to have been the last fortified camp of the Romans in this district. A well in the parish possesses the unusual property of being empty at high water, and full when the tide is at its ebb.

WESTON-TURVILLE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of AYLESBURY, county of BUCKINGHAM,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. by W.) from Wendover; containing 718 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 0. 10.; net income, £484; patrons, All Souls' College, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1798.

WESTON-UNDER-LIZARD (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of SHIFFNALL, W. division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, S. division of the county of STAFFORD,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Shiffnall; containing 297 inhabitants. This place takes the adjunct to its name from Lizard, a hill in Shropshire, to distinguish it from Weston-upon-Trent. The parish is situated on the Watling-street turnpike road, and comprises about 2370 acres, of which 942 are arable, 1143 meadow and pasture, and the remainder woodland and roads: the soil is very various, and below the average quality. The Earl of Bradford possesses the whole parish, which is divided into six farms. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 7. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of the Earl: the tithes have been commuted for £335, and the glebe comprises 93 acres, with a house. The church is in the Norman style, with later additions. Two schools are supported.

WESTON-UNDER-PENYARD (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of ROSS, hundred of GREYTREE, county of HEREFORD,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. S. E.) from Ross; containing 672 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3142 acres, and is intersected by the road from Ross to Gloucester. A portion is within the county of Gloucester. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18, and in the gift of the Bishop of Hereford: the tithes have been commuted for £619. 10., and the glebe comprises 2 acres.

WESTON-UNDER-RED-CASTLE, a chapelry, in the parish of HODNET, union of WEM, Drayton division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, 4 miles (E.) from Wem; containing, with the hamlet of Wixhill, 348 inhabitants.

WESTON-UNDER-WEATHERLY (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of WARWICK, Southam division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Leamington; containing 203 inhabitants. It comprises about 1290 acres, mostly arable; 108 acres are wood. The soil is of good quality. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 9. 2; net income, £90; patron and impropriator, Lord Clifford. The church is an ancient structure in the later English style, with a



tower: the seats are of rude carved oak, and decaying; there are some interesting monuments, and three brasses. A Sunday school is supported by subscription.

WESTON-UNDERWOOD (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (W. S. W.) from Olney; containing 438 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the river Ouse, and comprises 1846*a*. 1*r*. 31*p*., of which 60 acres are woodland, and the remainder arable and pasture in nearly equal portions. In the parish is an ancient seat, now uninhabited, of the Throckmorton family, who have also a neat Roman Catholic chapel here, with a handsome residence for the priest. In this pleasant village, Cowper resided for several years during the latter part of his life; and the neighbourhood is supposed to have furnished many of his descriptions of rural scenery. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £51; patron and impropriator, Robert Throckmorton, Esq. The church is a neat structure, built by Sir John Olney in the 14th century. Charles Higgins, in 1792, bequeathed £500, the dividends of which, amounting to £20, are expended in the purchase of clothing for aged women: an annual sum of about £55, arising from bequests, is appropriated to the poor; and there is a small school, endowed by Mr. Throckmorton in 1826.

WESTON-UNDERWOOD, a township, in the parish of STANTON-BY-DALE, union of BELPER, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Derby; containing 284 inhabitants.

WESTON-UPON-AVON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of STRATFORD, partly in the Alcester division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, S. division of the county of WARWICK, but chiefly in the Upper division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Stratford; containing, with the hamlet of Milcote, 104 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1489 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 14. 7., and has a net income of £84; the patronage and impropriation belong to Countess Amherst. A school is endowed with £15 per annum.

WESTON-UPON-TRENT (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of SHARDLOW, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY, 7 miles (S. E. by S.) from Derby; containing 396 inhabitants. It comprises by recent measurement 1959 acres, of which 15 are woodland, and the remainder arable and pasture in nearly equal portions; the soil is various, gravel and loam on the south, and on the north a stiff clay. From the quarries here, was raised the stone for the erection of the church, as well as of the new church at Shardlow. The river Trent bounds the parish on the south-west, and the Trent and Mersey canal passes through for three miles. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 16. 3.; net income, £594; patron, Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart. The tithes were commuted for land and corn rents in 1786; the glebe comprises upwards of 300 acres, with a house. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower and spire. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WESTON-UPON-TRENT, a parish, in the S. division of the hundred of PIREHILL, union and N. division of the county of STAFFORD,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E.) from Staf-

ford; containing 562 inhabitants. The Grand Trunk canal passes through the parish. Extensive salt-works have been established here; the brine is raised in the parish of Ingestrie, by means of machinery worked by the waters of the Trent, and is conveyed across that river and under the canal, in pipes to certain reservoirs, whence it runs into iron pans, is heated, and becomes crystallized for use. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Rev. C. Inge, with a net income of £96; impropriator, William Moore, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £95, and those of the vicar for £25: there are  $12\frac{1}{2}$  acres of impropriate, and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  of vicarial, glebe. The church is an ancient structure, with a large tower and spire; it was partly rebuilt in 1685, and the north aisle, which had been taken down in that year, was restored in 1825, when the chancel was also rebuilt. In 1829, the spire was reconstructed.

WESTON-ZOYLAND (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGWATER, hundred of WHITLEY, W. division of SOMERSET, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Bridgwater; containing 1000 inhabitants. This place, which borders on Sedgemoor, was the scene of the last encounter between the king's forces and those of the Duke of Monmouth. The parish is bounded on the south by the navigable river Parret, and comprises 2656*a*. 2*r*. 16*p*. A fair for cattle and agricultural produce is held on the 9th of September. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 6. 8.; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The great tithes have been commuted for £48. 10., and the vicarial for £220. 5.; the glebe comprises 25 acres, and a parsonage-house has been built by the Rev. William Marshall. The church is a cruciform structure, with a stately western tower, highly enriched, and crowned with pinnacles. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WESTONING (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of AMPHILL, hundred of MANSHEAD, county of BEDFORD, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Ampthill; containing 732 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 17., and in the gift of the Executors of the late J. Everitt, Esq.; the impropriation belongs to Mrs. Penyston. The great tithes have been commuted for £355, and the vicarial for £260; the glebe comprises 32 acres. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

WESTOVER, a hamlet, in the parish of DRAYTON, union of LANGPORT, hundred of ABDICK and BULSTONE, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 12 inhabitants.

WESTOVER, a tything, in the parish and hundred of WHERWELL, union of ANDOVER, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by W.) from Andover; containing 60 inhabitants.

WESTOW, SUFFOLK.—See STOW, WEST.

WESTOW (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of MALTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of Eddlethorpe, Firby, and Mennythorpe, 666 inhabitants, of whom 428 are in Westow township, 2 miles (E. S. E.) from Whitwell. This parish, which is bounded on the north and west by the navigable river Derwent, comprises 2917 acres. The greater portion is arable land, interspersed with meadow and wood; the surface is undulated, and the scenery pleasingly varied: limestone is quarried for building and for burning into lime. The living is a dis-



charged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 18. 4.; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of York. The great tithes have been commuted for £575, and the vicarial for £114. 11.; the glebe contains 30 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with a square tower. There are places of worship for dissenters.

WEST-PARK, with COLE, WILTSHIRE.—See COLE.

WESTPORT (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of MALMESBURY, N. division of WILTS; adjacent to the north-west side of Malmesbury, and containing 1504 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with the livings of Brokenborough and Charlton annexed, valued in the king's books at £16. 17. 8½., and in the patronage of the Crown; impropiator, the Earl of Suffolk. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £64. 10., and the vicarial for £520; the glebe comprises 45 acres, and a rent-charge of £34 is payable to the rector of Bremilham. The church was enlarged in 1841.

WESTRILL, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of RUGBY, hundred of GUTHLAXTON, S. division of the county of LEICESTER; containing, with Stormore, 8 inhabitants. It lies on the north side of the river Avon, and comprises, including Stormore, 1620 acres.

WESTROP, a tything, in the parish of HIGHWORTH, union of HIGHWORTH and SWINDON, hundred of HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE, Swindon and N. divisions of WILTS; with 917 inhabitants.

WEST-ROW, a hamlet, in the parish and union of MILDENHALL, hundred of LACKFORD, Western division of SUFFOLK; containing 1120 inhabitants.

WEST-TOWN, a hamlet, in the parish of BACKWELL, union of BEDMINSTER, hundred of HARTCLIFFE with BEDMINSTER, Eastern division of SOMERSET; containing 269 inhabitants.

WEST-TOWN, a tything, in the parish of WIVELISCOMBE, union of WELLINGTON, Western division of the hundred of KINGSBURY and of the county of SOMERSET; containing 2984 inhabitants.

WEST-VILLE, a township, in the union of BOSTON, W. division of the soke of BOLINGBROKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 139 inhabitants. This township, which is not dependent on any parish, was created by act of parliament, in 1812, on the occasion of a very extensive drainage of Wildmore, and the East and West Fens.

WESTWARD, a parish, in the union of WIGTON, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 2¾ miles (S. E. by S.) from Wigton; containing, with the townships of Brocklebank, Stoneraise, Rosley, and Woodside, 1311 inhabitants. This place derives its name from its situation in the great forest of Inglewood, of which it formed the western ward, under the charge of the forester. The parish is bounded on the east by the Wampool river, and on the south by the branches of the river Waver; and comprises by measurement 1176 acres, of which nearly 300 are woodland, 180 in roads and waste, and the remainder chiefly arable. It abounds with limestone, red-freestone, and slate, all of excellent quality, of which there are extensive quarries, affording employment to many of the labouring class; and several seams of cannel and other coal have been found. The living is a perpetual curacy, net income, £120; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle: the tithes were commuted for land in 1811. The church is situated on an eminence in the township

of Stoneraise. An additional church was erected by subscription in 1840, a neat structure in the later English style. In Stoneraise, about a mile and a half north of the church, and on the Roman road from *Lugovallum* (Carlisle) to *Volantium* or *Virosidum* (Ellenborough), are the remains of Old Carlisle, a considerable Roman city, which Horsley supposes to have been the *Olenacum* of the Notitia, where the *Ala Herculea* and *Ala Augusta* were posted. Antiquaries, however, differ with respect to the right name of this important station, which, with its appendages, occupied many acres of ground; its site is still overspread with the ruins and foundations of numerous buildings, with fragments of altars, equestrian statues, images, inscriptions, and many other relics. The walls inclosed a quadrilateral area, 170 yards long and 120 yards broad, with obtuse angles, and an entrance on each side; and were surrounded by a double ditch. Near a place called the Heights, in another part of the parish, vestiges of several square and circular intrenchments may be traced, though many of them, since the inclosure of the lands, have been levelled with the ground. Ilekirk Hall, in Stoneraise, anciently called Hildkirk, from a hermitage dedicated to St. Hilda, which was granted by John, in the 16th of his reign, to the abbey of Holme-Cultram, is now a farmhouse. It was for some time the residence of Richard Barwise, a man of extraordinary stature and prodigious strength.

WESTWATER, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of AXMINSTER, Honiton and Southern divisions of DEVON, 2 miles (N. W.) from Axminster; containing 127 inhabitants. It is situated a little to the east of the river Yarty.

WESTWELL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WEST ASHFORD, hundred of CALEHILL, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, 2½ miles (E. S. E.) from Charing; containing 1082 inhabitants. It is on the road to Folkestone, and comprises 5199a. 1r. 32p., of which 236 acres are waste, 65 road, and the remainder arable and pasture, with 1392 acres of woodland. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury (the appropriator), valued in the king's books at £13: the great tithes have been commuted for £606, and the vicarial for £333. 15.; the glebe comprises 7 acres. The church is a spacious and elegant structure in the later English style. Here is situated the workhouse of the West Ashford union.

WESTWELL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WITNEY, hundred of BAMPTON, county of OXFORD, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Burford; containing 180 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 3. 9.; net income, £159; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The church, situated on an eminence, is in the Norman style: on the north and south sides are circular-arched doorways, with zigzag ornaments; in the nave is a mural monument to Charles Trindor, and on the south side is the recumbent effigy of an ecclesiastic of the time of Elizabeth.

WESTWICK, a hamlet, in that part of the parish of OAKINGTON which is in the hundred of CHESTERTON, union of CHESTERTON, county of CAMBRIDGE, 5¼ miles (N. N. W.) from Cambridge; containing 64 inhabitants. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £100.

WESTWICK, a township, in the parish of GAINFORD, union of TEESDALE, S. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 2



miles (S. E.) from Barnard-Castle ; containing 67 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the river Tees, over which is a lofty bridge of one arch leading into the parish of Rokeby, and also connecting the counties of York and Durham.

WESTWICK (*St. Botolph*), a parish, in the TUNSTEAD and HAPPING incorporation, hundred of TUNSTEAD, E. division of NORFOLK,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S.) from North Walsham ; containing 192 inhabitants. The parish comprises 932 acres, of which 20 are common or waste land. It is chiefly the property of J. Petre, Esq., whose seat, Westwick House, is a splendid mansion, beautifully situated in a park embellished with plantations, and some fine sheets of water. At a short distance from the house, is an obelisk ninety feet high, the summit of which commands a fine view of the sea-coast and of the adjacent country. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 13. 9., and in the gift of Mr. Petre : the tithes have been commuted for £171. 11., and the glebe comprises 16 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the decorated and later English styles, with a lofty tower ; it was beautified in 1841, at the expense of the patron.

WESTWICK, a township, in the parish and liberty of RIPON, W. riding of YORK,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by S.) from Boroughbridge ; containing 18 inhabitants. It is situated to the south and west of the river Ure, and comprises about 411 acres of land.

WESTWOOD, a hamlet, in the parish of SOUTH-FLEET, union of DARTFORD, hundred of AXTON, DARTFORD, and WILMINGTON, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT ; containing 89 inhabitants.

WESTWOOD, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of STONELEIGH, union of WARWICK, Kenilworth division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 3 miles (S.) from Coventry ; containing about 500 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was consecrated 25th July 1844. It is in the decorated English style, with a campanile turret ; contains 260 sittings ; and was built by subscription, at the cost of £1600, of which sum £600 were contributed by the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, and £700 by Lord Leigh, who also gave £1000 towards the endowment. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Stoneleigh. There is a parsonage-house, and good schools are supported.

WESTWOOD, a parish, in the union of BRADFORD, forming a detached portion of the hundred of ELSTUB and EVERLEY, locally in the hundred of BRADFORD, Westbury and N. divisions, and Trowbridge and Bradford sub-divisions, of WILTS, 2 miles (S. W.) from Bradford ; containing 631 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Great Bradford.

WESTWOOD PARK, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Upper division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Droitwich and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. N. W.) from Droitwich ; containing 25 inhabitants, and comprising 730 acres. The road from Ombersley to Droitwich passes on the south. Westwood House, situated on a well-wooded eminence, is a noble edifice of brick, surrounded by tastefully arranged pleasure-grounds, with a fine lake on the west of the park : it is the seat of Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart., M.P. for the borough of Droitwich. A priory dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, for six nuns of the order of Fontev-

rault, was founded in the reign of Henry II., and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £75. 18. 11.

WESTWOODSIDE, a hamlet, in the parish of HAXEY, union of GAINSBOROUGH, W. division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN ; containing 626 inhabitants.

WETHERAL (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of CARLISLE, chiefly in CUMBERLAND ward, but partly in ESKDALE ward, E. division of the county of CUMBERLAND ; containing, with the townships of Great Corby, Coathill, Cumwhinton, Scotby, and Warwick-Bridge, 2806 inhabitants, of whom 586 are in Wetheral township, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Carlisle. The Newcastle and Carlisle railway passes through the parish, and is here carried across the river Eden by a bridge, of five semicircular arches, each 80 feet in span ; the height of the bridge, from the average summer level of the water, is  $99\frac{1}{2}$  feet, the breadth 25, and the whole length 564 feet. There are quarries of freestone and alabaster. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Warwick annexed ; net income, £150 ; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The church, situated on an elevated piece of ground adjoining the river, was built in the reign of Henry VIII., and a handsome chapel was attached to it, as a burial-place, by Henry Howard, Esq., in 1791 ; it contains a beautiful monument to Mrs. Howard, executed by Nollekens. At Warwick-Bridge is a separate incumbency. A priory of Benedictine monks, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, St. Mary, and St. Constantine, was founded in the parish by Ranulph de Meschines, in 1088, as a cell to the abbey of St. Mary at York ; at the Dissolution its revenue was estimated at £128. 5. 3. Of the conventual buildings, the gatehouse still remains ; and near the site are three ancient cells, called Wetheral Safeguard, or Constantine's Hermitage, excavated in the rock, at the height of forty feet above the Eden, which flows at the base.

WETHERBY, a market-town and chapelry, in the parish of SPOFFORTH, Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by N.) from Leeds, 13 (W. by S.) from York, and 194 (N. N. W.) from London, on the great north road ; containing 1433 inhabitants. The Saxon name of this town, whence the present is obviously deduced, was *Wederbi*, a term intended to designate its situation on a bend of the river Wharfe. During the civil war of the 17th century, it was garrisoned for the parliament, and successively repulsed two attacks made upon it by Sir Thomas Glenham. About three miles and a half below it is St. Helen's ford, where a Roman military way crossed the Wharfe. The town consists of several well-built streets, and has of late been improved by the removal of many of the older houses, and the erection of new buildings. Over the river is a handsome stone bridge, and a little above this a weir, formed for the benefit of some mills for grinding corn, and pulverizing bones for manure. There is an extensive brewery. The Harrogate and Kirk-Fenton railway, opened in August 1847, passes by the town. The market is on Thursday ; fairs are held on Holy-Thursday and August 5th, and fortnight fairs for the sale of cattle : the market-place is spacious. Courts leet and baron are held on Lady-day and Michaelmas-day. The township comprises by measurement 1447 acres, of which 567 are arable, 860 meadow and pasture, and 20 woodland.



The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £120; patron, the Rector of Spofforth: the tithes have been commuted for £246. 7. 8. The chapel, dedicated to St. James, and consecrated on the 1st of February, 1842, was built in lieu of the former small ancient edifice, on a site given by Edwin Greenwood, Esq., of Keighley. The cost, exceeding £4000, was defrayed by subscription, towards which the Ripon Diocesan and the Incorporated Societies granted respectively £300 and £230, and Colonel Wyndham, Richard Fountayne Wilson, Esq., lord of the manor, and Quintin Rhodes, Esq., each £300; Mr. Rhodes also presenting an organ. It is a handsome structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, and contains 700 sittings, of which 180 are free. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

WETHERDEN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Stow, W. division of SUFFOLK,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W.) from Stow-Market; containing 515 inhabitants, and comprising 1784 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £371. The church is a handsome structure in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower; the aisle is ornamented on the outside with numerous armorial-bearings of the owners of the Hall, and many of the Sulyard family are buried in the church. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

WETHERINGSETT (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HARTISMERE, W. division of SUFFOLK,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. N. E.) from Mendlesham; containing, with the hamlet of Brockford, 1065 inhabitants. It comprises about 4000 acres; the soil is generally clay, alternated with loam, and the surface flat. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £33. 9. 2.; net income, £604; patron, the Rev. R. Moore. The glebe comprises 64 acres, with a house. The church is a spacious and handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower. Richard Hakluyt, compiler of *English Voyages*, was rector of the parish.

WETHERSFIELD (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of BRAINTREE, hundred of HINCKFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 7 miles (N. N. W.) from Braintree; containing 1685 inhabitants. It is bounded by the river Blackwater, on which are several extensive flour-mills. A pleasure-fair is held in July. The parish comprises 4212a. 2r. 23p., of which 3396 acres are arable, 361 meadow and pasture, 143 garden-ground, 137 in woods and plantations, 63 in hop-grounds, and 110 road and waste. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the patronage of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; appropriator, the Bishop of London. The great tithes have been commuted for £1105, and those of the vicar for £376: there are 51 acres of appropriate glebe. The church is an ancient edifice, with a tower and spire, and contains some interesting monuments. The Independents have a place of worship. Bequests amounting to £45 per annum have been left for education, &c.

WETLEY-ROCKS, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of CHEDDLETON, union of CHEADLE, N. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Leek; containing about 840 inhabitants. This district, which comprises about 350 acres, forms the south part of the parish, and

has a long village of the same name, situated on the road from Leek to Lane-End, and in the neighbourhood of which are rocks composed of very durable stone for building purposes, and much used for steps and kerbstones. The living is a perpetual curacy; patrons, the Appointees of the late Mrs. Sneyd, of Ashcombe; incumbent, the Rev. H. Sneyd. The church, dedicated to St. John, was built in 1834, at the cost of about £1220, on a site given by Capt. Powys; the late Mrs. Sneyd contributed half the amount of its erection, and gave £1000 for the endowment of the benefice. A neat national school, having accommodation for 160 boys and girls, is attached to the church.

WETTENHALL, a chapelry, in the parish of OVER, union of NANTWICH, First division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by S.) from Tarporley; containing 274 inhabitants. It comprises 1903a. 3r. 10p., of which 174 acres are arable, 1684 meadow and pasture, and 45 woodland; the soil is generally a stiff clay. The chapel is an ancient structure, containing 120 sittings, of which 20 are free: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £75; patron, the Vicar of Over. The great tithes of the chapelry have been commuted for £85, and the vicarial tithes for £7.

WETTON (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the S. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, N. division of the county of STAFFORD,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Ashbourn; containing 485 inhabitants. The river Manifold runs through the parish, as far as Wetton-mill, then suddenly disappears through the fissures of its limestone bed, and, continuing a subterraneous course for about five miles, emerges within a few yards of the place where the river Hamps reappears in like manner from its channel underground. At Ecton Hill is a copper-mine, which was first wrought in the 17th century, and for many years produced a yearly profit of £30,000 to the Duke of Devonshire; but the ore becoming scarce, it was given up by his grace some time since, and let to a small company of working miners, who still find a tolerable remuneration for their labours. On the opposite side of the hill was a prolific lead-mine, now exhausted; and there are quarries of excellent marble in the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £90; patron, M. Burgoyne, Esq.; impropiator, the Duke of Devonshire. The church was rebuilt in 1820, at a cost of £600, except the tower, which is very ancient. Within the parish is a cavern of large dimensions, termed Thor's House, in which the Druids, it is believed, sacrificed to their god Thor.

WETWANG (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of DRIFFIELD, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK; containing, with the chapelry of Fimber, 728 inhabitants, of whom 558 are in Wetwang township,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. by N.) from Driffield. The parish comprises by measurement 3900 acres, of which about 2500 are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture, with a moderate portion of woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Archbishop of York, valued in the king's books at £9. 7. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £220. The tithes were commuted for land in 1803. The church is an ancient structure, restored in 1845-6. There is a chapel of ease at Fimber. The Wesleyans have a place of worship; and Sir T. Sykes Bart., has built rooms for two parochial schools.



WEXCOMBE, a tything, in the parish of GREAT BEDWIN, union of HUNGERFORD, hundred of KINWARDSTONE, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and S. divisions of WILTS; containing 141 inhabitants.

WEXHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of ETON, hundred of STOKE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 2 miles (N. E.) from Slough; containing 175 inhabitants. It comprises 715*a.* 3*r.* 20*p.*, of which 608 acres are arable, 91 meadow and pasture, and 16 woodland. The soil is partly a deep rich mould, and partly sandy, and the substratum chiefly ragstone; the surface has a gradual elevation, and commands a view of the Epsom downs. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 15., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £200. In the church is a vault in which several of the Godolphin family are interred. The learned Fleetwood, before his elevation to episcopal dignity, was rector of the parish from 1705 to 1708, during which period he published his *Chronicon Pretiosum*.

WEYBOURNE, NORFOLK.—See WAYBOURNE.

WEYBREAD (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HOXNE, E. division of SUFFOLK, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  mile (S. S. W.) from Harleston; containing 771 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 15.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. T. K. Thomas; impropiators, the landowners. The great tithes have been commuted for £541, and the vicarial for £90; the glebe comprises 8 acres, and there is a glebe-house, which was greatly improved by the late incumbent. The church is an ancient structure, with a round tower.

WEYBRIDGE (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of CHERTSEY, First division of the hundred of ELMBRIDGE, W. division of SURREY, 4 miles (W.) from Esher, and 20 miles (S. W. by W.) from London; containing 1064 inhabitants. Weybridge is bounded on the north by the Thames, where that river receives the Wey, which is crossed by a bridge, and thus gives name to the place. The Wey canal commences a little to the west of the village; and the London and South-Western railway, which passes through the parish, has a station on Weybridge Common: a branch line to Chertsey was opened in 1848. The parish comprises 1320*a.* 1*r.* 36*p.*; about two-thirds are arable, pasture, and meadow, and one-third woodland. The neighbourhood is adorned with many elegant seats, the principal being Oatlands, which was the residence of His Royal Highness the late Duke of York, occupying the brow of an eminence, near a fine sweep of the Thames: a pillar has been erected in the village to the Duchess of York, by the inhabitants, as a mark of respect to her memory. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 0. 5., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £292: there are 60 acres of glebe. The church is a small neat edifice, and contains several monuments, among which is one to the Duchess of York, who was interred here. James Taylor, Esq., in 1836 built a Roman Catholic chapel, with a house for the clergyman, near his own residence, at a cost of £2000. Among the various relics of antiquity found in the parish, several curious wedges, or celts, were discovered in 1725, at Oatlands, about 20 feet below the surface; which circumstance seems to sanction the opinion that Cæsar attacked the Britons at the place now called Cowey Stakes, a short distance from his camp at Walton.

WEYCROFT, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of AXMINSTER, Honiton and Southern divisions of DEVON; containing 56 inhabitants.

WEYHILL (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ANDOVER, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. by N.) from Andover; containing, with the hamlets of Clanville, Nutbin, and part of Appleshaw-Bottom, 375 inhabitants, of whom 86 are in Weyhill hamlet. The parish, sometimes called Penton-Grafton, comprises by measurement 1840 acres, of which about 1660 are arable, 100 pasture and meadow, and 80 woodland. The village is celebrated for a great fair, commencing October 10th, for horses and sheep, of the latter of which it is estimated that more than 140,000 are sold on the first day; it continues on the five following days, and is visited by persons from all parts of the kingdom: cheese, hops, and leather are also sold in considerable quantities. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26, and in the gift of Queen's College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £496. 18., and the glebe comprises 22 acres. The interior of the church was mutilated by Cromwell's soldiers. Richard Taunton, in 1759, left the interest of £200 to purchase bread for labourers. Chaucer, the poet, had the manor and advowson, which were given by Charles I. to Queen's College, for services rendered during the civil war.

WEYMOUTH and MELCOMBE-REGIS, a sea-port, borough, and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, in the Dorchester division of DORSET, 8 miles (S. by W.) from Dorchester, and 129 (S. W. by W.) from London; containing 7708 inhabitants, of whom 2669 are in Weymouth. This borough comprises the towns of Weymouth and Melcombe, forming



*Arms of Weymouth and Melcombe-Regis.*

opposite boundaries of the harbour, in the conveniences of which they had their origin, and to terminate their mutual rivalry for the exclusive possession of which, they were united into one borough in the 13th of Elizabeth. Weymouth, which derives its name from its situation at the mouth of the river Wey, is the more ancient, and was probably known to the Romans, as in the immediate neighbourhood there are evident traces of a vicinal way, leading from one of the principal landing stations connected with their camp at Maiden Castle, to the *via Iceniana*, where the town of Melcombe-Regis now stands. The earliest authentic notice of it occurs in a grant by Athelstan in 938, wherein he gives to the abbey of Milton "all that water within the shore of Waymouth and half the stream of that Waymouth out at sea, a saltern, &c." It is also noticed in the Norman survey, with several other places, under the common name of Wai, or Waia, among which it is clearly identified by the mention of the salterns exclusively belonging to it.

The ports of Weymouth and Melcombe, with their dependencies, were granted by charters of Henry I. and II. to the monks of St. Swithin, in Winchester, from whom, by exchange, Weymouth passed into the possession of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, who, in the



reigns of Henry III. and Edward I., held it with view of frankpledge and other immunities. His successor Lionel, Duke of Clarence, obtained many privileges for the town, which he made a borough, and which, through his heir Edward IV., subsequently reverted to the crown, and formed part of the dowry of several queens of England. In the time of Edward II. it received the staple of wine, and collectors were appointed in the 4th and 6th years of that king's reign, to receive the duties. Weymouth, in the 10th of Edward III., had become a place of some importance, and, with Melcombe and Lyme, contributed several ships towards the equipment of the expedition to Gascony. In the year 1347, it furnished 20 ships and 264 mariners towards the fleet destined for the siege of Calais: in this subsidy, Melcombe, though not mentioned, was probably included. In 1471, Margaret of Anjou, with her son, Prince Edward, landed here from France, to assist in restoring her husband, Henry VI., to the throne; and in the 20th of Henry VII., Philip, King of Castile, on his voyage from Zealand to Spain, with a fleet of 80 ships, on board of which was his queen, being driven by a storm on the English coast, put into Weymouth for safety. This port, in 1588, contributed six ships to oppose the armada of Spain; and one of the enemy's vessels, having been taken in the English Channel, was brought into Weymouth harbour.

Melcombe-Regis, on the north side of the harbour, derived its name from being situated in a valley, in which was an ancient mill; and its adjunct *Regis* from its having formed part of the crown demesnes. The place is not mentioned in Domesday book, being included in the parish of Radipole, which at that time belonged to Cerne Abbey; it passed from the monks into the possession of the crown at an earlier period than Weymouth, and, in the reign of Edward I., became the dowry of Queen Eleanor, on which account it obtained many valuable privileges. In the time of Edward III., it was made one of the staple towns for wool, and flourished considerably; but in the following reign, having been burnt by the French, it became so greatly impoverished, that the inhabitants petitioned the king to be excused from paying their customs. Edward IV., in order to afford relief, granted them a new charter, conferring the same privileges as were enjoyed by the citizens of London.

In the reign of Elizabeth, the lords of the council, wearied by the continual disputes of the two towns, which were both boroughs and endowed with extensive privileges, by the advice of Cecil, lord treasurer, united them into one borough by an act of parliament (confirmed by James I.) under the designation of "The United Borough and Town of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis." Weymouth afterwards gradually fell into decay, and suffered greatly during the civil war, being alternately garrisoned for both parties. In 1644, it was evacuated by the royalists, on which occasion several ships, and a great quantity of arms, fell into the hands of the parliament. The royalists soon after attempted to recover it, but the garrison sustained the attack for eighteen days, and finally obliged them to raise the siege. An additional fort was built in 1645, on the Weymouth side of the harbour, to defend it from the incursions of the Portlanders; and four years afterwards, the corporation petitioned for an indemnification for the destruction of

their bridge and chapel (the latter, from its commanding situation, having been converted into a fort), and for assistance in the maintenance of the garrison. This application appears to have been disregarded. In 1666, however, a brief was granted to repair the damage; and in 1673, another was bestowed for the collection of £3000, to amend the injury the town had received from an accidental fire, whereby a considerable portion of it had been destroyed. The rise of Poole, which was rapidly growing into importance, the decay of the haven, and the loss of its trade, with various other causes, contributed to the decline of the town, which, from an opulent commercial port, had in the middle of the last century almost sunk into a mere fishing-town. Ralph Allen, Esq., of Bath, in 1763 first brought it into notice as a bathing-place; and the visits of the Duke of Gloucester, and afterwards of George III. and the royal family, with whom it was a favourite resort, laid the foundation of its present prosperity.

The town is beautifully situated on the western shore of a fine open bay in the English Channel, and is separated into two parts by the river Wey, which, expanding to a considerable breadth, in its progress to the bay, forms a small, but secure and commodious harbour. On the south side is Weymouth, at the foot of a high hill near the mouth of the river; and on the north side Melcombe-Regis, on a peninsula connected with the main land by a narrow isthmus which separates the waters of the bay from those formed by the estuary of the river, called the Backwater. A long stone bridge of two arches, with a swivel in the centre to admit small vessels into the upper part of the harbour, was erected by act of parliament in the 1st of George IV., and connects the two parts of the town. Since the place has become of fashionable resort for sea-bathing, various handsome ranges of building, and a theatre, assembly-rooms, and other places of public entertainment, have been erected. Among the former, Belvidere, the Crescent, Gloucester-row, Royal-terrace, Chesterfield-place, York-buildings, Charlotte-row, Augusta-place, and Clarence, Pulteney, and Devonshire buildings, are conspicuous; to which may be added Brunswick-buildings, a line of houses at the entrance of the town, and numerous villas in the vicinity. From the windows of these buildings, which face the sea, a most extensive and delightful view is obtained, comprehending, on the left, a noble range of hills and cliffs extending for many miles in a direction from west to east, and the sea in front, with the vessels, yachts, and pleasure-boats which are continually entering and leaving the harbour. The town, especially on the Melcombe side of the harbour, is regularly built. It has two principal streets, parallel with each other, intersected by others at right angles; is well paved and lighted, under the provisions of an act passed in 1766; and is supplied by a public company, incorporated by another act, with excellent water, conveyed by pipes from the Boiling Rock, in the parish of Preston, a distance of two miles. The houses not erected for visitors are in general roofed with tiles, and are low and of indifferent appearance.

About a mile to the south-west are the remains of Weymouth, or Sandsfoot, Castle, erected by Henry VIII., in the year 1540, on the threatened invasion of the Pope, and described by Leland as "a right goodly and warlyke castle, having one open barbican." It is qua-



drangular in form. The north front is nearly destroyed, the masonry with which it was faced having been removed; the greater part of the south front fell into the sea in 1837. A low building, broader than the castle, flanks its east and west sides. The walls, in some parts, are of amazing thickness, but in a very dilapidated state, and rapidly falling to decay. On the south of the town are the cavalry barracks, a commodious range of building. The Esplanade, the finest marine promenade in the kingdom, is 30 feet broad, rising from the sands, and secured by a strong wall; it extends in a circular direction, parallel with the bay, a mile in length, and commands a beautiful view of the sea, and the mountainous range of cliffs by which the bay is inclosed. Among the buildings that adorn it is the Royal Lodge, where George III. resided when visiting the place, comprising several houses of handsome, though not uniform, appearance. Some flights of steps, of Portland stone, lead to the sands, to which also is a gently sloping descent from the Esplanade throughout its whole length: in the centre is the principal public library. The assembly-rooms form part of the Royal hotel, a handsome range with commodious stabling and other appendages, occupying an area 600 feet in length and 250 in breadth, the whole erected at an expense of £6000, advanced on shares of £100 each. The theatre is a neat and well-arranged edifice. Races were established in 1821, which take place in August, and are generally well attended; among the prizes contended for are the queen's plate of 100 guineas, the members' of 50 guineas, and the ladies' and tradesmen's plates. The course is situated a mile from the town. About the time of the races, a splendid regatta is celebrated.

The bay has a fine circular sweep of nearly two miles, and being sheltered from the north and north-east winds by a continuous range of hills, the water is generally calm and transparent. The sands are smooth, firm, and level; and so gradual is the descent towards the sea, that, at the distance of 300 feet, the water is not more than five feet deep. Numerous bathing-machines are kept, and on the South Parade is an establishment of hot salt-water baths. At the south entrance of the harbour are the piers; two new quays have been erected of late years, and the harbour has been deepened. Part of the ground over which the sea formerly flowed has been embanked, and is now covered with buildings; other parts are inclosed with iron-railings, which form a prominent feature on the Esplanade. The bay almost at all times affords facilities for aquatic excursions, its surface being never disturbed, except by violent storms from the south or south-east; yachts and pleasure-boats are always in readiness, the fares of which are under strict regulations. The air is so mild and pure that the town is not only frequented during the summer, but has been selected by many opulent families as a permanent residence; and the advantages it possesses in the excellence of its bay, the beauty of its scenery, and the healthfulness of its climate, have contributed to raise it from the low state into which it had fallen, from the depression of its commerce, to one of the most flourishing towns in the kingdom.

The PORT formerly carried on an extensive trade with France, Spain, Norway, and Newfoundland, in the fishery of which last it employed eighty vessels; but the war with France, after the Revolution, put an end to its

commerce with that country; the trade with Newfoundland was, in a great measure, transferred to Poole; and the accumulation of sand in the harbour, operating with other causes, considerably diminished its importance. A few vessels, however, are still engaged in the American and Mediterranean trade, in addition to which there is a tolerable coasting-trade. The principal imports are coal, timber, wine, brandy, geneva, tobacco, and rice, for which it was made a bonding-port by an order of council in 1817; and the chief exports are Portland stone, pipe-clay, Roman cement, bricks, tiles, slates, corn, and flour. The number of vessels of above fifty tons registered at the port is 56, and their aggregate burthen 6037 tons. Ship-building is carried on to some extent; and many persons are employed in the manufacture of rope, twine, and cordage, and in making sails. The quay, on which is the custom-house, is well adapted to loading and unloading goods, but, from the accumulation of sand in the harbour, it is not accessible to ships of large burthen. Post-office steam-packets sail regularly, on Wednesday and Saturday, for Guernsey, Jersey, and the neighbouring islands; and arrangements have been lately made for establishing a communication by steam with Cherbourg, on the coast of France, twice a week. An act was passed in 1846 for making a line called the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth railway, to run from Weymouth northward to the counties of Wilts and Somerset. In 1847 an act was passed for reducing the harbour dues, and consolidating the harbour and bridge trusts. The market-days are Tuesday and Friday: the town is abundantly supplied with fish of every description, with the small mutton from the Isle of Portland, and with provisions of all kinds.

Weymouth and Melcombe-Regis, which had been distinct boroughs, and had returned members to parliament, the latter since the 8th, and the former since the 12th, of Edward II., were united into one borough, as already observed, by charter of Elizabeth. The corporation now consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, under the act 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, and the number of magistrates is six; the borough is divided into two wards, and the municipal and parliamentary boundaries, including 812 acres, are co-extensive. From its union, it continued to return four members to parliament until the 2nd of William IV., when it was deprived of two: the mayor is returning officer. There is a court of record every Tuesday, for the recovery of debts to any amount. The powers of the county debt-court of Weymouth, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Weymouth. A handsome town-hall, in the market-place, has been erected within the last few years, the old one having become dilapidated; under it are a small prison and watch-house.

Weymouth is a chapelry to Wyke-Regis: the tithes have been commuted for £20. The chapel, dedicated to *St. Nicholas*, and situated on the top of the hill, long since disappeared; but the site, called Chapel-Hay, is distinctly marked by large stones at the four corners.



*Corporation Seal.*



Under the hill, and nearly adjoining this site, a church dedicated to the *Holy Trinity* was built from a design by Mr. P. Wyatt, at the expense of the Rev. George Chamberlaine, late rector of Wyke: underneath it are catacombs capable of containing upwards of 1000 bodies. Melcombe was originally a chapelry to Radipole, from which it was separated in 1605, when a church was built on the site of the former chapel, and made parochial: the living is a rectory, with the living of Radipole annexed, valued in the king's books at £11. 5. 5.; net income, £298; patron, W. Wyndham, Esq. The church, dedicated to *St. Mary*, having become greatly dilapidated, an act of parliament was obtained in the 55th of George III., for rebuilding it, which was completed in 1817; it is a neat edifice containing upwards of 2000 sittings, including 500 sittings purchased by the Rev. G. Chamberlaine, at an expense of £500, for the exclusive use of the poor. The interior is neatly fitted up, and the altarpiece is embellished with a painting of the Last Supper, by Sir James Thornhill. There are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. Of the several bequests for education, are, one of £70 per annum, and another of £28, for six boys, left by Mr. Taylor in 1753. The poor-law union of Weymouth comprises eighteen parishes or places, and contains a population of 18,683.

In the centre of the town was a priory of Black canons, dedicated to St. Winifred, founded by some member of the Rogers family, of Bryanston: the buildings occupied a quadrangular area of nearly one acre. At Nottingham, two miles and a half distant, on the Dorchester road, is a mineral spring, the water of which is considered efficacious in scrofula; and about a mile from the town is Radipole Spa, discovered in 1830 by John Henning, Esq. Five miles from Weymouth is the burning cliff at Holworth, which was first introduced to public notice by Mr. George Frampton, in 1827, and has since attracted the notice of naturalists. Certain masses of septaria, which, when sawn asunder, exhibit beautiful specimens of spar, cornua ammonis, &c., were discovered a few years since in the rear of Melcombe. Thornhill, the celebrated painter, was a native of Melcombe, and represented that borough in parliament. The late Mr. John Harvey, of Weymouth, projected the plan of a breakwater for Portland Roads, which has been matured and improved by his son, the present postmaster of the town. Melcombe conferred the title of baron on Bubb Doddington, with whom it became extinct; Weymouth gives that of Baron to the family of Thynne.

WHADDON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WINSLOW, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. by E.) from Stony-Stratford; containing, with the hamlet of Nash, 910 inhabitants, of whom 544 are in Whaddon township. A small priory of Benedictine monks, in honour of St. Leonard, was founded in this parish, at Snelleshall, prior to the time of Henry III., by Ralph Martel, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £24. The prior, in 1227, obtained the grant of a market on Thursday, long since disused. Whaddon Hall was the seat of Arthur, Lord Grey, who was honoured in 1568 by a visit from Queen Elizabeth, then on her Buckinghamshire progress: Spenser the poet, his lordship's secretary, was frequently here. It was purchased and occupied about a century ago by

Browne Willis, the antiquary. An act was passed in 1841, for allotting certain portions of land in the county, in lieu of the common right on Whaddon Chace. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £152; patrons and impropiators, the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford. A charity school was founded by Mr. Coare, who endowed it with £10 per annum. Dr. Richard Cox, Bishop of Ely, an eminent champion of the Reformation, and one of the principal composers of the Liturgy, was born in the parish in 1499. It gave the title of Baron, the first conferred upon him, to Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the favourite of James I. and Charles I.

WHADDON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ROYSTON, hundred of ARMINGFORD, county of CAMBRIDGE,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N.) from Royston; containing 345 inhabitants. It comprises about 1200 acres. The soil is a productive loam, favourable to the growth of wheat; the surface is generally level, and the river Cam flows through part of the lands. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 2.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor (the appropriators), with a net income of £166. The great tithes have been commuted for £355, and the vicarial for £100; there are 102 acres of appropriate glebe, and one acre belonging to the vicar.

WHADDON (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the Middle division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, union and E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. by W.) from Gloucester; containing 132 inhabitants, and consisting of 692 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Brockthorp.

WHADDON, a parish, in the union and hundred of MELKSHAM, Melksham and N. divisions of WILTS,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. E. by N.) from Trowbridge; containing 50 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected by the river Avon and the Kennet and Avon canal, comprises 420 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 4.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , and in the patronage of W. J. Long, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £92, and the glebe comprises 21 acres.

WHALE, a township, in the parish of LOWTHER, WEST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND; containing 53 inhabitants.

WHALEY, with YEARDSLEY.—See YEARDSLEY.

WHALLEY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, chiefly in the Higher and Lower divisions of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of LANCASHIRE, but partly in the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK; containing 11,741 inhabitants, of whom 1010 are in the township of Whalley, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Clitheroe. The name of this great parochial division is Saxon, signifying the "Field of Wells," expressed by the word *Walalah*; and "no term," observes Dr. Whitaker, "more strikingly descriptive could have been chosen. Situated as Whalley is, upon a skirt of Pendle, and upon the face of those vast inverted mineral beds popularly denominated 'Rearing Mine,' the earth, if drained, bleeds almost at every pore; and there are no less than six considerable springs within the immediate precincts of the village." Whalley originally comprehended an area of 400 square miles, and included the parishes of Blackburn, Chipping, Mitton, Ribchester, Rochdale, and Slaidburn, with part of Saddleworth. The



boundary at this early period consisted of the Ribble and the Hodder to the north, and of the Tarn and the Chaw to the south. Rochdale appears as an independent parish in Pope Nicholas' valuation in 1288; the other parishes were separated at different times.

In its present state, the breadth of the parish, from the northern boundary of the parliamentary borough of Clitheroe to the southern boundary of the hundred in the Forest of Rossendale, within its limits, is fifteen miles; and its length, from the western boundary in the township of Oswaldtwistle to the eastern boundary, where the counties of Lancaster and York are separated by the division line at Wolfstones in Trawden Forest, is eighteen miles. It now comprehends an area of 180 square miles, or nearly a ninth part of Lancashire. The Yorkshire portion consists of the township of *Low Bowland-Forest*, and is three miles in length from north to south, and in breadth from west to east two and a half miles. The parish comprises the parliamentary borough of *Clitheroe*, which includes the townships of Chatburn, Downham, Mearley, Little Mitton, Pendleton, Twiston, Whalley, Wiswell, and Worston; the parochial chapelry of *Altham*, including Clayton-le-Moors, and New and Old Accrington; the parochial chapelry of *Burnley*, which includes the market-town of Burnley, and the townships of Briercliffe *cum* Extwistle, Cliviger, Haberg-ham-Eaves, Ightenhill-Park, New Laund Booth with Filley-Close and Reedley-Hallows, and Worsthorn with Hurstwood; the parochial chapelry of *Church*, including Huncoat, Oswaldtwistle, and Yate *cum* Pickup-Bank; the parochial chapelry of *Colne*, including the market-town of Colne, and the townships of Barrowfield, Foulridge, Great and Little Marsden, and Trawden; the parochial chapelry of *Haslingden*, including Henheads, and Higher and Lower Booth; the parochial chapelry of *Newchurch-in-Pendle-Forest*, including Barley-cum-Wheatley, Goldshaw-Booth, Old Laund Booth, Rough-Lee Booth, and Wheatley-Carr; the parochial chapelry of *Newchurch-in-Rossendale-Forest*, including part of the consolidated chapelry of Bacup, and the hamlets of Deadwin-Clough and Wolfenden; and the parochial chapelry of *Padiham*, which includes the townships of Dunnockshaw, Hapton, Higham Booth with Hey-Houses, Read, and Simonstone. In the parish is also the township of *Little Bowland with Leagram*, separated by the Hodder from Yorkshire, to which county part of it was anciently considered to belong. Three-fourths of the land in the parish are in pasture. The rivers Calder and Ribble form a junction at its western extremity.

The village is chiefly celebrated for the venerable ruins of its ABBEY. In 1296 Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, having given the advowson of Whalley to the White monks of Stanlow, in Cheshire, they removed hither, and founded an abbey of the Cistercian order, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; it was consecrated in 1306, and additions were made to the buildings for more than 140 years after that time. The remains are still considerable, and possess much interest, exhibiting portions in the early, decorated, and later English styles: the conventual church, however, which exceeded many cathedrals in extent, has been levelled nearly to its foundation. The parish CHURCH was originally called the "White Church under the Leigh," and is of high antiquity, as appears from the *Status de Blagborneshire*, and from the crosses of Paulinus in the churchyard, erected about the

year 596 to commemorate the introduction (or re-introduction) of Christianity into this country. The present structure was built in 1283, is of large proportions, and principally in the early English style, of which the chancel is a very fine specimen; it contains eighteen ancient stalls, and some considerable remains of good screen-work brought from the abbey.

The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 3. 9. The patronage of it, and of thirteen perpetual curacies in the vicar's gift, has been recently transferred to Hulme's Trustees by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the vicar; in consideration of which, the living has been augmented with the annual interest of £5000, and each of the curacies with that of £100. The total net income of the vicarage is now £340. The early clergymen were styled deans, and the succession was hereditary. When the lordship of Clitheroe fell into the hands of the Lacys, soon after the Conquest, letters commendatory were given by that family upon every vacancy; and the deanery subsisted down to the Lateran council in 1215, when the marriage of ecclesiastics was finally prohibited. There are nearly 40 churches and chapels in different parts of the parish, erected by private individuals, by subscription, and various grants from Royal Bounty and Her Majesty's Commissioners. The dissenters' places of worship are also numerous. Whalley free grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, was rebuilt by subscription in 1725, with a dwelling-house for the master, who receives an annuity of £12. 8. from bequests; it has an interest in thirteen scholarships founded in Brasenose College, Oxford, by Dr. Nowell, in 1572. In the township is also a national school, lately rebuilt.

WHALTON, a parish, in the union and W. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, containing, with the townships of Newham, Ogle, and Riplington, 531 inhabitants, of whom 315 are in Whalton township, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from Morpeth. This barony was conferred by the Conqueror upon Walter Fitz-William, to be held by the service of three knights' fees. It was afterwards possessed by the Fitz-Rogers, Fitz-Roberts, and others; in the reign of James I. was held by the crown; and was subsequently granted to the Meggison family. A market and fair were formerly held, agreeably with the right which Robert Fitz-Roger claimed and established in 1294. The parish comprises by measurement 5815 acres, of which 2053 are in the township of Whalton; of the latter, 1291 acres are arable, 583 pasture, and 16 woodland. The whole is well inclosed, its surface undulated, and the soil, which is mostly loam, with a subsoil partly gravel, and in some places clay, is adapted to the growth of wheat and oats; limestone is abundant, and there are quarries of good freestone worked for private use. The village is one of the neatest in the county, hanging beautifully on the edge of a southern slope; it consists of one long street, containing some well-built houses with ornamental gardens in front, inclosed with palisades, and at intervals are clusters of trees, that much enliven its appearance. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 8. 1½., and in the patronage of Ralph Bates, Esq., with an income of about £800: the tithes of Whalton township have been commuted for £328, and the glebe comprises 141 acres. The church is a venerable edifice of freestone, and forms a pleasing object as approached



from the village; it was repaired in 1783, when parapets and pinnacles were added to the tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A little eastward of the village are the remains of considerable earthworks, supposed to have formed part of a Danish encampment.

WHAPLODE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of HOLBEACH, wapentake of ELLOE, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, 2 miles (W.) from Holbeach; containing, with the chapelry of Whaplode-Drove, 2357 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected in the northern part by the river Welland, comprises about 13,440 acres. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 14. 9½, and in the patronage of the Crown; impropiators, the trustees of Uppingham school. The great tithes have been commuted for £1600, and the small for £553; the vicar has a glebe of 5 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with a square tower; the nave is separated from the aisles by circular and clustered columns alternately: here is the vault of the Irby family, lords Boston. Elisha and Frances Wilson, in 1708, gave land producing £10 per annum for a school; and there are almshouses for six widows.

WHAPLODE-DROVE, a chapelry, in the parish of WHAPLODE, union of HOLBEACH, wapentake of ELLOE, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, 5¾ miles (E. N. E.) from Crowland; containing 743 inhabitants. It comprises 1952 acres, chiefly fenny land. A pleasure-fair is held in June. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £380; patrons and impropiators, certain Trustees; the glebe comprises 170 acres, with a house. The chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a plain neat structure of brick, built in 1821.

WHARLES, LANCASTER.—See TREALES.

WHARRAM-LE-STREET (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of MALTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK, 6¾ miles (S. E. by E.) from Malton; containing 135 inhabitants. The parish is on the road between Malton and Beverley, and comprises about 1600 acres. The village, which is small, is pleasantly situated on the acclivities of a valley, near several springs that give rise to two rivulets, one running east, and the other west. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6, and in the gift of Lord Middleton: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £157. 10., and the glebe comprises 3½ acres. The church is a neat edifice, with a tower at the west end.

WHARRAM-PERCY, a parish, in the union of MALTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK; containing, with the three townships of Raisthorpe with Birdall, Thixendale, and Towthorpe, 372 inhabitants, of whom 35 are in Wharram-Percy township, 7¼ miles (S. E.) from Malton. The parish comprises about 8480 acres, of which 1400, divided into two farms, are in Wharram-Percy: the village is situated about a mile west of the road between North Grimstone and Wetwang. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 13. 4.; net income, £60; patron and impropiator, Lord Middleton. The church stands in a deep and narrow dale between the two farmhouses, and is a neat structure, partly of Norman architecture, and thoroughly repaired in 1829.

WHARTON, a township, in the parish of DAVENHAM, union and hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 2½ miles (W. N. W.) from Middlewich; containing 1400 inhabitants. It comprises

1157 acres; the prevailing soil is clay. The Liverpool and Birmingham railway passes through the township. Here is a church, the living of which is a perpetual curacy in the Rector's gift, with a net income of £120. A rent-charge of £75. 1. has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes.

WHARTON, a township, in the parish and union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD; containing 93 inhabitants.

WHARTON, a township, in the parish of BLYTON, union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of CORRINGHAM, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 3¾ miles (N. E.) from Gainsborough; containing 39 inhabitants.

WHARTON, a township, in the parish of KIRKBY-STEPHEN, EAST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 2¼ miles (S. by W.) from Kirkby-Stephen; containing 55 inhabitants. It comprises 1472 acres, of which 700 are common or waste land. The Hall, once a large quadrangular building with a tower at each angle, was the princely residence of Philip, the celebrated Duke of Wharton, and his ancestors, but is now occupied as a farmhouse. The ancient village was demolished many years since for the enlargement of the park, when the inhabitants settled at Wharton-Dikes. The estates and manorial rights of the Whartons are now possessed by the Earl of Lonsdale.

WHASHTON, or WASHTON, a township, in the parish of KIRKBY-RAVENSWORTH, union of RICHMOND, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Richmond; containing 133 inhabitants. It comprises about 1200 acres, partly the property of the Craddock family. The village is seated on an acclivity, under the eastern verge of the high moors of Arkengarth forest, and about half a mile south-east from Kirkby-Ravenworth.

WHATBOROUGH, a liberty, in the parish of TILTON, union of BILLESDON, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 12 miles (E. by N.) from Leicester; containing 11 inhabitants.

WHATCOMBE, a tything, in the parish of FAWLEY, union of WANTAGE, hundred of KINTBURY-EAGLE, county of BERKS, 6 miles (S.) from Wantage; containing 26 inhabitants.

WHATCOTT (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR, Brailes division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 4¼ miles (N. E.) from Shipston; containing 182 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by a small tributary of the river Stour, and comprises 863 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 17. 3½; net income, £213; patron, Sir A. Dalrymple. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1802.

WHATCROFT, a township, in the parish of DAVENHAM, union and hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Middlewich; containing 49 inhabitants. It comprises 637 acres, the soil of which is partly clay and partly sand. The tithes have been commuted for £58. 8.

WHATFIELD (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union and hundred of COSFORD, W. division of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (N.) from Hadleigh; containing 394 inhabitants, and comprising 1571a. 22p. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 0. 5.; net income, £393; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Jesus College, Cambridge. The Rev. John Clubb, rector of the parish,



published in 1753 the *History and Antiquities of the Ancient Villa of Wheatfield*, intended as a satire on antiquaries and conjectural etymologists.

WHATLEY (*ST. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FROME, E. division of SOMERSET,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. by S.) from Frome; containing, with part of the hamlet of Little Elm, 421 inhabitants. This parish is on the road from Salisbury, through Wells, to Exeter; and comprises by measurement 1168 acres, of which 257 are arable, 864 meadow and pasture, and 47 woodland. The soil is a light calcareous loam, the surface is beautifully diversified with hills and valleys, and there are quarries of good mountain limestone, rough whetstone, and inferior freestone. Some fine specimens of encrinite and other fossils are found. The village is situated on elevated land: here is a manufactory of spades, scythes, and reaping-hooks; and the manufacture of woollen-cloth is carried on to a moderate extent. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 17. 1., and in the gift of the Rev. J. Horner: the tithes have been commuted for £226, and the glebe comprises 13 acres. The church occupies an eminence, separated from the parish of Mells by a deep ravine, the sides of which are clothed with thick woods; it is an ancient structure, chiefly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles. At Chantry is an incumbency in the gift of the Rev. J. G. C. Fussell. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Independents. On a bold height at the western extremity of the parish are vestiges of a Roman encampment; and in 1838 was discovered what, from the figures of dolphins, is supposed to have been a Roman bath, consisting chiefly of an apartment 30 feet long and 15 feet wide, the floor of which is a tessellated pavement in excellent preservation. There is a smaller apartment, in the centre of which is the head of a female, supposed to represent Cybele.

WHATLINGTON, a parish, in the union and hundred of BATTLE, rape of HASTINGS, E. division of SUSSEX, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Battle; containing 279 inhabitants. The surface is beautifully diversified with hill and dale, and the higher grounds command some fine views. The village is situated on the old road to Battle, and the new road from Sedlescomb to St. Leonard's also passes through it. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 4. 6., and in the gift of the Countess of Plymouth: the tithes have been commuted for £227. 10., and the glebe comprises 9 acres. The church is in the early English style of architecture.

WHATTON (*ST. JOHN OF BEVERLEY*), a parish, in the union, and N. division of the wapentake, of BINGHAM, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (E.) from Bingham; containing, with the township of Aslacton, 956 inhabitants, of whom 532 are in Whatton township. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; net income, £212; patron, G. S. Foljambe, Esq.; impropiators, T. Hall, Esq., and others. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1789. The church is an ancient structure, with a handsome tower surmounted by a spire, and contains the effigy of a Knight Templar in armour, and a tablet in memory of Thomas Cranmer, father of the archbishop, who was born at Aslacton in 1489. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WHATTON, LONG (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of LOUGHBOROUGH, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Loughborough; containing 842 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1800 acres. The soil is chiefly a strong clay; the surface is partly flat and partly undulated, and the lower grounds are watered by a small rivulet: the scenery is enriched with wood. About 300 frames are at work in the manufacture of stockings. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Crown; net income, £275. The tithes were commuted on the inclosure for 300 acres of land. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower at the eastern extremity of the south aisle; the roof is of oak, beautifully carved. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

WHEATACRE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of LODDON and CLAVERING, hundred of CLAVERING, E. division of NORFOLK,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Beccles; containing 176 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north-east by the river Waveney, and comprises by measurement 1147 acres, of which 420 are arable, 653 meadow and pasture, 56 woodland, and 18 waste. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Barnby and the vicarage of Mutford annexed, valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 5½.; net income, £660; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. The tithes of Wheatacre have been commuted for £208, and the glebe comprises 57 acres. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with a square tower.

WHEATACRE-BURGH.—See BURGH ST. PETER.

WHEATENHURST, or WHITMINSTER (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the Lower division of the hundred of WHITSTONE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. W.) from Gloucester; containing 391 inhabitants, and comprising 1238 acres. It is bounded on the north-west by the river Severn; the Gloucester and Berkeley and the Stroud canals pass through the parish, and the village is situated on the road from Gloucester to Bristol. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 3½., and has a net income of £135; the patronage belongs to the Ely family. The tithes have been commuted for £266. 10.; the glebe comprises 11½ acres. Wheatenhurst poor-law union comprises 14 parishes or places, containing a population of 7970.

WHEATFIELD, a parish, in the union of THAME, hundred of PIRTON, county of OXFORD,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S.) from Tetsworth; containing 99 inhabitants. It comprises about 1000 acres. The soil is generally a fine loam resting, in the higher lands, on chalk, and in the lower, on clay. The surface is partly flat and partly undulated, and watered by a small rivulet which separates the parish from Adwell and Tetsworth. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 10. 10., and in the gift of C. V. Spencer, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £230, and the glebe comprises 30 acres.

WHEATHAMPSTEAD (*ST. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of ST. ALBAN'S, hundred of DACORUM, county of HERTFORD, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from St. Alban's; containing 1871 inhabitants. The rebellious barons here assembled their forces against Edward II., in 1311, on which occasion two nuncios, sent by the pope, endeavoured to restore peace between the contending parties, when the papal authority was rejected by the former.



The parish comprises 4999*a.* 2*r.* 30*p.*, of which 3543 acres are arable, 714 pasture and wood, 473 in homesteads and gardens, and 268 common and waste. The St. Alban's races are held on the ground called No-man's Land, which extends into this parish. The living is a rectory, with that of Harpenden annexed, valued in the king's books at £42. 1. 10½.; net income, £1356; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £770; the glebe comprises 40 acres, and a rent-charge of £576 is payable to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church is a cruciform structure, chiefly of early English character, with a central tower, and contains 500 sittings, of which 200 are free; the font is a curious specimen of the early decorated style. There is a place of worship for Independents. James Marshall, in 1719, bequeathed some property, the rental of which, amounting to £184. 15. per annum, is equally divided between the parishes of Wheathampstead and Harpenden, and expended in apprenticing children. John Bostock, abbot of St. Alban's, a learned divine and poet in the time of Henry VI., was born here, and was commonly called John of Wheathampstead.

WHEATHILL (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of CLEOBURY-MORTIMER, hundred of STOTTESDEN, S. division of SALOP, 9½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Ludlow; containing 140 inhabitants. This parish, which is on the road from Bridgnorth to Ludlow, comprises 1424 acres. There is a small quarry of excellent freestone. The village was formerly of more importance, and had a weekly market and an annual fair, granted by charter of Edward I., both of which have been long discontinued. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 5. 7½., and in the gift of the Rev. John Churton: the tithes have been commuted for £201, and the glebe comprises 93 acres. The church was originally in the Norman style, of which many interesting details are remaining, with additions of later date.

WHEATHILL (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of WINCANTON, hundred of WHITLEY, W. division of SOMERSET, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Castle-Cary; containing 28 inhabitants. It is on the road from Castle-Cary to Somerton, and comprises about 600 acres, principally in pasture. The springs in the vicinity are strongly impregnated with sulphur. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 5. 2½., and in the patronage of Mrs. Harbin: the tithes have been commuted for £73, and the glebe comprises 27 acres. The church is ancient.

WHEATLEY, LANCASTER.—See THORNLEY.

WHEATLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of CUDDSDEN, union of HEADINGTON, hundred of BULLINGDON, county of OXFORD, 5½ miles (E. by S.) from Oxford; containing 997 inhabitants. A post-office is established in the village. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £120; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land in 1809. Bishop Moss, in 1811, bequeathed £3000 for the foundation of a national school, and for other charitable uses; in pursuance of which, schoolrooms have been provided, and £1500 given by the trustees as a permanent endowment, producing, with subscriptions, £100 per annum. Lady Curzon, in 1692, assigned lands now producing £15 per annum, for apprenticing children. Dr. Cyril Jackson, in 1816, gave £166. 13. three per cent. consols., for clothing the poor;

and the rental of the town meadow, amounting to £26. 10., is applied to general relief. The remains of a Roman villa were discovered in 1845.

WHEATLEY, YORK.—See SANDALL, LONG.

WHEATLEY-CARR, a township, locally in the parochial chapelry of NEWCHURCH, in the union of BURNLEY, parish of WHALLEY, Higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 3¾ miles (W. S. W.) from Colne; containing 53 inhabitants. This township, anciently called Whitley-Carre, comprises 142 acres, and has a small village. Having, with Reedley-Hallows, Filley-Close, and New Laund, all ancient vacancies of Pendle, been allotted to no chapelry, it is considered as still belonging to the Castle parish, in consequence of which the inhabitants marry at Clitheroe.

WHEATLEY, NORTH (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of EAST RETFORD, North-Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 5¼ miles (N. E.) from East Retford; containing 424 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2144 acres: the soil is fertile, producing wheat much esteemed for its quality; and there are some quarries of gypsum. The village is pleasantly situated on the south side of the road to Gainsborough. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 18. 11½., and in the gift of Lord Middleton: the great tithes were commuted for £370, and the vicarial for £246. 13.; the glebe comprises 23 acres. The chancel of the church was rebuilt in 1824. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WHEATLEY, SOUTH (*ST. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of EAST RETFORD, North Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 5½ miles (N. E. by E.) from East Retford; containing 41 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 694 acres, is separated from North Wheatley by a rivulet that flows along a deep and narrow valley. The living is a discharged rectory, in the patronage of the Chapter of Southwell, valued in the king's books at £6. 14. 2.; net income, £140. The church is a small structure.

WHEATON-ASTON, a chapelry, in the parish of LAPLEY, union of PENKRIDGE, W. division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 5¼ miles (W. by S.) from Penkridge; containing 706 inhabitants. This is a large, irregularly built village. Fairs for cattle, &c., are held on April 20th and Nov. 1st. Besides the chapel of ease, are places of worship for Independents and Primitive Methodists.

WHEDDICAR, a township, in the parish of ST. BEES, union of WHITEHAVEN, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 2¾ miles (E. by S.) from Whitehaven; containing 59 inhabitants.

WHELOCK, a township, in the parish of SANDBACH, union of CONGLETON, hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 1½ mile (S. S. W.) from Sandbach; containing 574 inhabitants. It comprises 652 acres, the soil of which is a sandy loam. The Grand Trunk canal passes through, and on its banks are commodious wharfs and warehouses. There are two silk-factories, a cotton-factory, and two breweries; but the chief trade of the place is in salt, of which large quantities are extracted from brine found at a depth of 60 yards, on both sides of the river Wheelock. A district church, dedicated to Christ, has been erected, of which the incumbent has a net income of £150; patron,



the Vicar of Sandbach. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £75, and the vicarial for £49. 14. 3. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans, and another for Independents.

WHEELTON, a township, in the parish and hundred of LEYLAND, union of CHORLEY, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 3 miles (N. E. by N.) from Chorley, on the road to Blackburn; containing 1331 inhabitants. In the reign of Henry III., or early in that of Edward I., Henry de Quelton granted to Sir Adam de Hocton, for the annual rent of one barbed arrow, or four marks, at Michaelmas, all his lands in the town of "*Quelton*." Whelton-cum-Hepay was anciently considered as part of the manor of Hoghton; and in the 32nd of Elizabeth, Thomas Hoghton, Esq., who was slain at Lea Hall, by Thomas Langton, Baron of Newton, possessed the manor under the crown. The township comprises 1095 acres, chiefly pasture and meadow; about 100 acres are moorland: the surface is undulated and hilly, and the soil various, some being clay, and some light land. Abundance of stone is obtained for building; good flagstone is quarried, and coal is found, but not worked. Robert Parke, Esq., of Withnell Hall, is lord of the manor; and John Heys, Esq., of Gorse Hall, Alfred Silvester, Esq., of Atherton, William Talbot, Esq., and William Blackledge, Esq., are chief proprietors of the soil. Wall-Croft, with 100 customary acres, is the property of the Blackledge family. A cotton-mill in Wheelton is the property of Hugh Unsworth, Esq.; and here are some print-works, at present not in operation. The road from Chorley to Blackburn passes through the township, which is skirted by the Leeds and Liverpool canal. The corn tithes have been commuted for £50, and the vicarial for £66. The Wesleyans have a place of worship; and there is a national school.

WHELDRAKE (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the wapentake of OUSE and DERWENT, union and E. riding of YORK,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. N. E.) from Escrick, and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  (S. E.) from York; containing, with the township of Langwith, 722 inhabitants, of whom 682 are in Wheldrake township. The parish comprises 4431a. 1r. 19p., chiefly arable land: the surface is level and well wooded, the hedge-rows being generally planted with thriving oak-trees; the soil is a strong loam, except on the moor, where it is of a sandy quality. For a considerable distance, the Derwent forms the eastern boundary, but at the south-eastern extremity the parish stretches across the river, where it constitutes a valuable tract of meadow land called Wheldrake Ings, which admits of being mown every year without the application of manure. Lord Wenlock is lord of the manor, and owner of about four-fifths of the soil. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £25. 17.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Archbishop of York, with a net income of £430: the tithes were commuted in 1769 for land and a money payment, with the exception of those of Langwith. The church is a large edifice with an ancient stone tower; the nave and chancel, which are of brick, were built in 1779. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A national school is partly supported by an endowment of £17. 8. per annum.

WHELFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of KEMPSFORD, union of CIRENCESTER, hundred of BRIGHTWELLS-BARROW, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 178 inhabitants.

WHELPINGTON, KIRK (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of BELLINGHAM, N. E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing, with the townships of Great Bavington, Capheaton, Catcherside, Coldwell, Crogdean, Fawns, Little and West Harle, and West Whelpington, 705 inhabitants, of whom 241 are in Kirk-Whelpington township, 21 miles (N. W.) from Newcastle. In the reign of King John, we find Richard de Umfraville making "his whole court at Whelpington" witness to a grant to the monks of Kelso; and the place for some time subsequently continued in this family, of whom Gilbert, in 1267, obtained from Henry III. liberty to hold a weekly market and annual fair here, which privileges, however, remained in force only for a very short period. The family of Whelpington also had possessions here, one of whom, Robert, was representative of Newcastle in parliament in 1412, 1422, and 1423, and mayor of that town in 1435 and 1438. The parish, exclusively of Capheaton, which is insulated, measures 5 miles from east to west, and 6 from north to south; it is a hilly district, for the most part composed of sheep and dairy farms, and on the west and north sides lies a broad belt of high and heathy moor. The soil is very various, in some places a rich black loam; limestone and sandstone are abundant, and the moors afford an almost inexhaustible supply of peat for fuel. The township consisted wholly of common until 1717, when the lands, comprising 1900 acres, were inclosed: the village is on the north side of the river Wansbeck, which has its source in the parish, and is crossed here by a stone bridge built in 1819. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham, with a net income of £288; the glebe contains 210 acres. The church, which is ancient, with a low tower, has undergone many repairs, and constitutes the remains of a much larger edifice. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the Church of Scotland; and a national school is supported. A spring here, the water of which is impregnated with sulphur, has been found efficacious in chronic disorders. In various parts of the parish are traces of circular and rectilinear earthworks, probably thrown up in the border wars, for the protection of cattle from the moss-troopers. Whelpington Tower, now the vicarage-house, was anciently fortified.

WHELPINGTON, WEST, a township, in the parish of KIRK-WHELPINGTON, union of BELLINGHAM, N. E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $15\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W.) from Morpeth; containing 56 inhabitants. This place was successively the property of the Umfravilles, Lises, Herons, and Milbanks, the last of whom sold it in 1796. It consists of the two lordships of Ray and West Whelpington. The village, at one time considerable, stood proudly on the northern margin of the river Wansbeck, on an elevated plain which slopes gently towards the east and is defended on all sides by a whinstone precipice: no person has resided here within memory; and Ray has also decreased very much in buildings and population. Horn's Castle, situated on a commanding eminence in the township, has been converted into a farmhouse. There are several earthworks within its limits; also the Waney Crag, a huge sandstone rock; and the district exhibits many interesting features in natural history.



**WHENBY** (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of **EASINGWOULD**, wapentake of **BULMER**, N. riding of **YORK**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Bransby; containing 124 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1390 acres, of which about two-thirds are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the surface is undulated, and the soil generally a rich clay loam. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 8. 4., and in the gift of W. Garforth, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for £120, and the vicarial for £105; the glebe consists of 10 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower.

**WHEPSTEAD**, a parish, in the union and hundred of **THINGOE**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. S. W.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 681 inhabitants, and comprising about 2789 acres. Plumpton, an ancient house here, is the seat of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Francis Thomas Hammond. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 4. 2.; net income, £468; patron and incumbent, the Rev. T. Image. Thomas Sparke, in 1721, left land now producing an income of about £21, for which ten children are educated; and the parish is entitled to a share of certain bequests by Sir Robert Drury and Sir Robert Jarvis, which, together with the interest of £200 given by J. W. Allen, Esq., is distributed among the poor.

**WHERSTEAD** (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of **SAMFORD**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. by W.) from Ipswich; containing 238 inhabitants. At a very early period here was a small religious foundation, united to the priory of St. Peter and St. Paul, Ipswich. The parish comprises 2019a. 1r. 20p., of which 1466 acres are arable, 277 meadow and pasture, 244 woodland and plantations, 32 in gardens and homesteads, and 19 road; the surface is diversified with hill and dale, and the scenery, especially on the banks of the river Orwell, is beautifully picturesque. Wherstead Lodge, a handsome mansion, is the seat of Sir Robert Harland, Bart. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; impropiator, Sir Robert. The great tithes have been commuted for £401. 3., and the vicarial for £157. 7.; the glebe comprises 17 acres.

**WHERWELL** (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union of **ANDOVER**, hundred of **WHERWELL**, Andover and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. S. E.) from Andover; containing, with the tythings of Fullerton and Westover, 664 inhabitants. This place was distinguished as the site of a Benedictine nunnery founded and amply endowed by Queen Elfrida, about the year 986, in expiation of the murder of Edward the Martyr after the death of his father, Edgar, King of England, her second consort. Here she passed the remainder of her life; and the convent, which was dedicated to the Holy Cross and St. Peter, flourished till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £403. 12. 10. The parish comprises 3261 acres, including 40 acres of common or waste; and is intersected by the rivers Test and Ande, which latter falls into the Redbridge and Andover canal. The surface is varied, and richly wooded. A fair for sheep is held on the 24th of September. The living is a vicarage, with the livings of Bullington and Tufton annexed, valued in the king's books at £14; net income, £301; patron, Colonel

Iremonger, as owner of the sinecure rectory, which was a prebend in the nunnery of Wherwell, and is valued in the king's books at £44. 11. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The great tithes of Wherwell have been commuted for £595, and the vicarial for £204; the glebe comprises 5 acres. In one of the recesses of an extensive wood is a stone cross, with the following inscription on its base: "About the year of our Lord DCCCCLXIII, upon this spot, beyond the time of memory called Dead Man's Plack, tradition reports that Edgar (sirnamed the Peaceable), King of England, in the ardour of youth, love, and indignation, slew with his own hand his treacherous and ungrateful favourite, Earl Athelwold, owner of the forest of Harewood, in resentment of the earl's having basely betrayed his royal confidence, and perfidiously married his intended bride the beauteous Elfrida, daughter of Ordgar, Earl of Devonshire, after wife to King Edgar and by him mother of King Etheldred the 2nd; which Queen Elfrida, after Edgar's death, murdered his eldest son King Edward the Martyr, and founded the nunnery of Whorwell."

**WHESOE**, a township, in the parish of **HAUGHTON-LE-SKERNE**, union of **DARLINGTON**, S. E. division of **DARLINGTON** ward, S. division of the county of **DURHAM**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by W.) from Darlington; containing 118 inhabitants. It comprises 1402 acres, of which 888 are arable, 477 grass-land, 7 wood, and 30 in roads and waste; the soil is a strong clay. The Stockton and Darlington, and the York and Newcastle, railways, pass through the township. The tithes were commuted in 1838 for £43. 11. 6. Charles Colling, Esq., who contributed much to the improvement of short-horned cattle, resided at Ketton House here.

**WHESTON**, a hamlet, in the parish of **TIDESWELL**, union of **BAKEWELL**, hundred of **HIGH PEAK**, N. division of the county of **DERBY**,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (W.) from Tideswell; containing 65 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £30 payable to an impropiator, £4. 19. to the vicar, and £15. 9. to the Bishop of Lichfield.

**WHETHAM**, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of **CALNE**, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of **WILTS**; containing 200 inhabitants.

**WHETMORE**, **SALOP**.—See **BURASTON**.

**WHETSTONE** (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **BLABY**, hundred of **GUTHLAXTON**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. S. W.) from Leicester; containing 956 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the north-west by the river Soar, comprises 2300 acres. Its soil is principally sand, alternated with clay of good quality for brick-making, for which there are some kilns; the surface is generally level. A small number of the population is employed in frame-work knitting. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Enderby: the tithes were commuted for land in 1764.

**WHETSTONE**, a hamlet and chapelry, in the parishes of **FRYERN-BARNET** and **FINCHLEY**, Finsbury division of the hundred of **OSSULSTONE**, union of **BARNET**, county of **MIDDLESEX**, 8 miles (N. N. W.) from London; containing 782 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of London, and of Trustees; net income, £120. The chapel, dedicated to St. John, has had a district assigned to it under the 59th of George III.

**WHICHAM** (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **BOOTLE**, **ALLERDALE** ward above Derwent, W. division of **CUMBERLAND**, 10 miles (S. S. E.) from Ravenglass;



containing 299 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 6970 acres, of which 2463 are arable, 7 woodland, and about 4500 common and waste; the soil is various, the surface mountainous. The substratum contains iron-ore, and cobalt is found in the Black-Combe mountain. The Whitehaven and Furness Junction railway passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 15., and in the gift of the Earl of Lonsdale: the tithes have been commuted for £160, and the glebe comprises 75 acres, with a house. The church is a plain building. An annuity of £16, supposed to have been granted by Queen Elizabeth from the crown revenues in the county, and payable out of the exchequer, is applied towards the support of a grammar school at Churchgate. In the mountain is a cavity similar to the crater of a volcano, several hundred yards in diameter and depth; the inside is lined with vitrified and crystallized matter, having at the bottom a fine spring of water.

WHICHFORD (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR, Brailes division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 6 miles (S. E.) from Shipston; containing, with the hamlets of Ascott and Stourton, 691 inhabitants, of whom 344 are in the township. It is near the southern extremity of the county, on the border of Oxfordshire, and comprises 3007 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 8. 6½.; net income, £623; patron, Earl Beauchamp. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1805.

WHICKHAM (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of GATESHEAD, E. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM; containing, with the townships of Fellside, Lowside, and Swalwell, 4319 inhabitants, of whom 923 are in Whickham township, 3½ miles (W. S. W.) from Gateshead. The parish comprises about 6000 acres, of arable and pasture land in nearly equal portions, with a small quantity of wood: the Derwent divides it from Winlaton, on the west. A coal-mine is in operation; and at Dunston are some alkali-works, and a large factory for patent anchors. The village, which contains several neat and well-built houses, is pleasantly situated on an eminence overlooking the vales of Tyne and Team to the north and to the east, and commanding also an extensive prospect over the rising grounds across the Tyne. Gibside, the seat of William Hutt, Esq., is an ancient and splendid mansion, situated in spacious grounds embosomed in magnificent woodland scenery, and approached through a wood of venerable oaks: at the end of a fine terrace, nearly fronting the house, stands an elegant private chapel; and in the grounds is a Doric column 140 feet in height, surmounted by a colossal figure of Liberty. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 8. 11½., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham: the tithes have been commuted for £464, and the glebe consists of 107 acres. The church retains vestiges of considerable antiquity, amidst much of modern repair and alteration; is embellished with a square tower; and has a nave, aisles, and chancel: in the interior are eight plain square-edged Norman arches, and a bold chancel arch of the same style. The rectory-house stands at some distance across the road, to the west. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school, erected about 1711 by Robert Tomlinson, D.D., incumbent, and supported by various bequests subse-

quently made by him and others, together with subscriptions and the payments of the children. John Hewett, in 1738, left a small fund for apprenticing children; and about £30 per annum, the produce of benefactions, are distributed among the poor. In the parish is a bed of calcined earth, caused by the English, when pressed by the Scottish army under Leslie, setting fire to their camp, the flames of which communicated with a seam of coal that burnt with great fury for some years. The parish register, which commences in 1575, contains many allusions to the plague, and some also to the incursion of the Scottish army, part of which was quartered here after the rout at Newburn.

WHIDHILL, a tything, in the parish of ST. SAMPSON, union of CRICKLADE and WOOTTON-BASSETT, borough of CRICKLADE, hundred of HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE, Cricklade and N. divisions of WILTS, 2¾ miles (S. E.) from Cricklade.

WHILE, HEREFORDSHIRE.—See PUDDLESTONE.

WHILLYMOOR, a township, in the parish of ARLEDON, union of WHITEHAVEN, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 5½ miles (E. N. E.) from Whitehaven; containing 97 inhabitants, and comprising 1889*a.* 3*r.* 15*p.* The tithes were commuted for land in 1819. Divine service is performed in a schoolroom erected in 1840 by subscription, aided by a grant from the National Society.

WHILTON (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of DAVENTRY, hundred of NEWBOTTLE-GROVE, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 4½ miles (E. N. E.) from Daventry; containing 401 inhabitants. The parish comprises by survey 916 acres, in equal portions of arable and pasture. The Watling-street, the Grand Junction canal, and the London and Birmingham railway (of which the Weedon station is distant four miles), pass through it. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 3.; net income, £328; patron, William Rose Rose, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1777; the glebe altogether comprises 183 acres. The present church, a plain neat structure, was built 30 years since. Jonathan Emery bequeathed £500, and Judith Worsfold £1000 three per cent. consols., producing together £55 per annum, which are applied in aid of a national school, £40 to the master, and the rest in keeping the buildings in repair.

WHIMPLE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ST. THOMAS, hundred of CLISTON, Woodbury and N. divisions of DEVON, 4½ miles (W. N. W.) from Ottery St. Mary; containing, with the tything of Strete-Raleigh, 816 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the western road, at about an equal distance from Exeter and Honiton, comprises by measurement 3000 acres. A fair is held on the Monday before Michaelmas-day. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £30, and in the gift of Mrs. Sanders, with a net income of £357: the glebe comprises 60 acres. The church is an ancient structure.

WHINBURGH (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of MITFORD, W. division of NORFOLK, 3½ miles (S. S. E.) from East Dereham; containing 209 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road to Wymondham, and comprises 1241*a.* 3*r.* 2*p.*, of which 929 acres are arable, 300 pasture and meadow, and about 14 woodland. A weekly market, and a fair on the festival of St. Simon and



St. Jude, were granted by Edward I. to Lord Bardolph; both have been long discontinued. There are some slight remains of an old manor-house, surrounded by a double moat. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Westfield united, valued in the king's books at £6. 18. 6½.; net income, £283; patron, the Rev. W. Grigson. The tithes of Whinburgh have been commuted for £169. 7.; the glebe comprises 21 acres, and a rent-charge of £5. 5. is payable to the rector of Yaxham. The church is in the early and later English styles, with a tower on the south side.

WHINFELL, a township, in the parish of BRIGHAM, union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 3¼ miles (S.) from Cockermouth; containing 132 inhabitants. The inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £14.

WHINFELL, a township, in the parish, union, and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, 6½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Kendal; with 187 inhabitants.

WHIPPINGHAM (*St. Mildred*), a parish, in the liberty of EAST MEDINA, Isle of Wight division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3½ miles (N. by E.) from Newport; containing 2518 inhabitants. This parish lies on the east side of the river Medina, and is bounded on the north-east by the Motherbank. It contains the populous hamlet of East Cowes, and also Barton's-Village near Newport, each of which places has an ecclesiastical district assigned to its church. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 1. 5½., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £757. The parish church is a small structure, principally in the later English style, with a tower and spire.

WHIPSNAD (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of LUTON, hundred of MANSHEAD, county of BEDFORD, 3 miles (S. W.) from Dunstable; containing 211 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1105 acres, of which 184 are common or waste land. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £156.

WHISBY, a chapelry, in the parish of DODDINGTON, Lower division of the wapentake of BOOTHBY-GRAFFO, parts of KESTIVEN, union and county of LINCOLN, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from Lincoln; containing 63 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises about 1500 acres, of which 600 are moorland inclosed under an act passed in 1841. A rent-charge of £161. 15. has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes.

WHISSENDINE (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of OAKHAM, hundred of ALSTOE, county of RUTLAND, 4½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Oakham; containing 831 inhabitants. It comprises about 4230 acres: the surface is pleasingly diversified with hill and dale; the soil is fertile. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 1.; net income, £155; patron, the Earl of Harborough; impropiator, W. Bissill, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1762.

WHISSONSETT (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of LAUNDITCH, W. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (S.) from Fakenham; containing 702 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1322 acres, of which 1005 are arable, 300 meadow and pasture, and 14 woodland. The village is pleasantly situated; a fair, chiefly for shoes and pedlery, is held in

it on the Wednesday in Whitsun-week. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Horningtoft united, valued in the king's books at £10. 3. 4.; net income, £714; patron, F. R. Reynolds, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for £329, and the glebe comprises 60 acres, with a house. The church is an ancient structure in the early and later English styles, with a square embattled tower; in the chancel are several gravestones of grey marble, with brasses bearing the effigies of members of the Bozoun family. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

WHISTLEY-HURST, a liberty, in the parish of HURST, union of WOKINGHAM, hundred of CHARLTON, county of BERKS, 5¼ miles (E. by N.) from Reading; containing 992 inhabitants, and 1701*a.* 3*r.* 36*p.*

WHISTON, a township, in the parish and union of PRESCOT, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 1¼ mile (S.) from Prescott; containing 1586 inhabitants. In the reign of Richard II. the Lathoms had estates here, which descended through several generations; and the Torbocks, of whom the Lathoms were a branch, were, at a very remote period, possessed of Rudgate, in this manor. The Bolds held the manor in Henry VIII.'s reign, from which time its descent is not distinctly traced; but the families of Travers, Ogle, and Case were subsequently connected with the property; and more recently the manorial rights became vested in Richard Willis, Esq., of Halsnead. Coal is abundant in the township, and most of the inhabitants are employed in collieries. The road from Liverpool, by Cron-ton, to Warrington, passes on the south; and the Liverpool and Manchester railway runs through the township, by an inclined plane. Whiston Hall, a venerable building, said to have been the residence of the Lathoms, is now a farmhouse. A court leet is annually held. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £130; and the inappropriate for £200, payable to King's College, Cambridge. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

WHISTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of HARDINGSTONE, hundred of WYMMERSLEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 6½ miles (E. by S.) from Northampton; containing 66 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 809 acres, of which the arable and pasture are in equal portions; about 40 acres are wood. The surface is undulated, and the lower grounds are watered by the river Nene; the soil is chiefly clay, alternated with gravel, and the substratum is excellent limestone. The village is on the line of railway from Blisworth to Peterborough, and although its situation is low, it is healthy. The living is a rectory, to which a portion of the rectory of Denton is annexed, valued in the king's books at £14. 11. 0½., and in the patronage of Lord Boston: the tithes have been commuted for £250, and there are 4 acres of glebe. The church, built about 1534 by Anthony Catesby, Esq., is remarkable for the beauty of its proportions, and is in the later English style, with an elegant tower 70 feet high, crowned by rich pinnacles. The font is octagonal, with panelled sides handsomely executed; in the chancel is a monument to the founder and various of his ancestors, and there are several memorials to the Irby family, of which one, to the first Lord Boston and his lady, is by Nollekens. Some remains exist of a moated building said, probably not correctly, to have been the residence of King John. In the parish is a petrifying spring.



WHISTON, a hamlet, in the parish and union of PENKRIDGE, Eastern division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, Southern division of the county of STAFFORD, 2 miles (W.) from Penkridge. There is a place of worship for Methodists.

WHISTON, a township, in the parish of KINGSLEY, union of CHEADLE, N. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW and of the county of STAFFORD,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. E.) from Cheadle; containing 681 inhabitants.

WHISTON (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of ROTHERHAM, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E.) from Rotherham; containing 1020 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2448 acres, nearly the whole in cultivation. The roads from Sheffield to Tickhill and from Rotherham to Mansfield, which latter was formerly part of one of the great highways to the north of England, intersect each other near the village. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £868; patron, the Earl of Effingham: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1816. The church, an unpretending building, contains a few memorials; a gallery has been erected in it. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Francis Mansel, in 1728, bequeathed a rent-charge of £6; and Joseph Hammond, in 1794, gave £300, since increased to £443; for teaching children. At Gilthwaite, a hamlet in the parish, a mineral spring was discovered in 1664, which was in repute for some time, but sank into neglect on the death of Mr. George Westby, who had made a large bath and built a house over it.

WHISTONES, a tything, in the parish of CLAINES, Lower division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, union, and Worcester and W. divisions of the county, of WORCESTER; adjacent to the north side of the city of Worcester, and containing 2849 inhabitants. A priory of White nuns, in honour of St. Mary Magdalene, was established here before 1255 by a bishop of Worcester, and had a revenue of £56. 3. 7. An hospital dedicated to St. Oswald, said to have been founded by Bishop Oswald, for a master and poor brethren, existed before 1268, and at the Dissolution was valued at £15. 18. per annum, and granted to the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. It was demolished in the reign of Elizabeth, but after the Restoration was rebuilt by Bishop Fell, who recovered most of its ancient possessions, and it now affords an asylum for twelve men.

WHITACRE, NETHER (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of MERIDEN, Coleshill division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. E.) from Coleshill; containing 498 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1926 acres. The surface is generally flat: the soil varies from a stiff clay to a light sand and gravel; grain of every kind is grown, and the meadows and pastures are rich. The river Tame bounds the parish on the west side; the road from Coventry to Tamworth passes through, and the Birmingham and Hampton-in-Arden branches of the Derby railway meet and have a station here. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with the rectorial tithes; patron, Earl Howe: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1825; the glebe comprises about 80 acres. The church is ancient, has a square tower, and contains a monument to Charles Jennins, Esq., who in 1775 bequeathed one-third of the

interest of £1000 in support of a school. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WHITACRE, OVER (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of MERIDEN, Coleshill division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. N. E.) from Coleshill; containing 330 inhabitants. This parish comprises about 1375 acres; the soil is rich, and the substratum contains building-stone of excellent quality, which is extensively quarried. The Atherstone and Coleshill, and the Coventry and Tamworth, roads, intersect each other here. The living is a donative; net income, £142; patron, Earl Digby. The tithes have been commuted for £118. 7., and the glebe comprises 30 acres, with a house. The church, rebuilt about the year 1770, is a handsome structure in the Grecian style, with a tower surmounted by a dome and cupola. A school, for which a good stone building was erected in 1836, receives one-half of £12 per annum arising from land bequeathed for charitable uses; one-fourth of the rent is distributed in Bibles and prayer-books, and the remaining fourth among the poor, who have also the interest of £150 regularly divided among them at Christmas.

WHITBECK (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BOOTLE, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Bootle; containing 208 inhabitants. The parish is situated between the Black-Combe mountain and the sea, and comprises 2279 acres, whereof 1754 are arable, 205 meadow, 35 woodland and plantations, and 285 pasture and peat-moss; exclusively of about 3000 acres of common and waste. The surface presents an uneven appearance, falling from the base of Black-Combe to a level or flat nearly as low as high-water mark, and again rising to the margin of the sea. About 26 years ago, Dr. King, now president of Queen's College, Cambridge, drove a level about a hundred yards high in the mountain, and obtained cobalt, but not in sufficient quantity to induce him to persevere. The road from Dalton to Ravenglass, and the Whitehaven and Furness railway, intersect the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £76, with a glebe of four acres, and a house; patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The small part of the parish that is titheable pays a rent-charge of about £60; the rest has from time to time been made free by purchase. The church is a plain oblong structure, of which the chancel was rebuilt about 20 years since by the late Earl of Lonsdale. An almshouse for six poor persons was erected in 1632; the income, £24, is derived from an estate left by Henry Parke, a native of the place: at present but two old men are inmates.

At a short distance below the spot where Dr. King commenced his mining operations, rises a spring of water forming a considerable brook that passes by a farm belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale. In this water no ducks can thrive; they soon hang their wings, and pine away: neither are fish found in it, although at the distance of a few hundred yards it empties itself into a pool in which are trout and eels. The water has no bad effect upon geese; it is used for domestic purposes, and is considered pure and good. A religious house, under the abbey of Furness, is supposed to have existed here, at a farm called Monkfoss: in digging on the site a few years ago, some human bones were discovered. In the peat-mosses are found trunks of oak and fir so large,



that they have been used for roofing barns and other buildings.

WHITBOURNE (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of BROMYARD, hundred of BROXASH, county of HEREFORD, 6 miles (E. by N.) from Bromyard; containing 824 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by the river Teme, which separates it from the county of Worcester; and comprises 3056*a.* 33*p.* The Bishop of Hereford is lord of the manor, and courts leet and baron are periodically held in an ancient episcopal palace here, now occupied by a tenant. The river abounds with fish, and the vicinity is much frequented by anglers. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 14. 9½, and in the gift of the Bishop: the tithes have been commuted for £542; the glebe contains 35½ acres. The church is partly in the early and partly in the later English style of architecture, with a square embattled tower.

WHITBURN, a parish, in the union of SOUTH SHIELDS, E. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 3½ miles (N.) from Sunderland; containing, with the township of Cleadon, and part of North Bidick, 1061 inhabitants, of whom 777 are in Whitburn township. This parish, which is bounded on the east by the sea, comprises 4184*a.* 1*r.* 13*p.*, and is about three miles square. Coal is found here, at a considerable depth; and in the north-eastern part are quarries of magnesian limestone, which is used both for building and for agricultural purposes, considerable quantities of it being exported from the Tyne. The village, which is equally noted as a fishing and a bathing place, is pleasantly situated on the southern inclination of a hill, near a fine sandy bay; it contains several respectable lodging-houses, and the view to the south is cheerful. The Lizard, a high dry sheep-walk to the north, commands a prospect of great variety and extent. A curious brick building, in the Tudor style, was erected here in 1841-2 by Mr. Barns, a principal resident, presenting a good specimen of the art of ornamental brick-making; the plain walls are of red brick, and the mouldings, enrichments, and coats-of-arms, in all which it abounds, of blue brick, made of a fine bed of clay leased to Mr. Barns by the corporation of Newcastle. The Brandling Junction, and the Pontop and South Shields, railways, pass through several detached parts of the parish; and the road from South Shields to Sunderland intersects Cleadon.

The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £39. 19. 4½, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham; the incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £862. 15., and a rent-charge of £6. 1. 8. is payable to the master of Kepier grammar school; the glebe comprises 210 acres, lying in three detached parts of the parish. The church is a neat and ancient edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, aisles, and a good tower; the whole was thoroughly repaired some years since, and portions modernised. The parsonage stands embosomed amid lofty sycamores, and its sheltered garden contains plants which do not usually flourish in a district so exposed and northerly as this county. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a national school, endowed with £10 per annum by Lord Crewe's trustees. Dr. Triplett in 1664 bequeathed a rent-charge of £18, since increased to £61, which is appropriated to apprenticing boys and girls of the parishes of Whitburn,

Washington, and Woodhorn. In the neighbourhood are several springs, the water of which is slightly impregnated with alkaline salt, and was formerly in great request among the inhabitants. On the sea-shore, some copper coins of Constantine, Licinius, Maxentius, and Maximian, have been discovered. Flexible limestone is found in the quarries; and on the beach, near the village, at a very low ebb-tide after a storm, some years since, were observed the trunks of large trees, supposed to be the remains of a forest, imbedded in what appeared to have been a clayey soil: hazel-nuts were also found, scattered among them.

WHITBY, a township, partly in the parish of EASTHAM, and partly in that of STOAK, union, and Higher division of the hundred, of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 6¼ miles (N.) from Chester; containing, in 1841, 839 inhabitants, of whom 767 were in Eastham. The area of the township is 1153 acres; the soil is clay. Tithe rent-charges have been awarded, of which £111. 10. are payable to the impropiators, £35. 15. to the vicar of Eastham, and £21 to the perpetual curate of Stoak. The township lies east of the Chester and Birkenhead road, and includes the village of Ellesmere-Port, *which see.*

WHITBY (*St. MARY*), a sea-port, borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, partly in the E. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, but chiefly in the liberty of WHITBY-STRAND, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the chapels of Aislaby, Eskdaleside, and Ugglebarnby, and the townships of Hawsker with Stainsacre, Newholm with Dunsley, and Ruswarp, 11,682 inhabitants, of whom 7383 are in the town, 48 miles (N. N. E.) from York, and 241 (N. by W.) from London. This place was called by the Saxons *Streanes-heale*, which Bede interprets *Sinus Phari*, or "the bay of the lighthouse;" and in the Domesday survey is styled *Whitteby*, or "the white town." It owes its origin to the foundation of a monastery here by Oswy, King of Northumbria, in fulfilment of a vow made prior to the battle of Winwidfield, in which he defeated and killed Penda, the pagan king of Mercia, who had invaded his territories in 655. This monastery, which was dedicated to St. Peter, and contained an establishment both for monks and nuns of the Benedictine order, was placed under the superintendence of Hilda, grand-niece of Edwin, a former king of Northumbria, who in 658 came from Hartlepool to assist in its formation, and was made the first abbess. Subsequently Ælfleda, daughter of the founder, in fulfilment of her father's vow, became a nun in the establishment. Under Hilda, it acquired a high degree of celebrity; and in 664, a national synod, at which Oswy presided, was held here for the regulation of some ecclesiastical affairs about which considerable differences prevailed. Several bishops, and many men eminent for learning and sanctity, were educated here; and several cells were founded as appendages to the abbey, during the administration of Hilda, who died in 680, and was succeeded by Ælfleda.



Arms.



In 867, the monastery was destroyed by the Danes, who laid waste the town, and massacred the inhabitants; the abbot is said to have effected his escape, and to have carried with him the relics of St. Hilda to Glastonbury, but so complete was the devastation of the invaders that the monastery remained a heap of ruins till after the Conquest. The site of the town was then granted to Hugh, Earl of Chester, and by him assigned to William de Percy, who in 1074 rebuilt the monastery, which he dedicated to St. Peter and St. Hilda, and endowed with 240 acres of land, for Benedictine monks. Its revenues were subsequently augmented by the Earl of Chester, who conferred on it numerous privileges; and notwithstanding the attacks of pirates to which it was continually exposed, the monastery continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenues were estimated at £437. 2. 9. The site and ruins were granted in the 4th of Edward VI. to John, Earl of Warwick, and in 1555 were purchased by Sir Richard Cholmeley, by whose descendants they are still held. According to tradition, Robin Hood and Little John paid a visit to Richard de Waterville, who was then abbot, and as a proof of their dexterity in archery, shot an arrow each from the summit of the tower to the distance of more than a mile; to commemorate which event, pillars were raised on the spots where the arrows fell, and the inclosures are still called Robin Hood's and Little John's fields. About six miles from the town is Robin Hood's bay, where that celebrated outlaw is said to have kept a small fleet to assist his escape in times of emergency.

The TOWN is situated on the shore of the North Sea, at the mouth of the river Esk, which divides it into two nearly equal parts, connected with each other by a handsome bridge, erected on the site of the old draw-bridge, in 1835, at an expense of £10,000, and consisting of four arches, one of which is of cast iron, opening by swivels for the admission of vessels. The houses, partly built of brick and partly of stone, are ranged on bold acclivities on the opposite sides of the river. The greater number of the streets are narrow, and some inconveniently steep; the approaches, however, have been much improved, and many of the modern buildings are spacious and elegant. The streets are paved under an act of parliament obtained in 1837, repealing an act granted in 1789, and are lighted with gas from works established in 1825 by a company of shareholders, who have since sold them to Mr. James Malam. A newsroom, a neat and well-arranged building, was erected in 1814. The assembly-rooms are chiefly appropriated for public meetings, and the occasional delivery of lectures; and the theatre, erected in 1784, and destroyed by fire in 1823, has not been rebuilt. The public baths, on the north pier, a handsome range three stories high, were erected in 1826, by a body of shareholders. The lowest story is fitted up with every accommodation for bathing: the second comprises a subscription library, established about the year 1760, and containing more than 7000 volumes, with reading-rooms; and the third story is appropriated as the museum of the Whitby Literary and Philosophical Society, founded in 1823.

About half a mile from the pier is Whitby Spa, a chalybeate spring, of which the water has been analysed by John Murray, Esq., F.A.S., F.L.S., and found to contain muriate of soda, muriate of magnesia, sulphate of lime, and carbonate of iron held in solution by car-

bonic acid gas. The proportions of the ingredients have not yet been precisely determined, but the water is in high repute for its medicinal and tonic qualities. Mr. Murray has also analysed the water of a spring on the property of Miss Clark, of Bagdale, and with the exception only of the iron, which he found to be a sub-carbonate, it comprises similar ingredients, producing effects scarcely to be distinguished from the former. These waters, for some time neglected, are now successfully administered in all cases in which saline tonics are recommended. Many handsome lodging-houses have been built for the reception of families, and there are several taverns and hotels for the accommodation of the numerous visitors whom the facilities of sea-bathing, the benefit of the waters, and the beauty of the scenery, attract during the season to this part of the coast.

The environs, in which are some good mansions, picturesque villas, and gentlemen's seats, abound with interest. In the rocks in the vicinity are found fossils and organic remains of almost every species, and in the aluminous strata, especially, petrifications in numerous varieties, some of which cannot easily be assigned to any specific class. Among the most remarkable remains that have been discovered, are the petrified bones of a crocodile nearly entire, deposited in the museum of the Whitby Philosophical Society. One of the most perfect specimens of the plesiosaurus ever found was discovered in the lias strata, in 1841, and is deposited in the Woodwardian Museum, Cambridge. This fossil measures 15 feet 6 inches in length, and 8 feet 5 inches in breadth across the fore paddles; the head and neck together are 7 feet in length, and the whole in a most entire state of preservation. Ammonites, or snake stones, are obtained in great abundance in every part of the alum-rocks, but more particularly at Whitby Scarr; of these there are many different kinds, coiled in spiral folds, and imbedded in stones of elliptical or lenticular form, of much harder texture than the shells they inclose. The nautilites are also numerous, and many of them curious and beautiful; they are found generally in the lower beds of the lias strata, each of which has its peculiar fossil remains. There are not less than a hundred varieties of multilocular shells. The natural curiosities of this part of the county are fully described in Young's *Geological Survey of the Yorkshire Coast*, and his *History of Whitby*.

At the commencement, and during the greater part, of the reign of Elizabeth, the town was small, and inhabited chiefly by fishermen. Its subsequent increase, and ultimate commercial prosperity, may be attributed to the discovery of the alum-mines in this part of the coast, towards the end of that reign. The establishment of some alum-works by Mr. Chaloner, at Guisborough, about that time, was attended with so much success that works of a similar kind were erected at this place in 1615; and the large quantity of coal necessary for the supply of these works, and the facilities required for conveying their produce to distant parts of the kingdom, appear to have laid the foundation of its maritime importance. The great increase in the number of vessels connected with the works, and the abundance of oak-timber in the immediate vicinity, soon afterwards led to the introduction of ship-building, for which the port has ever since maintained a high degree of celebrity; many large and handsome ships have been launched from the



docks, and all the vessels that accompanied Captain Cook in his voyage round the world were built here. After the peace in 1815, this trade greatly declined; a few years ago, however, it revived, and in 1838, twenty-five vessels, of which nineteen were of more than 100 tons' burthen, were launched from the several building-yards. The ships of Whitby are remarkable for symmetry, strength, and durability, and a very considerable number are employed in the principal trading ports of the kingdom. The alum manufacture, which formerly constituted the main trade of the port, great quantities of alum being exported to France, Holland, and other parts of the continent, has very much diminished, and the chief part now manufactured is sent coastwise to London, Hull, and other towns, for the supply of the home market: the extensive works at Kettleness were totally destroyed in 1829, by the falling of the rock beneath which they were situated; but they have been recently rebuilt. The Greenland and Davis' Straits whale-fishery was first established here in 1753, and was for many years an important branch of trade: upon an average, about eight ships were sent out annually, with lucrative success; but about the year 1823, from the insufficiency of the returns, and the frequent loss of vessels employed in the trade, it began to decline, and in 1837 it was totally discontinued. The foreign business of the port at present consists chiefly in the importation of timber from British America, and timber, wooden wares, hemp, and flax, from the Baltic; the foreign export trade is inconsiderable. The coasting-trade is very extensive. The principal articles sent coastwise are, the produce of the alum-mines still in operation, and large quantities of freestone, grindstones, whinstone, and ironstone, from the quarries at Aislaby, Grosmont, and other places, forwarded by the Whitby Stone Company to London, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, and other towns: the chief articles imported are groceries, salt, bones, and coal. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port is 327, of which 200 are of more than 100 tons; the aggregate burthen is 51,208 tons. The number of vessels that entered inwards during a recent year was 668, and their burthen 33,634 tons; of this number, 43 were from foreign ports, and 625 in the coasting-trade. The number that cleared outwards was 248, of the aggregate burthen of 13,537 tons, of which 7 vessels were in the foreign, and 241 in the coasting, trade; and the amount of duties paid at the custom-house, during the same year, was £6968. In 1839, the port obtained the privilege of bonding goods, for which spacious warehouses have been appropriated. Its jurisdiction extends from Peasholm Beck to Huntcliff Foot, a distance of forty miles. The custom-house is a neat and commodious building, situated in Sandgate; in one of the windows is a portrait of Charles II., in stained glass.

The HARBOUR has been greatly improved at different times. Previously to 1632, the piers were constructed of wood, with a few loose stones; but in the course of that year, the west pier of stone was built under the auspices of Sir Hugh Cholmeley, who raised a subscription of £500 for the purpose. An act of parliament was obtained in 1702, for the improvement of the harbour; and the west pier has been rebuilt on a larger scale, and extended to Haggarsgate by a spacious quay, which has been recently extended to the bridge,

and forms a noble promenade, nearly half a mile in length to the pier-head. The east pier has also been enlarged, and both are faced, towards the sea, with dressed stones of immense size, weighing nearly six tons each. Two inner piers, called respectively the Burges Pier and the Fish Pier, have been formed within the harbour, to break the force of the waves, and give greater security to the shipping; and several rocks which obstructed the entrance have been removed. At the northern extremity of the west pier is a lighthouse, erected in 1831, after a design by Mr. Francis Pickernell, the present engineer; it is a handsome fluted column of the Doric order, seventy-five feet in height, with an octagonal lantern surmounted by a dome, and displaying at night a brilliant light for two hours before, and two hours after, high water. During the day, a flag is displayed on the west cliff, denoting that vessels may enter with safety; and an apparatus near the lighthouse shows, by a revolving index, the depth of water on the bar. At the head of the west pier is a circular battery, formerly mounted with six pieces of cannon; and since the erection of the quay, a battery, in the form of a crescent, with a tower at each end, has been built on the west side of the pier, nearly opposite to the extremity of the quay, called the Scotch Head, behind which are a bomb-proof magazine, and offices for the station of the preventive service. The entrance of the harbour is 276 feet in width between the two outer piers, and 216 between the inner piers; there is also a third entrance, 204 feet wide. The depth of water at spring tides is from 15 to 18 feet, and at neap tides from 10 to 12 feet; and within the inner harbour is sufficient accommodation for a large fleet to ride in safety.

There are several wet and dry docks, with slips for ship-building, and numerous yards for boat-building, which is carried on to a great extent. The manufacture of sailcloth, for which the place is celebrated, affords employment to a considerable number of persons: there are likewise extensive rope-walks; a large flax-mill erected in 1807, for dressing, spinning, and weaving, but now unoccupied; and the saw and bone mills of Messrs. Chapman and Co., erected in 1836. Sail-making is also carried on very largely. The Whitby and Pickering railway, which was originally opened in 1838, and re-opened in 1847, contributes greatly to the prosperity of the town, affording facility of conveyance for the valuable produce of the quarries in the adjacent districts. To this important work may be attributed the establishment of the Whitby Stone Company, and of the Brick and Tile Company. The line passes through the beautiful vale of Esk, and a succession of other valleys abounding in richly-diversified and highly-romantic scenery: it communicates with the York and Scarborough line near Malton. The market, granted by charter of Henry VI., is on Saturday, and is plentifully supplied with provisions of every kind. A fair in honour of St. Hilda, originally granted to the abbot of Whitby by Henry II., is held on the 25th of August and two following days, and there is a fair on Martinmas-day. Two fairs, also, have been established by the Whitby Agricultural Society, one for cattle in August, and the other in October for cheese: premiums are given on these occasions by the society.

The fishery on the coast, which has been conducted for many years with the most profitable success, is still



pursued with advantage, and from the facility of conveyance into the interior by railway, is rapidly increasing. The principal fish taken are cod, ling, halibut, soles, and haddocks. Salmon and salmon-trout were formerly abundant in the river Esk, and constituted a main part of the trade; they are now very scarce, and are taken only on the coast by a peculiar mode of fishing, the latter occasionally in considerable quantities. A herring-fishery has been carried on since 1833, chiefly through the exertions of the Whitby Herring Company, established at that time: about 800 lasts are taken annually, of which about one-half are sold to the owners of vessels from the French coast; of the remainder about 120 lasts are cured for home consumption.

The affairs of the town are under the superintendence of commissioners appointed by act of parliament for its improvement, in 1837. The magistrates of the North riding hold petty-sessions here every Tuesday and Saturday; a court of pleas for the recovery of debts to any amount takes place every third Monday, and a court leet at Michaelmas. The powers of the county debt-court of Whitby, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Whitby. The town-hall, rebuilt by Nathaniel Cholmeley, Esq., lord of the manor, in 1788, is a handsome structure of stone, with a cupola surmounted by a dome. There is a small prison for the town and liberty, near the battery on the quay. By the act of William IV., the town was constituted an electoral borough with the privilege of returning one member; the right of election is vested in the £10 householders of Whitby, Ruswarp, and Hawsker *cum* Stainsacre, comprising 5132 acres, and a population of 9975.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy; net income, £206; patron, the Archbishop of York. The church, situated near the verge of a lofty cliff, and to which is an ascent of 194 steps, is a cruciform structure of very ancient foundation; some parts of it are apparently of older date than the ruins of the abbey, but it has undergone so many alterations and repairs, that very little of its original character remains. It was thoroughly repaired, and the north transept enlarged, in 1823, and is now adapted for a congregation of 2000 persons. At Baxtergate is a chapel of ease, erected by subscription in 1778, and containing 800 sittings. At Aislaby, Eskdaleside, and Ugglebarnby are other chapels. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive Methodists, Seceders from the Scottish Church, Unitarians, and Wesleyans; and a Roman Catholic chapel. The Seamen's Hospital, originally established by voluntary contribution, in 1676, affords a comfortable asylum to forty-two disabled seamen, or seamen's widows. In 1760 it was placed, by act of parliament, under the management of fifteen trustees, annually chosen from the masters and owners of ships, and who are empowered to levy a monthly contribution of two shillings for its support from every master, and of one shilling from every seaman belonging to the port, producing together an income of £800 per annum, from which a monthly allowance is paid to each of the inmates, and to various out-pensioners. There are likewise numerous provident societies, and a savings' bank, in which the amount of deposits exceeds £40,000; and various benefactions have been made for the relief of the poor. The union of Whitby comprises twenty-two parishes or places, containing a population of 20,100.

The remains of the ancient abbey are situated near the parochial church, and, from their exposed situation, have at various times sustained severe injury from storms. The south wall of the nave was blown down in 1763, to the very foundations: in 1830, the remains of the central tower with its massive columns fell; and in 1839, part of the south wall of the choir was levelled with the ground, so that this once majestic structure is now greatly mutilated. The style is chiefly the early and decorated English, of which many elegant details are discernible; and such of the windows of the later English style as are still entire, are enriched with elaborate tracery.

WHITCHBURY, WILTS.—See WHITSBURY.

WHITCHESTER, a township, in the parish of HEDDON-ON-THE-WALL, union of CASTLE ward, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. N. W.) from Newcastle; containing 66 inhabitants. This place was for ages the possession of the Turpin family, from whom it passed to the Widdringtons, whose sole heiress conveyed it by marriage to Lord Windsor. It is at present the property of Spearman Johnstone, Esq., of York, and John Dobson, Esq., the latter of whom resides at High Seat, a handsome mansion erected in 1808, on a site commanding an extensive view. The township is situated on both sides of the great Roman wall, on the line of the military road from Newcastle to Carlisle; and comprises about 786 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture: the surface is elevated, and the soil generally a clayey loam. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £19. In the township is the site of a Roman station, defended on every side by deep ravines; and in a large cairn on Turpin's Hill, two stone coffins were found in 1771 and 1795, in one of which were two urns, with copper coins of Domitian, Antoninus Pius, and Faustina.

WHITCHURCH (*ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST*), a parish, in the union of AYLESBURY, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. by W.) from Aylesbury; containing 930 inhabitants. A market on Monday, and a fair on the festival of St. John the Evangelist, were formerly held, under a grant made in 1245. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 17., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £61. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. John Westcar, in 1833, bequeathed £500, the interest to be appropriated in supplying the poor with clothing.

WHITCHURCH (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of TAVISTOCK, hundred of ROBOROUGH, Tavistock and S. divisions of DEVON,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (S. E.) from Tavistock; containing 918 inhabitants. Walreddon House, here, the property of William Courtenay, Esq., a descendant of the Courtenays, earls of Devon, is an ancient mansion of the time of Edward VI., whose arms in the hall are still in good preservation. Holwell House, also in the parish, was, until within a recent period, the property and residence of the Glanville family, and is now the property of John Scobell, Esq. The Tavistock races are held on Whitchurch Down. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 5. 5; net income, £195; patron, incumbent, and impropriator, the Rev. Peter Sleeman. A chantry chapel was founded in 1300, by the abbot of Tavistock.



WHITCHURCH (*St. DUBRITIVS*), a parish, in the union of MONMOUTH, Lower division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by S.) from Ross; containing 897 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the bank of the river Wye, and on the road from Ross to Monmouth; and comprises about 2000 acres, including an extra-parochial district of the same name, which consists of 130 acres. The surface is finely diversified, and the soil fertile. In the Great Doward Hill are large deposits of rich iron-ore of a peculiar quality, belonging to R. Blakemore, Esq., who attempted to work it, but relinquished the operations in consequence of the vast expense. Limestone is quarried for the supply of the adjacent district. The living is a rectory, with that of Ganerew annexed, valued in the king's books at £6. 0.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of Joseph Pyrke, Esq., with a net income of £300, and a good parsonage-house, lately erected by the Rev. G. Pyrke; the glebe comprises 6 acres. The church is chiefly in the decorated style, and is skirted by the Wye. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans. A tessellated pavement has been discovered, which is supposed to have been part of a Roman bath; and several Roman coins have been found in the neighbourhood. On the slope of the Great Doward is a cave distinguished by the name of Arthur's Hall; and in a meadow in the parish is a well called the Dropping Well, whose waters have a petrifying quality.

WHITCHURCH (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BRADFIELD, chiefly in the hundred of LANGTREE, county of OXFORD,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W.) from Reading; containing 843 inhabitants. It comprises 2180a. 3r. 35p., of which 301a. 3r. 39p. are in the county of Berks, and the remainder in the county of Oxford. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 2.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £456. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents, under an act of inclosure, in the 40th of George III.

WHITCHURCH (*St. ALKMUND*), a market-town and parish, chiefly in the Whitchurch division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, but partly in the hundred of NANTWICH, S. division of CHESHIRE, 20 miles (N. by E.) from Shrewsbury, and 160 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing, with the townships of Alkington, Ash Magna and Parva, Black-Park, Broughall, Chinnell, Dodington, Edgeley, Hinton, Hollyhurst, Tilstock, Wirswall, and New and Old Woodhouses, 6373 inhabitants, of whom 3403 are in the town. This place was anciently called *Album Monasterium*, and *Blancminster*, which terms have the same signification as its present name, and appear to imply the existence of a monastery. An hospital was standing here in the reign of Henry III., which was endowed by the lord of the manor with the whole town of Wylnecot, for the relief of the poor at its gate. In 1211, King John assembled his forces here, prior to attacking the Welsh, on which occasion he penetrated to the foot of Snowdon, in North Wales. At the commencement of the civil war of the 17th century, the inhabitants appear to have taken an active part in favour of the king, and to have raised a regiment in support of his cause. Of the foundation and history of the ancient castle, a portion of whose ruined walls was standing in 1760, nothing is now known.

The TOWN is situated on elevated ground, in a rich and picturesque country, and contains some neat streets and respectable houses. In its neighbourhood are three fine lakes, called Osmere, Blackmere, and Brown Moss-water, and several brooks, one of which, Red Brook, is the boundary between England and Wales; another separates this county from that of Chester. The trade is principally in malt and hops; shoes are manufactured for the Manchester market, and near the town is an establishment for making oak acid, also several limekilns and brick ovens. A branch of the Ellesmere canal extends to the town, by means of which and other canals boats ply to London and the intervening towns, and to Manchester and Shrewsbury. The market is on Friday; and there are fairs on the second Friday in April, Whit-Monday, the Friday after August 2nd, and October 28th. A high steward, appointed by the lord of the manor, superintends the affairs of the town, and presides at courts baron and leet held in October, at the town-hall, which is the depository for the rolls and archives of the lordship. The powers of the county debt-court of Whitchurch, established in 1847, extend over part of the registration-districts of Ellesmere, Nantwich, Wrexham, and Wem and Whitchurch.

The LIVING is a rectory, with the living of Marbury annexed, valued in the king's books at £44. 11. 8., and in the patronage of the Trustees of the Earl of Bridgewater: the tithes of Whitchurch have been commuted for £1346, and the glebe consists of 35 acres. The church, erected in 1722, on the site of an ancient edifice, is a noble structure of the Tuscan order, built of freestone, with a square embattled tower. It contains several handsome monuments of the Talbot family, and amongst them an effigy in alabaster of the renowned John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, who was killed in France, in 1453, and who, for his remarkable prowess, was called the English Achilles. At Ash and Tilstock are separate incumbencies. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians. The free grammar school, situated at Bargates, was founded in 1550, by Sir John Talbot, who was incumbent of the parish; and was endowed by him with £200, since augmented by bequests from William Thomas and others, the whole now producing an income of £454. A charity school for children of both sexes, and an almshouse for six decayed housekeepers, were endowed by Samuel Higginson in 1697, and Jane Higginson in 1707, with property now producing about £250 per annum; and a school in connexion with the Presbyterians, was founded and endowed by Thomas Benyon in 1707. The interest of £2200, arising from bequests by Elizabeth Turton in 1794 and others, is distributed among persons in reduced circumstances; and a considerable sum is likewise laid out in bread. In 1828, the late Earl of Bridgewater, who was rector of the parish, bequeathed £2000 for charitable uses. At the northern extremity of the town is an extensive house of industry, built and principally supported from the funds of several bequests left for general purposes of relief. Whitchurch is the birth-place of Dr. Bernard, chaplain and biographer of Archbishop Ussher; and of Abraham Wheelock, a celebrated linguist, who died in 1654.

WHITCHURCH, or FELTON (*St. GREGORY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of KEYNSHAM, E. division of SOMERSET, 3 miles (N.) from Pensford; containing



416 inhabitants. The name Filton, or Felton, is derived from a very old town situated to the north-west of the present village, in a forest or chace once called Filwood: a church having been erected on the site of an ancient chapel dedicated to St. White, the inhabitants of Filton gradually removed into its vicinity, upon which the new village and the parish assumed the designation of Whitchurch. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £88; patrons and impropiators, Sir J. Smyth, Bart., and the Langton family.



Corporation Seal.

Whitchurch-Parsonage, 1741 inhabitants. The town, which is small and irregularly built, is situated on the river Test, on very low ground, under a range of chalk hills. Many of the inhabitants are employed in silk-weaving, and two silk-mills furnish employment to about 100 persons: there are also several corn-mills on the river. A pleasure-fair is held on the third Thursday in June, and another fair on October 19th and 20th, for cattle, pigs, &c. Whitchurch is a borough by prescription, and has a corporation consisting of a mayor and bailiff, who do not now, however, exercise any authority. They are chosen with a constable, at the court leet of the manor, held in October at the town-hall, a neat building erected about seventy years since; and another court takes place at the manor farm, in May, under the Dean and Chapter of Winchester as lords of the manor. The town first sent members to parliament in the 27th of Queen Elizabeth, and was deprived of its franchise by the act passed in the 2nd of William IV. The parish comprises about 6450 acres, chiefly arable land. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 12. 8½.; net income, £120; patron, the Bishop of Winchester; impropiator, J. Portal, Esq. The church, which is a low plain structure with a tower, contains a library, chiefly of theological works, bequeathed by the Rev. William Wood, to which access is obtained by permission of the vicar. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. A quantity of clothing and bedding, of the annual value of about £80, is distributed amongst the poor from a bequest made by Richard Wollaston in 1688. The union of Whitchurch comprises seven parishes or places, and contains a population of 5496.

WHITCHURCH (ST. MARY), a parish, in the union of STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Kineton division of the hundred of KINETON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Stratford; containing 247 inhabitants. It includes the hamlets of Broughton, Crimscott, and Wimpstone; and comprises 1942a. 2r. 4p., of which 313 acres are common or waste: of the tithable land, 799 acres are arable, and 116 pasture. The soil is moderately good, in some parts very rich, and the

surface is level. The river Stour bounds the parish on the north-east and north, and the road from Stratford to Oxford passes through. There are some quarries of stone used chiefly for mending the roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 17. 3½., and in the patronage of J. Roberts West, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £286. 10. 7., and the glebe comprises 77 acres, with a parsonage-house, built in 1840 by the present rector. The church is an ancient structure in the Norman style. £6. 7. left by the Ayshcombe family (to one of whom is a monument in the church) are distributed in bread and clothes annually to the poor. Here is a mound marking the site of an old castle.

WHITCHURCH-CANONICORUM (HOLY CROSS), a parish, in the union of BRIDPORT, hundred of WHITCHURCH-CANONICORUM, Bridport division of DORSET, 2½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Charmouth; containing 1581 inhabitants. This parish, which is one of the most ancient in the county, derives its name from the original dedication of its church to St. Candida, or White, in honour of whom a monastery was founded here, which was called *Album Monasterium*, and at the time of the Norman survey belonged to the abbey of St. Wandragsil, in Normandy. The grant of a market and fair made in the reign of Henry III., was confirmed in the 4th of Edward II. Chideock, in the vicinity, was distinguished for its castle, the residence of the Chideocks and the Arundels, which, during the civil war of the 17th century, was a powerful check upon the garrison of Lyme, and was alternately in the possession of the contending parties. The parish comprises 5889 acres, of which 428 are common or waste. The soil of the vale, which principally affords pasture for cattle, is a cold chalky clay, but in the parish generally the soil is deep and fertile; flint, which is much used in building walls, is found on Hadden Hill. Many of the women and children are employed in making fishing-nets. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, with the livings of Chideock, Stanton St. Gabriel, and Marshwood annexed, and valued in the king's books at £32. 6. 3.; patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells; appropriators of the remaining portion of the rectorial tithes, the Dean and Chapter of Wells and Dean and Chapter of Sarum, in moieties. The tithes have been commuted for £1045, and the glebe comprises 35 acres. The church, originally dedicated to *St. Candida*, and afterwards to the *Holy Cross*, is a handsome cruciform structure in the Norman style, with a tower eighty feet high, and contains some interesting monuments, among which is one to Sir John Jeffery, Knt., with his effigy in armour, and another to one of the Hemley family: the pulpit is curiously carved. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents.

WHITCHURCH-MAUND, a township, in the parish of BODENHAM, poor-law union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of BROXASH, county of HEREFORD; containing 116 inhabitants.

WHITCLIFF, with THORPE, a township, in the parish and liberty of RIPON, W. riding of YORK, 1½ mile (S.) from Ripon; containing 186 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1300 acres, whereof 909 are in Thorpe, which has a pleasant and well-built village. The river Ure and the Ripon canal flow at a short distance. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for



£198; and the appropriate for £68, payable to the Dean and Chapter of Ripon.

WHITCOMBE, a parish, in the union of DORCHESTER, hundred of CULLIFORD-TREE, Dorchester division of DORSET,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. E.) from Dorchester; containing 52 inhabitants. It comprises 690 acres, of which 350 are arable, and 340 meadow and pasture; the soil is a light loam, resting upon chalk. The living is a donative; net income, £13; patron, the Hon. G. L. D. Damer. The church is in the early English style.

WHITECHAPEL, an ecclesiastical parish, in the parish of KIRKHAM, union of PRESTON, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of LANCASHIRE,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Garstang; containing about 800 inhabitants. It consists of the Higher end of the township of Goosnargh, and was constituted a parish in 1846. The surface is hilly, the soil inferior, and the scenery wild: there are extensive views of the Fylde, &c. Richard Snell, Esq., of Leyland, is proprietor of White Hill here. It is not known when the church, formerly a chapel, was erected, but it was enlarged in the year 1716-17: it is dedicated to St. John. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, Oxford; net income, £80. A school is endowed with £40 per annum, and a house for the master, built in 1840 by Thomas Oliverson, Esq.

WHITECHAPEL (*ST. MARY*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the Tower division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX; adjoining the city of London, and containing 34,053 inhabitants. This populous parish extends in an eastern direction from Aldgate to Mile-End, a continuous line nearly a mile in length, and including Whitechapel High-street and Whitechapel-road, the former a noted market for butchers' meat, and the latter containing numerous manufacturing establishments. On the south side of the road is a long-established bell-foundry. In Fieldgate-street, nearly adjoining, but within the hamlet of Mile-End Old Town, in the parish of Stepney, is a large iron-foundry, to which is attached a manufactory of gun-carriages and wheelwrights' work, this latter department of the concern being in Whitechapel parish. In Great Garden-street, on the north of the road, is a brass-foundry; and nearly opposite is a factory for every kind of furnishing ironmongery, smoke and wind-up jacks, scales and scale-beams, and other articles, upon a very extensive scale. Near this extremity of the parish, and bordering on Bethnal-Green, is the distillery of Mr. Smith, for British spirits and compounds, established in that family for nearly a century; the premises, which have been rebuilt on a commodious plan, occupy a large extent of ground, and contain two powerful steam-engines. In Thomas-street are some starch-works, which have been conducted by the Leschers for half a century; a steam-engine of sixteen-horse power is applied to the grinding of wheat and to other purposes connected with the manufacture, and from 800 to 900 hogs are usually fed on the premises. In Osborne-place is a large establishment for dyeing woollen-cloth. In a southern direction, the parish extends to Well-Close-square, one-half of which is within its limits; this portion comprises Goodman's-Fields and several spacious and well-built streets, including Great Prescott-street, Leman-street, and Great and Little Aylie-street, in the neighbourhood of which are numerous establishments for the

refining of sugar, which constitutes the principal trade of the parish. In Church-lane is the proof-house of the City of London Company of Gun-makers, originally erected by the company in 1757, and rebuilt in 1818. There are several manufactories of floor-cloth in Whitechapel-road, and some establishments of coach and coach-harness makers, with various other works in different parts of the parish. The Royal Pavilion theatre, on the north side of the road, is a commodious building, with a principal entrance between Ionic pillars supporting a cornice. In Leman-street is the Royal Garrick theatre. One of the county debt-courts established in 1847, is fixed at Whitechapel.

The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £31. 17. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £700; patrons, the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford. The church, previously to 1329, was a chapel of ease to St. Dunstan's, Stepney, the rector of which parish, in that year, made Whitechapel a rectory; the ancient building was taken down, and the present church erected of brick, in 1673, by private subscription. It has a small tower at the west end with an illuminated dial, surmounted by a cupola; the interior is handsomely arranged, and the roof, which is partly arched, is supported on Corinthian columns. Near the altar is a mural monument by Banks, erected by the parishioners to the Rev. R. Markham, D.D., formerly rector; and in various parts of the church and in the burial-ground are other monuments. St. Mark's district church, on the Tenter Ground, was erected by the Metropolitan Church-building Society, and consecrated in May, 1839; it is a neat edifice of brick in the early English style, with a square tower surmounted by an octagonal spire, and contains 1200 sittings, of which 500 are free. The living is in the gift of Brasenose College; income, £150. An additional church, of which the first stone was laid at Michaelmas 1845, was erected partly by Her Majesty's Commissioners; it is in the early English style, with a tower at the south-west angle, was completed in 1847, and cost £8000. This is a free church, for mariners, and dedicated to St. Paul. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and other dissenters. In Little Aylie-street is the German Lutheran church, dedicated to St. George, a neat building with a campanile turret; and in Hooper's-square is a German Calvinistic chapel.

The parochial school, originally founded and endowed by the Rev. R. Davenant, rector of the parish in 1680, and which was handsomely rebuilt in 1818, has an income of £700, arising from benefactions and annual subscriptions. The free school in Gower's-walk was established in 1806, under the immediate superintendence of the late Dr. Bell, by Mr. William Davis, who erected the building at his own cost, and endowed the institution with £2400 three per cents.: the income, including the profits of a printing-office instituted by the founder for the use of the boys, is about £1200. The Whitechapel Society's Institution in Whitechapel-road was commenced in 1814, in union with the National Society, and is a spacious brick building with a cupola at the west end; the schoolroom is consecrated, and two regular services are performed every Sunday by the chaplain and superintendent of the institution. Almshouses were founded and endowed in Whitechapel-road, in 1658, by William Meggs, for twelve aged widows; the endow-



ment, including subsequent benefactions, is £149 per annum. Eight almshouses founded by Thomas Baker, Esq., for widows, form a neat range in the Elizabethan style.

The *London Hospital* here owes its origin to Mr. John Harrison, surgeon, who, having conducted a small establishment of the kind near Upper Moorfields, removed it to Prescott-street, Goodman's Fields, in the year 1740, under the designation of the London Infirmary. An appropriate building upon a larger scale having been subsequently erected in the Whitechapel-road, the institution was removed to that place in 1758, and the conductors incorporated by the name of the Governors of the London Hospital. The buildings have been progressively enlarged, and are now adapted to the reception of 370 patients; the average number of in-patients is about 320, and of out-patients 7000 annually. The income, including contributions from public bodies and private subscriptions, is about £9000. The *Sailors' Home*, or Brunswick Maritime Establishment, is intended for the benefit of unemployed sailors belonging to the port of London; to provide them with board and lodging at a moderate charge, and with religious and moral instruction, while on shore; to procure for them employment in the navy or merchants' service, and to furnish such as are needy with the necessary outfits for the voyage. The building occupies the site of the late Brunswick theatre, in Well-street, London Docks, and has accommodation for 500 men; the first stone was laid in June, 1830. A model establishment of *Baths and Wash-houses* has been formed in Goulstone-square, the building covering about 13,500 square feet, and containing about 100 baths, each in a separate apartment, and 100 pairs of wash-tubs, each with a separate drying-closet; the whole so arranged as to insure almost entire privacy to every person. The poor-law union of Whitechapel contains a population of 71,758; there are work-houses in Whitechapel and Spitalfields.

WHITEFIELD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—See APPERLY.

WHITEFIELD, in LANCASHIRE.—See PILKINGTON, and STAND.

WHITEFIELD, EAST and WEST, tythings in the parish of WIVELISCOMBE, union of WELLINGTON, W. division of the hundred of KINGSBURY and of the county of SOMERSET; the former containing, with the tything of Oakhampton, 197 inhabitants; and the latter containing 81 inhabitants.

WHITEGATE, or NEWCHURCH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of NORTHWICH, First division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. W.) from Northwich; containing, with the townships of Darnhall and Marton, and parts of those of Over and Weaverham, about 1600 inhabitants. During the confinement at Hereford of Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I., by the barons, the monks of Dore visited and consoled him, in return for which he greatly favoured them, and removed the society, about the year 1273, to Darnhall. A few years subsequently, the king, having resolved to build a more commodious abbey on a neighbouring spot, gave it the name of Vale-Royal, and in August 1277 laid the first stone of the new edifice, where the monks took up their abode in 1330, at which time £32,000 had been issued from the royal treasury for defraying the expense. The solemnity of the removal was observed with much magnifi-

cence, being attended by a great concourse of prelates, nobility, and gentry. At the Dissolution, the revenue was estimated at £540. There are still some small remains of this house in the doorways of the mansion erected on its site, which, in the great civil war, was plundered and partly destroyed, and which is now the seat of Lord Delamere. The parish was separated from the parish of Over in 1541. It is bounded on the north, and partly intersected, by the river Weaver, and comprises 7870 acres, of which 5780 are the property of his lordship; the surface is undulated, and well wooded, the soil partly clay and partly sand. The manufacture of salt, many years established, is carried on extensively from a salt-mine and numerous brine-springs, employing a large number of hands. The Weaver affords easy communication with Liverpool; and the Liverpool and Birmingham railway passes through a portion of the parish, and has a station within a short distance. The living is a vicarage; net income, £163; patron and impropriator, Lord Delamere. The church, a neat brick building erected about 1740, contains 400 sittings.

WHITEHAVEN, a sea-port, market-town, newly-enfranchised borough, and the head of a union, in the parish of ST. BEES, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 40 miles (S. W.) from Carlisle, and 320 (N. W.) from London; containing 11,854 inhabitants. This place, in the record of a trial between the crown and the monks of St. Mary's at York, relative to a claim to wrecks of the sea in the manor of St. Bees, is called *Whitohaven*; and is supposed by some to have derived its name from the light-coloured rocks which surmount the bay. In the reign of Henry I., the manor formed part of the possessions of St. Mary's monastery at York, to which the priory of St. Bees belonged. So late as the time of Elizabeth, the town consisted of only a few small huts inhabited by fishermen. In 1599, the manor of St. Bees was purchased from Sir Thomas Chaloner, Knt., by Gerard Lowther and Thomas Wybergh, Esqrs.; and the whole having come into the possession of Sir John Lowther, Bart., in the year 1644, Whitehaven, under his auspices, advanced rapidly in prosperity. Having obtained from Charles II. a grant of land estimated at 150 acres, lying between high and low water mark, to the extent of two miles northward, Sir John materially improved the harbour, extended the collieries, and otherwise benefited the town, which, aided by the patronage of his family, subsequently created earls of Lonsdale, continued to increase until it has become one of the most populous and flourishing places in the north.

The town is situated on a creek of the Irish Sea, and has several spacious well-built streets, intersecting each other at right angles, and paved with pebbles. It is lighted with gas; supplied with water partly from wells, and partly by means of carts, in which it is brought into the town; and watched under the superintendence of police. The ground, on three approaches to it, rises abruptly and precipitously; the entrance from the north is under a fine arch of red-sandstone, with a rich entablature, bearing the arms of the Lowther family. On the south-east is the castle of the Earl of Lonsdale, a quadrangular building, with square projections at the angles, and a circular bastion in the centre, having fine meadow land to the south, and commanding an extensive prospect of the harbour. In Roper-street is a theatre,



erected in 1769, a handsome and commodious structure ; and races are occasionally held in the neighbourhood. The subscription library, formed in 1797, occupies a neat building erected by the Earl of Lonsdale, in Catherine-street, and contains about 3000 volumes ; the subscription newsroom is well supplied with newspapers. A mechanics' institute and library, in Lowther-street, was established in 1825 ; and cold, warm, and shower salt-water baths are fitted up in a building near the old platform.

The HARBOUR has always been an object of importance with those interested in the trade of the town, and many great improvements have been effected in it. Several stone piers extend, some in a diverging and some in a parallel direction, into the harbour ; and another bends in an angular manner towards the north-west, on which is a battery. A watchhouse and a lighthouse have been built on the pier called the Old Quay, which was constructed in the time of Charles II., or previously, affording protection to the shipping in the harbour, which is capable of sheltering several hundred sail of vessels. Formerly the harbour was dry at low water, to remedy which, a new west pier, 20 yards in thickness, was constructed to the north-west ; it was commenced in 1824, on a plan by Mr. John Rennie, and the estimated expense was £80,000, but this sum being found insufficient, the trustees were empowered to borrow £180,000 to complete the undertaking. The harbour was once defended by four batteries, mounting together nearly 100 guns ; but since the termination of the late war, many of the guns have been removed. At the entrance of the harbour are two lighthouses, that already mentioned, and another on the New Quay, which has a revolving light.

Whitehaven is a place of very considerable TRADE, of which coal forms the chief article ; in addition to this, it exports lime, freestone, alabaster, and grain ; and the imports mainly consist of American, Baltic, and West India produce, linen and flax from Ireland, fruit from the Levant, and wine from Spain and Portugal. The most important manufactures are of linen, linen-yarn, sailcloth, checks, ginghams, cordage, earthenware, copperas, colours, anchors, and nails ; soap and candles are also made, for the West India market and for home consumption. The coal-mines, which are of a magnitude only inferior to those of Newcastle and Sunderland, furnish the principal employment of the inhabitants ; some have been sunk to a depth of more than 150 fathoms, and extend a considerable distance under the sea. They are worked by means of shafts formed at great expense, and to some are entrances called Bear Mouths, which, opening at the bottom of a hill, lead through passages, by a steep descent to the bottom of the pit. The coal, when raised, is carried to the harbour in wagons on tramways, aided by the declivity of the ground, and is shipped by means of an inclined plane and wooden spouts called *hurries*, placed sloping over the quays. A quantity of a very rich iron-ore is sent from the mines here to the iron-works in South Wales. The herring-fishery was formerly carried on to a great extent, but now very few of the inhabitants are employed in it. There are several ship-builders' yards, the ships of Whitehaven being distinguished for their durability, and for drawing little water. A patent-slip was erected in 1821 by the Earl of Lonsdale, which will admit vessels of 700 tons, and, with great convenience, four vessels of 150 tons' burthen

each, and by which a few men can draw a large vessel into the yard to be repaired. A communication with Liverpool, Dublin, the Isle of Man, Dumfries, Annan, and Garliestown, is maintained by steam-boats, which sail regularly for those places. The number of vessels of above 50 tons registered at the port is 341, and their aggregate burthen, 55,501 tons. The custom-house was erected in 1811. An act was passed in 1844 for a railway hence to Maryport ; it was completed in 1847, and is 12 miles in length. In 1845 an act was obtained for a railway to Furness, in Lancashire, 32 miles long : this has also been completed. There are three markets, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, that on Thursday being the principal, and they are all well supplied with provisions : a fair, held on the 12th of August, has nearly fallen into disuse. The market-place is a handsome area, containing a neat market-house, designed by Smirke, in 1813, for the sale of poultry, eggs, and dairy produce : there is another building, erected in 1809 at the expense of the Earl of Lonsdale, for fish, of which the supply is good ; also shambles, called the Low and George's markets, for butchers.

The regulation of the town and harbour is, under acts of parliament passed in the 7th and 11th of Queen Anne, and confirmed by subsequent acts, vested in 21 trustees, of whom seven are chosen by the lord of the manor (himself being one), and the remaining fourteen elected triennially by ballot. Such of the inhabitants as pay harbour-dues, or possess one-sixteenth share of a vessel belonging to the port, and the masters of vessels, form the electors. The constables of the town are nominated by the trustees, and appointed by the justices of the peace, who meet at the public office in Lowther-street, on Thursday and Saturday, for the despatch of business. By the act 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the town was constituted a borough, with the privilege of sending a member to parliament : the right of election is vested in the £10 householders ; the borough comprises an area of 1778 acres, and the returning officer is appointed by the sheriff. The powers of the county debt-court of Whitehaven, established in 1847, extend over the registration-districts of Whitehaven and Bootle.

Whitehaven contains three chapels, to which districts have been assigned, and of which the livings are perpetual curacies, in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale, who is also impropriator. *St. James'*, on an eminence at the eastern extremity of the town, was rebuilt in 1753, and is a neat structure with a square tower surmounted with pinnacles : net income, £200. *St. Nicholas'* was erected in 1693, and is a plain building of good proportions with a square tower ; the interior is decorated with paintings of the Last Supper, and of Moses and Aaron, by Matthias Reed, an artist of some merit, who came from Holland in the fleet with the Prince of Orange, and settled in this town : net income, £188. The chapel of the *Holy Trinity*, situated near the southern extremity of the town, at the head of Roper-street, is a plain edifice with a lofty tower ; net income, £250. A church-district named Mount-Pleasant was endowed in 1845 by the Ecclesiastical Commission : its church, dedicated to *Christ*, was consecrated in September 1847. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of the diocese, alternately ; income, £150. There are places of worship for Presbyterians, Particular Baptists, the Society of Friends, In-



dependents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics. Near St. James's chapel is the Marine school, endowed by Matthew Piper, Esq., with the interest of £2000; the site was given, and the building erected, by the Lowther family. The interest of £1000 was bequeathed by Mr. Piper, for the purchase of soup to be distributed during winter among the poor; and about the commencement of the year 1830, a spacious mansion in Howgill-street was purchased, and fitted up for the purposes of an infirmary, a dispensary, and house of recovery. A savings' bank was instituted in 1818, and from the accumulation of interest beyond what was paid to the depositors, a new and elegant edifice has been erected in Lowther-street. The poor-law union of Whitehaven contains a population of 29,971. The late Mr. Justice Littledale, one of the judges of the queen's bench, was a native of the place. Dean Swift, when a child, resided with his attendant in a house in Roper-street, during the disturbance in Ireland about the time of the Revolution; and Dr. Brownrigs, who by his publications first attracted the notice of strangers to the beauties of Keswick and the surrounding scenery, for many years practised as a physician in the town.

WHITEHILL-POINT, a hamlet, in the township of CHIRTON, parish, borough, and union of TYNEMOUTH, E. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 1 mile (S. by W.) from North Shields. It is on the north bank of the Tyne, projecting into the river, and has three staiths for shipping coal from the Backworth, Earsdon, and Holywell collieries.

WHITEPARISH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of ALDERBURY, hundred of FRUSTFIELD, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, 8 miles (S. E. by E.) from Salisbury; containing, with the extraparochial liberty of Earldoms, 1277 inhabitants. The parish comprises 6300 acres, of which about 1200 are woods and waste, and the remainder arable, meadow, and pasture: the soil varies, but is principally chalk and clay; the surface is elevated, and in some parts hilly. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 7. 2., and in the gift of Robert Bristow, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for £898, and the vicarial for £200. The church is an ancient structure, with a low tower. A free school for boys was founded by James Lynch, in 1639, and endowed by him with lands now let for £40 per annum; the total income is £46. A free school for girls was established in 1722, by the Hitchcock family, who endowed it with property now producing £17 a year.

WHITE-PIT, a hamlet, in the parish of SWABY, poor-law union of LOUTH, Marsh division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 150 inhabitants.

WHITE-ROOTHING.—See ROOTHING, WHITE.

WHITESIDELAW, a hamlet, in the parish of CHOLLERTON, union of HEXHAM, N. E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Hexham; with 5 inhabitants.

WHITESTAUNTON (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of CHARD, forming a distinct portion of the hundred of SOUTH PETHERTON, but locally in the hundred of KINGSBURY, W. division of SOMERSET, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Chard; containing 321 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1950 acres; the soil is tolerably fertile, and there are quarries of chalk and blue

lias, which are burnt into lime for manure. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 2. 11., and in the patronage of Robert James Elton, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £215, and the glebe comprises 54 acres, with a house. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower. Robert Somerhays bequeathed £10. 10. per annum for instruction, with a like sum for books and for distribution in bread to the poor. Some Roman antiquities have been found, and vestiges of encampments may be traced in the parish.

WHITEWELL, a chapelry, in the parish of WHALLEY, union of CLITHEROE, partly in the W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, and partly in the Lower division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 7 miles (N. W. by W.) from Clitheroe; containing 603 inhabitants. This chapelry, which is situated on the river Hodder, forms a beautiful valley surrounded by hills and mountains, and comprises about 8000 acres; the surface is boldly varied, and the scenery enriched with wood. The lands are mostly pasture, divided into farms of from 100 to 300 acres; the soil is various, consisting of sand, marl, clay, and peat-moss, resting chiefly on limestone, and there is a bed of calamine, but not at present worked. The Hodder is here celebrated for its trout, and is a favourite resort; an inn affords every accommodation for families. The Roman Watling-street passes through the chapelry, and some remains exist of a Roman camp. The chapel was rebuilt in 1817, partly by a rate and partly by subscription, and is in the style that prevailed in the reign of Henry VII.; the pulpit is of oak, and of great antiquity, and there is an old font: a gallery was erected in 1825. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Hulme Trustees; net income, £100, arising chiefly from land left by Robert Parker, son of Edward Parker, Esq., of Browsholme, about the year 1700.

WHITFIELD, a township, in the parish and union of GLOSSOP, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, 1 mile (S.) from Glossop; containing 3044 inhabitants. It comprises 1577 acres, mostly freehold; and contains, besides the pleasant village of Whitfield, the villages of Charlestown, Green-Vale, and Littlemoor. Green-Vale is connected with Howard-Town, or New Glossop, on the road to Woolleybridge: Littlemoor joins Howard-Town near the market-place, on the eastern side; and nearer to Whitfield is Charlestown. The population has increased very much of late years, through the extension of the cotton-trade. The ecclesiastical district of Whitfield was constituted in July 1845, under the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37; and became a parish, conformably with the provisions of this act, on the consecration of the church, in September 1846. It is six miles in length and two miles and a half in breadth, including part of Whitfield and parts of other townships. The edifice, dedicated to St. James, is in the early English style, and consists of a nave, chancel, aisles, and transepts, with a tower and spire 114 feet high: the cost of the building exceeded £4000. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop of Lichfield, alternately; net income, £150. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans. In Whitfield township is a school, built about 1786 by Joseph Haigh, Esq., who



endowed it with land and houses of the present value of £40; he also left the interest of £1000 to be expended in clothes for 24 poor men and women.

WHITFIELD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of DOVOR, hundred of BEWSBOROUGH, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Dovor; containing 207 inhabitants. It consists of 893 acres, of which 23 are in wood. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury (the appropriator), valued in the king's books at £5. 18. 8.; net income, £109. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WHITFIELD (*St. John the Evangelist*), a parish, in the union of BRACKLEY, hundred of KING'S SUTTON, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2 miles (N. E. by N.) from Brackley; containing 321 inhabitants. The parish borders on the county of Buckingham, and is situated on the river Ouse, and the road from Oxford to Northampton. It consists of 974 acres, chiefly arable land; together with nearly 500 acres forming the royal forest of Whittlewood or Hazlebury Walk, all woodland, and which is reached through the parish of Syresham; also, contiguous to the forest, another detached portion of the parish, an estate of 68 acres, mostly arable, belonging to the Duke of Grafton. The entire area comprises 1534 acres. The soil is clayey and stony; and stone is quarried. Pillow-lace is made here. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 15.; net income, £258; patrons, the Provost and Fellows of Worcester College, Oxford: there is a glebe-house. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. A benefaction of £50 for the instruction of children, was laid out in land, now producing £9 per annum, in aid of a national school, established by the present rector in 1837.

WHITFIELD, a parish, in the union of HALTWHISTLE, W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 15 miles (W. S. W.) from Hexham; containing 333 inhabitants. This place was for six centuries the property of the Whitfield family, to whom the Countess Ada, widow of Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, and mother of William the Lion, King of Scotland, made a grant of it in fee, with the exception of some lands to be held under the convent of Hexham; shortly after which, the family had a grant from that establishment of nearly all Whitfield. In the middle of the last century, it came to the family of Ord, the present possessors, under whose encouragement the highways have been repaired, inclosures made, plantations formed, and by whom numerous substantial and comfortable farmhouses and cottages have been built. The parish contains 12,157 acres, of which 6397 are moor, 5300 arable, pasture, and meadow, and 460 wood. It is bounded on the east by the parish of Allendale, and on the south by Alston-Moor in Cumberland. The inclosed lands lie near the river Allen, which flows on the east, and are hemmed in on the west and south by extensive sheep-walks, and on the north with the woody dell called King's-Wood; they comprise some tracts of excellent land, chiefly in dairy and grazing farms. The East and West Allen join their streams at Cupola, in the parish, where the London Lead Company formerly had large smelting-mills. A new line of road from Alston to Haydon-Bridge has been formed through the parish. Whitfield Hall, rebuilt in 1785, and lately enlarged, is a handsome mansion in the

vale of Allen, and overlooks a fine park interspersed with luxuriant groups of forest-trees, and embracing much rural beauty. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of William Ord, Esq., owner of the parish: the tithes have been commuted for £260, and there is a glebe of  $43\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The church was rebuilt in 1784, by the Ord family, who had previously erected a new parsonage-house. The structure is very substantial, consists of a nave and chancel, with a square tower, and is capable of holding 230 persons. The chancel was rebuilt in 1839, by Mr. Ord, from designs by Mr. John Green, of Newcastle, and is ornamented with painted windows, and a carved oak roof; it contains a monument to the late William Henry Ord, Esq., M.P., a lord of the treasury under the administration of Earl Grey. At Redmires is a chalybeate spring.

WHITGIFT (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of GOOLE, Lower division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, W. riding of YORK; containing, with the chapelry of Swinefleet, and the townships of Ousefleet and Reedness, 2353 inhabitants, of whom 347 are in Whitgift township, 6 miles (S. E.) from Howden. The parish comprises 6500 acres, of which 6000 are arable, meadow, and pasture, in good cultivation, and 500 moorland and waste. The soil is alluvial, and generally rich, the surface level, and well watered by the river Ouse, on the banks of which the village is pleasantly situated. A fair is held on the 22nd of July. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £287; patron, N. E. YARBURGH, Esq. The church was erected in 1302, on land given by Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln. At Swinefleet is a separate incumbency. There are places of worship for Independents and Primitive Methodists.

WHITGREAVE, a township, in the parish of ST. MARY and ST. CHAD, STAFFORD, S. division of the hundred of PIREHILL, union, and N. division of the county, of STAFFORD,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Stafford; containing 185 inhabitants. Here is a district church, forming a perpetual curacy in the Rector's gift.

WHITKIRK (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the Lower division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (E.) from Leeds; containing, with the township of Thorp-Stapleton, and part of the townships of Seacroft and Temple-Newsom, 2431 inhabitants. It comprises about 6450 acres. The soil is fertile, producing excellent grain, and the lands generally are well cultivated; the substratum abounds with coal, of which several mines are wrought with success. The village is pleasantly situated on the road to Selby, and forms part of the township of Temple-Newsom, the parish having no township of its own name. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 5.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £196, with a good house; patrons and impropiators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, a spacious structure in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, is seated on an eminence, and forms a conspicuous feature in the landscape. On the south side is a sepulchral chapel, containing several handsome monuments to the families of Scargill and Ingram, some of which have finely-sculptured effigies; also a monument to John Smeaton, builder of the Eddystone Lighthouse, who was a native of Austhorpe, in the parish. There are places of worship for Wesleyans. An endow-



ment of £10 per annum by Richard Brooke, Esq., in 1702, is vested in trustees for the education of six children; and various bequests have been made for distribution among the poor, the chief of which is a sum of nearly £2000 given by the late Lady William Gordon, the interest to be divided among the necessitous of Temple-Newsom.

WHITLEY, a tything, in the parish of CUMNER, poor-law union of ABINGDON, hundred of HORMER, county of BERKS, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Oxford; containing 22 inhabitants.

WHITLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of ST. GILES, READING, union and hundred of READING, county of BERKS, 2 miles (S.) from Reading; containing 518 inhabitants. The hamlet comprises 2081*a.* 3*r.* 25*p.*; the village is pleasantly situated, and is lighted with gas.

WHITLEY, a township, in the parish and union of TYNEMOUTH, E. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3 miles (N.) from North Shields; containing 749 inhabitants. The township comprises 515 acres of arable land; the soil is a good loam, and the subsoil clay. Coal, of an inferior quality for household purposes, but excellent for the use of steam-engines, is wrought here, though now nearly exhausted; and a considerable quantity, wrought in the adjoining township of Monkseaton, is raised from a pit near the village, and conveyed by a tramway to the lower part of Shields, whence it is exported. Ironstone abounds in the neighbourhood; and limestone is extensively burned, the produce of a quarry here, interesting to the geologist as forming the northernmost point of the magnesian limestone stratum which extends from Shields to near Nottingham. In the lower beds of the formation is contained an abundance of fossil fish, but as the quarry is not worked deep, the specimens are not often exposed. The limestone appears to have been entirely covered by a bed of sulphate of barytes, varying in thickness from a few inches to 27 feet. There are two places of worship for Methodists. The improper tithes of part of the township have been commuted for £124.

WHITLEY, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of CALNE, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of WILTS; containing 15 inhabitants.

WHITLEY, a township, in the parish of KELLINGTON, Lower division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 5½ miles (W. by S.) from Snaith; containing 372 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Selby to Doncaster, and comprises 1800 acres of land, all made tithe-free at the inclosure in 1793. The Knottingley and Goole canal passes close to the village. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

WHITLEY-BOOTHES.—See BARLEY.

WHITLEY, LOWER, a township and chapelry, in the parish of GREAT BUDWORTH, union of RUNCORN, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 4¾ miles (N. W. by N.) from Northwich; containing 219 inhabitants. The township comprises 974 acres, of which the soil is partly sand and partly clay. Sir John Chetwode, Bart., is lord of the manor, and principal landed proprietor. The hamlet of Grimsditch is in the township; and Grimsditch Hall is the property of the family of Grimsditch. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £108; patron, Sir John Chetwode; appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The chapel, rebuilt about 1600, is a small brick

edifice with bay-windows. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school, founded in 1645.

WHITLEY, LOWER, a township, in the parish of THORNHILL, union of DEWSBURY, Lower division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 3 miles (S. E. by S.) from Dewsbury; containing 1125 inhabitants. There are two scribbling-mills, a tan-yard, and a colliery. The first stone of a church dedicated to St. Mary was laid on the 7th of July, 1842, by Thomas Wheatley, Esq., at whose expense the structure was erected, on a site given by the Earl of Dartmouth; it is in the Norman style, and contains about 400 sittings, the whole free. On the occasion of laying the first stone, a mallet and a silver trowel were presented to Mr. Wheatley, by the Dewsbury District Committee of the Ripon Diocesan Society. In the township is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WHITLEY, OVER, a township, in the parish of GREAT BUDWORTH, union of RUNCORN, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 5½ miles (N. N. W.) from Northwich; containing 330 inhabitants. It comprises 961 acres, partly a sandy and partly a clayey soil; and includes the hamlets of Antrobus, Crowley, Norcot, and Seven-Oaks.

WHITLEY, UPPER, a township, in the parish of KIRK-HEATON, union of HUDDERSFIELD, Upper division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 4½ miles (E. by N.) from Huddersfield; containing 984 inhabitants. The founder of the ancient family of Beaumont here, was a Knight Hospitaller of St. John of Jerusalem, who received the manor on condition of performing certain military services in the time of Henry III. Whitley Hall has ever since been the principal residence of the family, and is now in the possession of R. H. Beaumont, Esq. Grange Hall is the seat of Sir J. L. Kaye, Bart., and both mansions are remarkable for their elegance, and the fine and extensive prospects obtained from them. The township is situated on the road from Huddersfield to Wakefield, and comprises 1955*a.* 2*r.* 11*p.* of fertile land; the surface is varied. Coal and building-stone of good quality are abundant, and extensively wrought.

WHITLINGHAM (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HENSTEAD, E. division of NORFOLK, 2½ miles (E. S. E.) from Norwich; containing 28 inhabitants. This parish comprises 557*a.* 1*r.* 38*p.*, nearly all arable land, and is bounded on the north by the navigable river Yare: the scenery along the banks of the river is beautifully picturesque. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of E. Lombe, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £123. 15. The church, now dilapidated, is situated on the verge of a lofty precipice near the Yare, and forms an interesting feature in the landscape.

WHITMORE, a parish, in the union of NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL, and of the county of STAFFORD, 4 miles (S. W.) from Newcastle; containing 367 inhabitants. The parish is on the road from Newcastle to Market-Drayton, and comprises 1986*a.* 3*r.* 5*p.*, whereof 250 acres are common or waste, inclosed under an act passed in 1841. The Liverpool and Birmingham railway has one of its principal stations here, where it attains its summit level; the buildings extend 300 feet in length. The village is beautifully situated; the cottages are kept in neat order,



and ornamented with roses and woodbine. Whitmore Hall, with the grounds attached to it, forms one of the pleasantest seats in this part of the county. The living is a rectory not in charge, in the gift of Captain Mainwaring: the tithes have been commuted for £280, and the glebe comprises 29 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style.

WHITNAGE, a tything, in the parish of UPLOWMAN, union and hundred of TIVERTON, Collumpton division of DEVON,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N.) from Collumpton; containing 80 inhabitants.

WHITNASH (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of WARWICK, Kenilworth division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, S. division of the county of WARWICK,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile (S. by E.) from Leamington; containing 276 inhabitants. It comprises 1198 acres, of which 40 are common or waste. The Warwick and Napton canal passes within half a mile. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 9.  $9\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of Lord Leigh: the tithes have been commuted for £280, and the glebe comprises 77 acres. The church, a very ancient structure, has undergone frequent repairs.

WHITNELL, a tything, in the parish of EMBORROW, union of SHEPTON-MALLETT, hundred of CHEWTON, E. division of SOMERSET; containing 69 inhabitants.

WHITNELL, a tything, in the parish of ST. CUTHBERT, without the limits of the city of WELLS, union of WELLS, hundred of WELLS-FORUM, E. division of SOMERSET; containing 40 inhabitants.

WHITNEY (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of HAY, hundred of HUNTINGTON, county of HEREFORD, 4 miles (N. E.) from Hay; containing 237 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Wye, and comprises 1483a. 15p. A considerable traffic in bark and timber is carried on by the Wye, which is navigable; and the road from Brecknock to Hereford passes through the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 8., and in the gift of Tomkyns Dew, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £234, and the glebe comprises 20 acres of profitable land. The church was erected in 1740.

WHITRIDGE, a township, in the parish of HARTBURN, union, and W. division of the ward, of MORPETH, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by N.) from Morpeth; containing 9 inhabitants. It comprises 197 acres, of which 74 are arable and the remainder pasture, all the property of Sir Walter Trevelyan, Bart. A colliery was wrought here in 1748. The tithes have been commuted for £10 payable to the lay rector, and £3. 3. to the vicar of Hartburn.

WHITRIGG, CUMBERLAND.—See TORPENHOW.

WHITSBURY, or WHITCHBURY (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of FORDINGBRIDGE, hundred of CAWDEN and CADWORTH, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by W.) from Fordingbridge; containing 186 inhabitants. This parish formed part of the possessions of Breamore Priory, founded by Baldwin de Redveriis in the reign of Henry I. It is situated on the highest land between Hants and Wilts, commanding an extensive view of the New Forest, and southward to the sea over a wide tract of fertile country. The number of acres is 1769. The substratum is chalk, which is dug in large quantities, and sent to considerable distances, being accounted to possess a peculiarly fertilizing property. A fair is held on the 17th of November,

chiefly for pigs. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £5. 13. 4., and in the gift of Captain J. B. Purvis, R.N.: the tithes have been commuted for £300, and the glebe comprises 6 acres, with a house. The church is an ancient structure, situated on an eminence at the extremity of the parish; the chancel is within the county of Southampton. In the parish is a Roman encampment, occupying an elevated area surrounded by a trench, and commanding a fine view of Salisbury Cathedral and the castle of Old Sarum. In 1823, a barrow was opened on the estate of Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart.; and traces of a Roman road are discernible towards Clarebury Riggs. Charles Delafaye, Esq., a distinguished secretary of state in the reign of George I., resided and was interred here.

WHITSON, county MONMOUTH.—See WITSTON.

WHITSTABLE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BLEAN, hundred of WHITSTABLE, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Canterbury; containing 2255 inhabitants. The parish lies near the entrance to the East Swale, opposite the Isle of Sheppy; and comprises 3610 acres, of which 439 are in wood. On the shore, by Tankerton, are several establishments where copperas, or green vitriol, is manufactured. Whitstable bay is frequented by a number of colliers, from which Canterbury and the surrounding places are supplied with coal, by means of the Canterbury and Whitstable railway. It is also a station for hoys, which sail to and from London alternately, every week. The railway, one of the first constructed in the south of England, is six miles in length; it was originally worked by horses, and by fixed engines for raising the trains up the inclined planes, but was opened as a complete railway for passengers in 1846. Many boats are employed in the fisheries, Whitstable being a royalty of fishery, or oyster-dredging, appendant to the manor; and for the due regulation of the trade, a court is held on the second Thursday in July. There are fairs on the Thursday before Whitsuntide, near the water side; on Midsummer-day, at Church-street; and on St. James' day, in Whitstable-Street, which is a thriving village, containing shops well stored with every necessary article of consumption for those engaged in the extensive traffic here carried on. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, with a net income of £150; impropiator, T. Foord, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £935. The church contains 800 sittings. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. Great quantities of Roman pottery have been found in dredging for oysters round a rock, now called the Pudding-pan, which is supposed by some to have been the island *Caunos* mentioned by Ptolemy, though now covered by the sea.

WHITSTONE, a parish, in the union and hundred of STRATTON, E. division of CORNWALL, 7 miles (S. S. E.) from Stratton; containing 466 inhabitants. The parish is situated in the north-eastern part of the county, bordering upon Devonshire, and is intersected by the Bude canal; it comprises 3600 acres, of which 200 are common or waste. Stone is quarried, chiefly for repairing the roads. A fair for cattle is held on the first Thursday in June. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 11.  $0\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of the Rev. W. Kingdon: the tithes have been commuted for



£258, and the glebe comprises 30 acres, with a house. The church is a neat structure. There is a meeting-house for Bryanites.

WHITSTONE (*St. CATHERINE*), a parish, in the union of ST. THOMAS, hundred of WONFORD, Wonford and S. divisions of DEVON,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. N. W.) from Exeter; containing 670 inhabitants. It is situated on the Falmouth road, and comprises by measurement 4077 acres, of which about 2700 are arable, 570 meadow and pasture, 450 coppice, and 260 orchard and garden ground; the soil is principally clay. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 3. 4., and in the gift of the Rev. Charles Brown: the tithes have been commuted for £616. 16., and the glebe comprises 79 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, and contains 284 sittings, of which two-thirds are free. John Splatt, in 1753, bequeathed £20 per annum for teaching children; he also founded almshouses for five people.

WHITTERING (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the poor-law union of STAMFORD, soke of PETERBOROUGH, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Wansford; containing 261 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 0. 10.; net income, £101; patron, the Marquess of Exeter.

WHITTINGHAM, a township, in the ecclesiastical parish of GOOSNARGH, parish of KIRKHAM, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of LANCASHIRE,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Preston; containing 691 inhabitants. Warin de Whittington, who lived in the reign of John, held lands in the township, and his descendants held the manor in the reign of Edward II. The family long continued connected with the place; and a Richard Whittingham, who had two sons and a daughter, was living in the middle of the last century. The estate passed by sale to the Pedders, of Preston. Whittingham Hall is now the property of James Pedder, Esq., of Ashton Lodge; and Gingle or Chingle Hall, for many generations the seat of the Singletons, now belongs to Richard Newsham, Esq. In the township are 245 acres of arable, 1460 of pasture, and 10 of waste land, customary measure. The Wesleyans have a place of worship here.

WHITTINGHAM (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of ROTHBURY, N. division of COQUETDALE ward and of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing, with the townships of Callaley with Yetlington, Glanton, Lorbottle, Great Ryle, Little Ryle, and Shawdon, 1896 inhabitants, of whom 681 are in Whittingham township,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W.) from Alnwick. This parish, which is in the beautiful vale of the Aln, is about seven miles in length, and from four to five in breadth. The soil varies from a deep rich loam in the centre of the vale to a light sand on the sides and acclivities of the hills by which it is inclosed; a great portion of the land is open, but that under cultivation is fertile and productive. The vale forms a division between the sandstone rock in the south, and the porphyritic hills in the north, which compose the range of Cheviot. The whole district abounds in freestone excellent for building; there is also a limestone-quarry of moderate quality, and, to the north, whinstone in abundance. Coal of an inferior kind exists, but it has never been profitably worked. In the parish are several large family mansions, beautifully situated, which, with their groves, plantations, and extensive

pleasure-grounds, give a rich appearance to the vale: Eslington House, seated on the bank of the river, is the residence of the Hon. Henry T. Liddell. The road from Newcastle to Edinburgh, by Wooler, formerly passed through the village, which is on the banks of the Aln; it now crosses the lower part of the parish by a stone bridge over the river. A fair for cattle held on August 24th, was some years ago of great resort. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 11. 3., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, who are the appropriators; net income, £600. The church, a handsome structure situated in the heart of the vale, has lately been enlarged, and the upper part of the tower, which, though of more modern date, had become dangerous, rebuilt. A Roman Catholic chapel is maintained by the ancient family of Clavering, and there is a place of worship for Presbyterians. In the village is a vaulted tower that often afforded refuge and defence to the inhabitants during the border warfare.

WHITTINGTON (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of CHESTERFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N.) from Chesterfield; containing 751 inhabitants. A former public-house here is distinguished by the name of the Revolution House, from the adjournment to it of a select meeting of friends to liberty and the Protestant religion, held on Whittington moor early in 1688, at which the Earl (afterwards Duke) of Devonshire, the Earl of Derby (afterwards Duke of Leeds), Lord Delamere, and Mr. John D'Arcy, eldest son of the Earl of Holderness, attended. When the centenary anniversary of that event was commemorated in Derbyshire, in 1788, the committee dined on the preceding day at this house; and on the anniversary, a sermon was preached in the parochial church by Dr. Pegge, the celebrated antiquary, then rector, before the descendants of those illustrious persons, and a large assemblage of the most distinguished families of the county, who afterwards went in procession to take refreshment at the Revolution House, and then proceeded to Chesterfield to dinner. The house, with the venerable chair which has stood in the "Plotting Parlour" since 1688, and which was occupied by the Earl of Devonshire during the memorable conference, was recently sold for £725. The building is in a most dilapidated state, and has long ceased to be available for an inn; its sign is now borne by a substantial newly-built house adjoining. The parish comprises 1573a. 2r. 25p., a considerable portion being uninclosed moor, on which the Chesterfield races are held; potters' clay of good quality is found, and the manufacture of earthenware is carried on to a considerable extent. The Chesterfield canal and the Midland railway pass through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 10.; net income, £302; patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The tithes were partly exchanged for corn-rents, under an act of inclosure, in 1821, and the remainder have been lately commuted for a rent-charge of £183. 6.; the glebe comprises 33 acres. The church is an ancient structure; the chancel was rebuilt in 1827. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A free school was founded in 1674, by Peter Webster, who in 1678 gave £200 to purchase land for it; and Joshua Webster, in 1681, gave some land for teaching ten children: the total income is £73. A chalybeate spring here was formerly much resorted to.



WHITTINGTON, a parish, in the union of NORTHLEACH, hundred of BRADLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. S. E.) from Cheltenham; containing 231 inhabitants. It lies near the road from Cheltenham to Northleach, and comprises 1429a. 2r. 1p. The soil in the lower lands is a clay marl, and on the hills a thin loose mould abounding with clay-stone; the surface is boldly undulated, and the lower grounds are watered by a stream called the Colne, which has its source in the adjoining parish of Sevenhampton. Stone is quarried to a considerable extent, and many of the houses in Cheltenham have been built with it. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of R. J. Nevill, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £305. 14., and the glebe comprises 97 acres. The church is an ancient structure. A parochial school is supported by a bequest of £1000 by Mrs. Lightbourne, of Sandywell Park.

WHITTINGTON, a parish, in the union of LANCASTER, hundred of LONSDALE south of the Sands, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 2 miles (S. W. by S.) from Kirkby-Lonsdale; containing 425 inhabitants. This is the *Witetvne* of the Saxon era, and was anciently of considerable extent. William de Coucy in the 14th of Edward III. had a grant of free warren here; and in the 49th of the same reign, Sir John de Coupeland, successor of de Coucy, owned a third of the manor: the manor was therefore held in portions, but when they were united does not appear. In the reign of James I., the lord of Hornby claimed Whittington as a mesne manor. The family of Bordrigge are said to have been lords in the last century: an heiress of this family married Richard North, Esq., a descendant of the Norths of Docker.

The parish comprises 4322a. 1r. 38p.; upwards of two-thirds of the cultivated land are arable, about 1000 acres meadow and pasture, 153 old woodland, and 100 in new plantations. The surface is undulated, terminating in naked heights, or declining into small fertile flats on the banks of the Lune. The farmers are extensive cultivators of potatoes, with which the neighbouring markets are supplied; the soil is various, much of it of good quality. Limestone is wrought; and thin veins of coal exist, but they are not at present worked. The Lune flows along the whole eastern side of the parish; and the fishery in the Whittington part, valuable on account of its salmon, is claimed by the owners of the estates that adjoin the stream. The Keer takes its rise from several little brooks in the hollows beneath Docker, and becomes a limit between this parish and the parish of Burton-in-Kendal. Whittington Hall was rebuilt in 1840, by Thomas Greene, Esq., M.P. for Lancaster, the present owner. The village is beautifully situated, overlooking the vale of Lune. A court baron is occasionally held.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 9. 9½.; net income, £415; patron, E. Hornby, Esq., of Dalton Hall, near Burton-in-Kendal. The church is named in the Valor of Pope Nicholas, in 1291; it was partly rebuilt in 1716, and is a plain specimen of the late pointed style, consisting of a tower, nave, aisles, and a chancel separated from the nave by a screen of not much elegance. The name of the saint to whom it is dedicated is unknown. William Margison, in 1762, left £1000 for building and endowing a school; and there are a few minor charities. Micaceous earth has

been detected in the strata underneath Whittington Hall, similar to that which is met with on Ingleborough. Fossil ferns occur at Docker; and the parish contains two small chalybeate springs.

WHITTINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish of NORTHWOLD, union of THETFORD, hundred of GRIMSHOE, W. division of NORFOLK; containing 178 inhabitants.

WHITTINGTON (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the hundred of OSWESTRY, N. division of SALOP, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Oswestry; containing 1919 inhabitants. Lloyd, in his *Archæologia*, imagines this place to have been celebrated, under the name *Drév Wen*, or the White Town, by Llywarch Hen, a noble British bard, who flourished about the close of the 6th century. He also describes it as the spot where *Condolanus*, a British chieftain, was slain, in an attempt to expel some Irish invaders. According to the bards, it was subsequently the chief residence of Tudor Trevor. After the Conquest it was given to Roger, Earl of Shrewsbury; and on the defection of his son Earl Robert, and the confiscation of that nobleman's immense estates, in the reign of Henry I., the castle and barony were granted to the Peverells, from whom they passed to the illustrious race of Fitz-warine, who were lords of the place for nearly 400 years. The castle was a border fortress, and the neighbourhood the frequent scene of battle between the lords retainers and the Welsh; the remains consist of one tower, with traces of four others, and the exterior gateway, which is inhabited by a farmer.

The parish comprises by measurement 8158 acres. The soil is various, in some districts a strong clay, in others a loose gravel, and in parts sand and peat-moss. The village is pleasantly situated near the Ellesmere canal, on the road from Shrewsbury to Holyhead; and is watered by a brook which, rising in a neighbouring mountain, and flowing underground for about a mile, re-appears near the castle, and runs through the village into the river Perry, which falls into the Severn near Shrewsbury. The grant of a weekly market and an annual fair, was obtained by Fulk Fitz-warine, lord of the manor in the reign of Henry II.; both have been long discontinued. A court leet and baron is annually held in a modern portion of the castle, built a few years ago by William Lloyd, Esq., lord of the manor. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £25. 4. 2., and in the gift of the Lloyd family: certain impropriate tithes have been commuted for £285, and the incumbent's for £1041. 8.; the glebe comprises 58 acres. The church was originally built in the reign of Henry II., by Fulk Fitz-warine; the tower was rebuilt in 1740, the chancel in 1785, and the nave and other parts in 1806: the structure is of red brick. There is a chapel at Frankton, about three miles from the village; and the Brownists and Bryanites have places of worship. Sir Richard Whittington, mayor of London, is by some supposed to have been a native of the parish.

WHITTINGTON (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of LICHFIELD, N. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by S.) from Lichfield; containing 799 inhabitants. It comprises 2921 acres, of which 463 are common or waste; the cultivated land is mostly arable, and of level surface. The manufacture of paper is carried on upon a small scale. The Coventry canal passes through the village. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of John Levett,



Esq., of Wichnor Park, chief owner of the parish: the great tithes have been commuted for £382. 10., and the small tithes for £159; the glebe comprises 46 acres. The church has a square tower, surmounted by a lofty spire; the body was rebuilt in 1762. About £8 per annum were left for education by an ancestor of Mr. Levett's.

WHITTINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish of GRENDON, union of ATHERSTONE, Tamworth division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 2 miles (N. W.) from Atherstone; containing 109 inhabitants. The river Anker and the Coventry canal pass in its vicinity.

WHITTINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of ST. PETER, WORCESTER, union of PERSHORE, Lower division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Worcester; containing 282 inhabitants. It comprises 941 acres of land. The hill of Cruckbarrow, here, is of an elliptical form, and measures 512 yards in circumference within the ring-fence at its base; it was probably used in very early times for purposes of worship, and is partly artificial. The chapel, dedicated to St. Philip and St. James, an ancient structure of wood, with some curious tracery in the windows, was taken down, and a new edifice erected, of which the first stone was laid on 25th July, 1842.

WHITTINGTON, GREAT, a township, in the parish of CORBRIDGE, union of HEXHAM, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 7 miles (N. E.) from Hexham; containing 200 inhabitants. The township is the property of various persons. The tenants are bound to pay tithe of geese, pigs, &c., or sixpence each in lieu, to the lord of the manor, and to provide six mowers and twelve reapers for one day in each year, to cut the lord's hay and corn, pursuant to the ancient custom of bondage service. The village is situated about a mile and a half east of the Corbridge and Bingfield road.

WHITTINGTON, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of CORBRIDGE, union of HEXHAM, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E.) from Hexham; containing 19 inhabitants. It lies a short distance north of the Roman wall, and consists of two farmholds and a few cottages. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £7. 10.; and the appropriate for £16, payable to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.

WHITTLE, a hamlet, in the district of NEW-MILLS, parish of GLOSSOP, union of HAYFIELD, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY; containing 2284 inhabitants.—See NEW-MILLS.

WHITTLE, a township, in the parish of SHILBOTTLE, union of ALNWICK, E. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5 miles (S.) from Alnwick; containing 56 inhabitants. It lies a little east of the road between Morpeth and Alnwick, and is divided into High and Low Whittle. The great tithes have been commuted for £67, and the small for £9.

WHITTLE, a township, in the parish of Ovingham, union of HEXHAM, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 11 miles (W.) from Newcastle; containing 31 inhabitants. It is the property of Greenwich Hospital, and is situated above a mile north-by-west from Ovingham, upon a stream the water of which, being peculiarly soft and clear, is excellent for

whitening linen-cloth. This stream, which in parts runs between woody banks, joins the Tyne east of Ovington; the scenery near it is romantic, and the glen along which it flows is celebrated for the number of its wild flowers. In the vicinity of Whittle is a strong sulphureous spring.

WHITTLE-LE-WOODS, a township, in the parish and hundred of LEYLAND, union of CHORLEY, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 2 miles (N.) from Chorley, on the road to Preston; containing 2295 inhabitants. One-half of the manor was granted about the reign of Henry I. to Gilbert de Witul, a descendant of whom in the reign of Henry III. gave it to Richard le Butler; and by marriage with the heiresses of John Butler, it came to the families of Standish of Duxbury, and Anderton of Clayton: the descendants of the latter sold their portion to the Crokes, in the reign of Charles II. The other half of the manor was given by the second baron of Penwortham to Richard Fiton, from whom it passed to the Lees, and, by marriage with the daughter of Sir Henry Lee, to Sir Richard Hoghton. The manor is now possessed jointly by the descendant of the Croke family, and the heir of the Standishes of Duxbury.

The township comprises about 1300 acres, of which the surface is undulated, and the soil chiefly a stiff clay, with sand and rock in the higher parts. The scenery is beautiful and romantic: from the hills are extensive views of the surrounding country, including the town of Preston, the rich lowlands of the entire hundred, and the river Ribble, which is seen winding towards its estuary at Lytham; while the coast and the Irish Sea bound the horizon. Shaw-Hill, on the west side of the Preston turnpike-road, the property of Thomas Bright Crosse, Esq., is a large mansion, remodelled in 1845, after the designs of Mr. Charles Reed, of Birkenhead. It possesses a distinctive architectural character; on the north a colonnade of the Roman-Doric order extends the whole length, and on the west side are terraces commanding fine prospects of the well-planted vicinity. A park of about 100 acres adjoins the house. Gorse Hall, the seat of John Heys, Esq., situated on the road to Blackburn, is a substantial stone structure, with 60 acres of land attached. Whittle-le-Woods is celebrated for its malt, for which there are two large kilns, in constant operation, belonging to Mr. Edward Craven, of Dalton Lodge, and his partners. A cotton-mill, established in 1838, and employing 150 hands, belongs to Mr. Edward Leese, jun., who has a neat cottage-residence close by; and near the Leeds and Liverpool canal, which runs through the township, are the chemical-works and mordaunt manufactory of Mr. Thomas Coupe, of Oak-Vale cottage. There are also extensive quarries, producing an abundance of millstones for grinding, which are sent to Sheffield and other districts.

A church, dedicated to St. John, was built in 1830, by a grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners, aided by private subscription, at an expense of £2756; it is a handsome edifice in the later English style, from designs by Rickman. A district has been assigned to it, including the townships of Clayton and Whittle-le-Woods. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Leyland; net income, £150, with a house; impropiators, Robert Townley Parker, Esq., and the family of Silvester. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans, built in 1840; and at South-Hill is a Roman Catholic chapel, belonging to the Jesuits, erected in 1791.



A school was endowed in 1769, by Samuel Croke, with the interest of £220: the school-house was rebuilt in 1813. Ten almshouses were founded in 1842, by Lady Hoghton, for the poor of Chorley.

In 1836 an alkaline spring was discovered, when boring for coal, at a depth of 75 yards, on the estate of Mr. Heys. The water contains carbonate of soda and carbonic acid, and is almost free from earthy substances; it is particularly efficacious in bilious attacks, dyspepsia, &c., and its properties have been found, by a late analysis by Mr. Davies, the eminent chemist, to be fully equal to those of the best alkaline waters. The grounds around are tastefully laid out, and appropriate buildings have been erected, with every convenience for the numerous persons resorting to the spot. Plunging-baths, one for gentlemen, one for ladies, and two for other patients, have just been completed, and the number of visitors increases daily. On the same estate is a mineral spring, similar in its properties to the waters of Harrogate. Fossils are frequently met with in the sandstone in the township. In 1846, when sinking the foundations for the alkaline well, a Roman silver coin of the Emperor Valerian, and one of Philip the Elder, were discovered.

WHITTLE, WELSH, a township, in the district chapelry of COPPULL, parish of STANDISH, union of CHORLEY, hundred of LEYLAND, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 3 miles (S. W.) from Chorley; containing 149 inhabitants. This township, under the name of *Walsewythull*, was held of the earls of Lincoln by the Banastre family in the reign of Henry III. In that of Edward III., Sir William Careles held the manor, so called, of *Walshwittell*. In 1707 it was forfeited by the treason of William Dickenson, then owner, but, owing to legal technicality, the manor was not seized by the crown; and the Dicconsens, his descendants, have since been the principal proprietors. Welsh-Whittle Hall has long been the property of the Harveys. The road from Preston to Wigan passes through the north-eastern part of the township. The tithes have been commuted for £84. 12. 10.

WHITTLEBURY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of TOWCESTER, hundred of GREENS-NORTON, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. by W.) from Towcester; containing 748 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Towcester to Buckingham, and comprises about 3400 acres, of which 600 are arable, nearly 800 meadow and pasture, and the remainder forest and woodland. The soil is partly gravelly, and partly clay; the chief crops, wheat and beans; and the principal timber, oak. Lord Southampton is owner of the district, and has a mansion here. The living is annexed, with that of Silverstone, to the rectory of Greens-Norton: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1797. The church, an ancient structure in the early English style, has been recently restored and repewed, and contains about 500 sittings, of which 260 are free. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a national school endowed with land producing £14 per annum. Some Roman tiles and ornaments were found in a field belonging to Mr. Cooke, adjoining the churchyard, in 1822; and Roman coins have also been found, in high preservation.

WHITTLESEY, a village, and district comprising the parishes of *St. Andrew* and *St. Mary*, which form a

union, in the hundred of NORTH WITCHFORD, ISLE of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE, 6 miles (E. by S.) from Peterborough; containing 6874 inhabitants. This place, called *Witesie* in Domesday book, is supposed to have been a Roman station from the traces of a military way, and the numerous relics of antiquity discovered in the neighbourhood. The village or town, which is bounded on the north and south by branches of the river Nene, is large and respectable, though its market, held on Friday, has been for some years disused: the market-house still remains. There is a fair for horses on June 13th; and at the Falcon, the principal inn, courts leet and baron occur twice a year. A public library and newsroom have been established by subscription. Adjoining Whittlesey, but in the county of Huntingdon, is an expanse of water termed Whittlesey Mere, abounding with a variety of fish. This lake is  $8\frac{3}{4}$  miles in circumference, and is fed by the waters of a large tract of country: its antiquity and importance are shown in Domesday book, and by its having been granted, so early as 664, by the King of Mercia, to his new monastery of Medeshamsted, now Peterborough. In 870, it reverted to the crown; several grants were made of it by different kings, and in 1662 Charles II. conferred on Edward, Earl of Sandwich, the office of keeper of Whittlesey Mere. Near the village is a station of the Ely and Peterborough railway. An act for inclosing waste lands was passed in 1840.

The living of *St. Andrew's* is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £62. The church is a handsome structure, with a stately tower crowned by turrets. The living of *St. Mary's* is a discharged vicarage, valued at £19. 13. 9.; net income, £222. The church is a fine edifice, with a lofty tower of peculiar elegance, surmounted by a slender enriched spire of good proportions. Another church has been erected, at an expense of £1400, by Her Majesty's Commissioners, on a site given by the Childers family. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Calvinistic Methodists; also two endowed schools, one founded in 1735 by Adam Kelfull, and endowed with £27 per annum; and the other in 1815 by John Sudbury, with £20 a year. William de Whittlesey, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born here in 1367. Major-General Sir Harry Smith, the hero of Aliwal, is also a native of Whittlesey, where he was publicly received on his return from the East Indies.

WHITTLESFORD (*St. Mary and St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of LINTON, hundred of WHITTLESFORD, county of CAMBRIDGE, 7 miles (S. by E.) from Cambridge; containing 579 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1800 acres, of which 250 are meadow and pasture, 100 woodland, and the remainder arable. It had formerly a market and a fair. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £169; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Jesus College, Cambridge; impropiator, H. J. Thurnall, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1809. William Westley, in 1723, bequeathed lands now let for £50 a year, for teaching children. At Whittlesford bridge are the remains of an hospital said to have been founded before the time of Edward I., by William Colvill, and which was dedicated to St. John the Baptist.



WHITTON, a township, in the parish of GRINDON, union of STOCKTON, N. E. division of STOCKTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Stockton; containing 52 inhabitants. The township comprises 750 acres: the main line of the Clarence railway passes through it. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £11; and the impropriate for £106. 17. payable to Christ's Hospital, Sherburn.

WHITTON, with TRIPLETON, a township, in the parish of LEINTWARDINE, union of LUDLOW, hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD; containing 72 inhabitants, of whom 40 are in Whitton.

WHITTON (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of GLANDFORD-BRIGG, N. division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 11 miles (W. N. W.) from Barton-upon-Humber; containing 217 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united to the vicarage of Aukborough, and valued in the king's books at £6. 10.

WHITTON, a township, in the parish and union of ROTHBURY, W. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile (S.) from Rothbury; containing 82 inhabitants. In 1381, Earl Gilbert Umfraville died possessed of this manor, which his relict conveyed in marriage to the first lord Percy, by one of whose descendants it was given in exchange to the rectory of Rothbury, for the old hall and glebe of that benefice, "which lay intermixed through the demesne of Rothbury." The village is pleasantly situated a short distance west of the road from Rothbury to Rothley. Whitton Tower, formerly a very strong fortress, is a commodious edifice, still occupied by the rector of the parish; near it is a circular observatory, built by the late Dr. Sharp.

WHITTON, a chapelry, in the parish of BURFORD, union of TENBURY, hundred of OVERS, S. division of SALOP,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Tenbury; containing 61 inhabitants. Here is a farmhouse formerly a seat of the Charltons, where James II. visited: a chamber in it contains some superior tapestry of that period. The chapel is annexed to the second portion of the rectory of Burford: the interior of the edifice was restored in 1844, and a parsonage-house built in 1845.

WHITTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and borough of IPSWICH, E. division of SUFFOLK,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Ipswich; containing 422 inhabitants, and comprising 1462*a.* 1*r.* 9*p.* The Stow-Market and Ipswich navigation passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, with the living of Thurlton annexed, valued in the king's books at £6. 11. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; patron, the Bishop of Ely. The manor and impropriation of Thurlton were granted to Cardinal Wolsey by Henry VIII., and now belong to the Rev. Edward Woolnough. The impropriate tithes of Whitton with Thurlton have been commuted for £170, and the incumbent's tithes for £259; the glebe comprises 39 acres. Thurlton church, dedicated to St. Botolph, has long been used as a barn.

WHITTONDITCH, a tything, in the parish of RAMSBURY, union of HUNGERFORD, hundred of RAMSBURY, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and N. divisions of WILTS; containing 135 inhabitants.

WHITTONSTALL, a chapelry, in the parish of BYWELL ST. PETER, union of HEXHAM, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 10 miles (S. E. by E.) from Hexham; containing 184 inhabitants.

It is situated on the Roman Watling-street, and is the property of Greenwich Hospital. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £45; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The chapel, dedicated to St. Philip and St. James, has been rebuilt. The governors of the hospital allow £15 a year to a master for teaching children.

WHITWELL (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of WORKSOP, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY,  $10\frac{3}{4}$  miles (E. N. E.) from Chesterfield; containing 1157 inhabitants. This place, like some of the neighbouring villages, has been on the decline since the opening of the Chesterfield canal; but frame-work knitting is still carried on to a small extent. The ancient Hall has been converted into a farmhouse. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 3. 4., and in the gift of the Duke of Portland: the tithes have been commuted for £642, and the glebe comprises 143 acres. The church has a Norman tower. At Steetly, said to have been at one period a distinct parish, are the remains of an ancient church, exhibiting a fine specimen of the later and more enriched style of Norman architecture; it is an interesting ruin, and is preserved with great care.

WHITWELL, a parish, in the union of AYLISHAM, hundred of EYNSFORD, E. division of NORFOLK; adjoining the town of Reepham, and containing 519 inhabitants. It comprises 1494*a.* 18*p.*, of which 1064 acres are arable, 346 meadow and pasture, 24 woodland, 6 occupied with buildings and waste, and 52 common land allotted to the poor for cutting turf; the surface is undulated, and the scenery in many parts picturesque. Here are two extensive tanneries. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to the rectory of Hackford. The church, situated in the same burial-ground as that of Reepham, is an ancient structure in the later English style with a square embattled tower and south transept, the whole thoroughly repaired in 1834; it serves also as the church for Hackford parish. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists.

WHITWELL (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of OAKHAM, hundred of ALSTOE, county of RUTLAND, 7 miles (W. by N.) from Stamford; containing 139 inhabitants. It comprises about 600 acres. The soil is a light loam, alternated with clay; the surface is undulated, and the lower grounds are watered by a small brook which divides the parish from Hambleton. Stone of inferior quality is raised for building and for the roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5, and in the gift of the Earl of Gainsborough: the tithes have been commuted for £140, and the glebe comprises 54 acres. The church is ancient. The water of the place is slightly impregnated with iron.

WHITWELL (*St. RADEGUND*), a parish, in the liberty of EAST MEDINA, Isle of Wight division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 8 miles (S. by E.) from Newport; containing 660 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, united, with the vicarage of Godshill, to the rectory of Niton. The church, an ancient structure built and endowed by De Estur, lord of Gatcomb, contained chapels in honour of the Blessed Virgin and St. Radegund.

WHITWELL, in KENDAL ward, county of WEST-MORLAND.—See SELSIDE.



WHITWELL, a chapelry, in the parish of CATTERICK, union of NORTHALLERTON, wapentake of GILLING-EAST, N. riding of YORK, 3 miles (E.) from Catterick; containing 79 inhabitants. It comprises about 490 acres of land, and is partly the property of the Earl of Tyrconnell, who owns the manor. The river Swale pursues its devious course on the west and south.

WHITWELL-HOUSE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the S. division of EASINGTON ward, union, and N. division of the county, of DURHAM,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (E. S. E.) from Durham; containing 173 inhabitants, and comprising 540 acres of land. It lies north of Quarrington, adjoining the grounds of Shincliffe, in St. Oswald's parish, and is held by lease under Sherburn Hospital. Among the families that formerly resided here, were those of Brasse and Teasdale. The produce of two coal-mines in the liberty respectively A. pit and B. pit, is shipped at Sunderland.

WHITWELL-ON-THE-HILL, a township, in the parish of CRAMBE, union of MALTON, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. W.) from Malton; containing 215 inhabitants. It comprises about 1640 acres of land, late the property of the Graham family, by whom it was sold for 95,000 guineas to J. Haigh, Esq., whose executors are now lords of the manor. The Hall, a fine mansion built by Mr. Haigh at an expense of £30,000, is at present occupied by his widow. The village is on the road from York to Malton.

WHITWICK (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of ASHBY-DE LA-ZOUCH, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by S.) from Ashby; containing, with the townships of Swannington and Thringstone, 4286 inhabitants, of whom 2310 inhabitants are in Whitwick township. Whitwick is a small town, and, since 1838, has had a market for flesh, butter, poultry, &c., on Wednesday. It is picturesquely seated in the coal district, below the rocky hills at the south-west angle of Charnwood Forest; and about a mile westward of the town is a large modern village called Coalville, mostly occupied by colliers. In the parish are 6407 acres, whereof 3378, including Mount St. Bernard and other parts of Charnwood Forest, are in Whitwick township. The soil on the south and west is in general thin, with a cold clay substratum, and the surface flat; on the east, or forest side, the soil is partly a red earth and partly an indifferent black peat, and the surface very uneven and rocky. Whitwick colliery was opened in 1824: for some years, a stratum 4 feet 3 inches in thickness, at the depth only of 119 yards, was worked; but the pit is now sunk for a depth of 259 yards, to a thick and excellent bed of coal, which has obtained the name of "brilliant" in the Leicester, London, and other markets. In the other townships of the parish coal is also abundant: at Thringstone several strata have been reached at various depths, from ten to 150 yards, five and six feet thick, and of excellent quality. The parish is traversed by the Leicester and Swannington railway, and the lines branching to the neighbouring collieries and limeworks, and to Ashby.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 14. 7., and in the patronage of the Duchy of Lancaster; net income, £179; impropiator, Sir G. Beaumont, Bart.: the tithes were commuted at the inclosure of the parish in 1801. The church is an

ancient structure with a tower. At Swannington is a separate incumbency. The Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans have places of worship; and there is a handsome Roman Catholic chapel, built in 1837. On the south side of the immense rock called Mount St. Bernard, is the monastery of St. Bernard, occupied by a number of English Cistercian monks of La Trappe, in France, who returned to this country and settled in the forest, where a wild tract of desert land, comprising about 250 acres, was purchased for them in 1835, of Thomas Gisborne, Esq., by Ambrose Lisle Phillipps, Esq., and his lady. Only 35 acres of the land were in cultivation when the monks entered upon it, and they lived for more than a year in a miserable cottage. In 1839, the Earl of Shrewsbury made a munificent gift which enabled them to build the present abbey, from a design by Pugin: it was consecrated by Dr. Wiseman in August 1844, when the domestic and other buildings, including the cloister, chapter-house, refectory, dormitory, and prior's-house, were all completed. The scenery in the neighbourhood is remarkably stern and wild. The parish receives about £20 per annum for the support of a school, £10 for distribution among the poor, and means for apprenticing four boys, from funds bequeathed by T. Monks to the parish of Austrey, Warwickshire; and a boy is apprenticed every fourth year from Lady Beaumont's charity at Cole-Orton. There are several Sunday and other schools. Near the town are some slight vestiges of Whitwick Castle, built by one of the earls of Leicester.

WHITWOOD, a township, in the parish of FEATHERSTONE, Lower division of the wapentake of AGBRIGG, W. riding of YORK,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Pontefract; containing 417 inhabitants. It includes the hamlet of Whitwood-Mere, and comprises about 1012 acres of land: the commons were inclosed in 1806. The village is on the south side of the river Calder. There is an extensive manufacture of earthenware; also large glass-bottle works.

WHITWORTH, a parochial chapelry, partly in the union of AUCKLAND, and partly in that of DURHAM, S. E. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM; containing, with the township of Tudhoe, 617 inhabitants, of whom 290 are in Whitworth township, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Bishop-Auckland. According to the Boldon book, this manor was held by Thomas de Acley, by the service of a quarter of a knight's fee; it was afterwards possessed by the Whytworths and the Nevills, and subsequently by the Shafto family. The chapelry comprises about 3250 acres: the village is pleasantly situated about three-quarters of a mile south of the river Wear. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, the appropriators; net income, £243. The incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £179, and the glebe consists of 24 acres. The chapel was originally subject to the vicarage of Merrington: in the cemetery, among other ancient memorials, are a monument of a knight in armour, and the effigies of two females.

WHITWORTH, a district chapelry, in the parish and union of ROCHDALE, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. by W.) from Rochdale. It lies on the road from Rochdale to Burnley. The manor was granted by "divers donators" to the convent of Stanlow in Cheshire, in the reign of



John; among these donors was Sir John de Elland, parcener of the lordship of Rochdale, who gave one moiety of the manor. The chapel, which is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, was founded by the principal inhabitants of the township, about the time when Todmorden and Milnrow chapels were built, "an era," observes Dr. Whitaker, "of chapel building." The edifice appears to have been rebuilt in the reign of William and Mary; it was again rebuilt in 1775, and the burial-ground was consecrated twenty years afterwards by Bishop Cleaver. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Mrs. Langton, Mrs. Hornby, and James Starky, Esq.; net income, £256. Twelve children are taught to read for £14. 10. a year, arising from certain cottages bequeathed by James Starky, of Leigh, mercer, in 1724.

WHIXHALL, a chapelry, in the parish of PREES, Whitchurch division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, Northern division of SALOP,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. by E.) from Wem; containing 978 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £152; patron, the Vicar of Prees.

WHIXLEY, a parish, partly in the Lower, and partly in the Upper, division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of Hammerton-Green and Thornville, 946 inhabitants, of whom 594 are in Whixley township, 11 miles (W. N. W.) from York. The parish comprises about 2200 acres, chiefly the property of Whixley Hospital; the surface is undulated, and the soil rich, producing fine crops of wheat, barley, oats, and turnips. The village, which is large, is neatly built on the gentle acclivities of a hill, about half a mile west of the road from York to Borough-bridge. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £7. 17. 1.; net income, £68; patrons and impropiators, the Governors of the Tancred charities. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1801. The church is an ancient structure in the early and later English styles, with a square embattled tower; it was repaired and repewed in 1817. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

Christopher Tancred, Esq., whose family were long seated at the Hall, at his death in 1754, left his house to be converted into an hospital for twelve decayed gentlemen, and endowed it with estates which, in 1815, were let for £2480 per annum. He also assigned to it £1282. 15. three per cent. consols., directing part of the income to be appropriated for twelve exhibitions; four at Christ's College, Cambridge, for divinity, four at Caius College for physic, and four at Lincoln's-Inn for law. The hospital is a spacious and handsome brick building, consisting of a centre and two wings. In the Hall are portraits of the founder and Queen Mary II., and the edifice contains separate lodging-rooms for the inmates, with spacious dining and drawing rooms for their joint use, and a chapel, in which divine service is performed daily by a chaplain, who has a stipend of £20 per annum. Attached to the house are two large gardens, with pleasure-grounds. Each of the inmates has an annual allowance of about £50, which includes 1s. 6d. per day for provisions. They are elected on petition, and are generally decayed clergymen and gentlemen, being at least fifty years of age previous to admission; candidates are eligible if born in Great Britain, but must be members of the Church of England. The hospital is under the immediate care of a receiver, and the direc-

tion of the governors of Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the master of the Charter-House, the president of the College of Physicians, the treasurer of Lincoln's-Inn, and the masters of Caius and Christ's Colleges. The present warden is Mr. John White, nephew of Gilbert White, the historian of Selborne, Hampshire.

WHIXOE, county of SUFFOLK.—See WIXOE.

WHORLTON, a chapelry, in the parish of GAINFORD, union of TEESDALE, S. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. S. E.) from Barnard-Castle; containing 286 inhabitants. This place formed part of the forfeited estates of the Earl of Westmoreland, and was purchased from the commissioners of the crown lands; the manor subsequently became the property of the Sanderson family. The chapelry is situated on the river Tees, over which is a handsome suspension-bridge, erected in 1831, after a design by Mr. Green, of Newcastle, and which connects the two counties of Durham and York; the surface is pleasingly varied, and the higher lands command a fine view of the Rokeby grounds and other interesting scenery. The soil near the river is rich and fertile, in other parts a strong clay; limestone of inferior quality abounds, which forms an excellent material for roads. There are some petrifying springs. The chapel stands near the edge of a precipitous cliff overlooking the river: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Gainford, with 57 acres of glebe. The Independents have a place of worship.

WHORLTON, a township, in the parish of NEWBURN, union and W. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Newcastle; containing 60 inhabitants. This township, divided into East and West Whorlton, comprises about 582 acres, of a strong clay soil yielding good crops of wheat and clover. In West Whorlton is the Hall, which contains some choice paintings, and the scenery around which is undulated, and very pleasing. The village lies equidistant between the roads from Newcastle to Heddon and to Ponteland.

WHORLTON (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union of STOKESLEY, W. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the township of Potto, the village of Swainby, and part of the chapelry of Faceby, 798 inhabitants, of whom 505 are in Whorlton township,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by S.) from Stokesley. The parish is situated at the base of the Cleveland hills, and comprises about 6700 acres, of which 3000 are open hilly moorland, affording rough pasturage, and abounding with grouse; 250 wood and plantations; and the remainder arable and pasture in good cultivation. The scenery is pleasingly diversified, and in some points strikingly picturesque. There are quarries of good building-stone. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £84; patron and impropiator, the Marquess of Ailesbury. The church is an ancient structure, with a square tower on the south side; it contains a monument to a Knight Templar, and is remarkable for a beautiful ivy-tree, which flourishes in the interior. Faceby chapel forms a separate incumbency. At Scarth, in the parish, a cell of Augustine canons, subordinate to the monastery of Gisburn, was founded by Stephen Meinil, in the time of Henry I. The lofty gateway-tower of a castle supposed to have been built in the reign of Richard II., still remains, bearing the arms of D'Arcy, Meynell, and



Gray, its ancient possessors; the castle and manor passed in the reign of Charles I. to Thomas Bruce, Earl of Elgin, who was Earl Bruce of Whorlton, ancestor of the present lord, the Marquess of Ailesbury.

**WIBSEY**, a chapelry, in the township of **NORTH BIERLEY**, parish and union of **BRADFORD**, wapentake of **MORLEY**, W. riding of **YORK**, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from Bradford. This chapelry is situated in the heart of an extensive mining district, and includes several collieries, affording employment to a considerable number of the population. The village is on the Bradford and Halifax, and Bradford and Huddersfield roads. The chapel, founded about the year 1606 by the families of Richardson and Rookes, respectively of Bierley and Royds Halls, was enlarged in 1820 at an expense of £500, and again in 1837, at a cost of £2000, by subscription, aided by the profits of a bazaar held in the Exchange buildings at Bradford. It is now a handsome cruciform structure in the early English style, with a tower surmounted by a graceful spire; and contains 1200 sittings, of which 500 are free in consideration of a grant of £300 from the Incorporated Society. The chapel is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £250; patron, the Vicar of Bradford. A church, dedicated to St. Paul, was erected at Buttershaw, by John Hardy, Esq., one of the proprietors of the Low-Moor Iron-works, at a cost of £2500; it was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon, August 2nd, 1842, and is in the early English style, with a well-proportioned tower and spire. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop; net income, £200. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; also a national school, a spacious building erected in 1814, at an expense of £1000, by the Low-Moor Company, by whom it is chiefly supported.—See **BIERLEY**, **NORTH**.

**WIBTOFT**, a chapelry, in the parish of **CLAYBROOKE**, union of **LUTTERWORTH**, Kirby division of the hundred of **KNIGHTLOW**, N. division of the county of **WARWICK**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. N. W.) from Lutterworth; containing 101 inhabitants, and comprising 792 acres. The old Watling-street and Fosse-way meet at a Roman fort on the Leicestershire boundary, north of this place.

**WICHAUGH**, a township, in the parish of **MALPAS**, union of **WREXHAM**, Higher division of the hundred of **BROXTON**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W.) from Whitchurch; containing 30 inhabitants. It comprises 290 acres of a clayey soil. The tithes have been commuted for £36.

**WICHENFORD** (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of **MARTLEY**, Lower division of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Worcester; containing 350 inhabitants. It comprises 2699*a.* 1*r.* 33*p.*: the soil is generally clay, resting on deep red marl; the surface is flat, and watered by several small brooks. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £9. 10., and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester: the tithes have been commuted for £420. 6., and the glebe comprises 8 acres. The church is a small structure, built in 1269. It contains several monuments to the Washbourne family, who were proprietors of the parish, but lost much of their property for their attachment to the royal cause, in support of which one of its

members fought at the battle of Worcester. Some Roman coins were lately discovered, on digging-up the foundations of an old building at Woodend.

**WICHLING**, county of **KENT**.—See **WITCHLING**.

**WICHNOR**, a chapelry, in the parish of **TATENHILL**, union of **BURTON-UPON-TRENT**, N. division of the hundred of **OFFLOW** and of the county of **STAFFORD**,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E.) from Lichfield; containing 155 inhabitants. This place was twice honoured by a visit from James I., who held a court at the Hall on the 21st of August, 1621, and again on the 19th of August, 1624, when the king dined at Wichnor. The Grand Trunk canal passes through the chapelry, and communicates with the iron-works in the vicinity. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £71; patron, John Levett, Esq. The chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a small structure in the decorated English style, with a low tower. Parties married here are entitled by ancient usage to the same privilege as that enjoyed at Dunmow, in Essex. Many Roman coins have been found in the neighbourhood, and in the park are vestiges of an encampment.

**WICK**, a hamlet, in the parish of **FYFIELD**, poor-law union of **ABINGDON**, hundred of **OCK**, county of **BERKS**; containing 42 inhabitants.

**WICK** and **ABSON** (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of **CHIPPING-SODBURY**, hundred of **PUCKLE-CHURCH**, W. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. by N.) from Bristol; containing 794 inhabitants. The village is situated at the foot of a rocky hill rising to the height of more than 200 feet, and consisting of alternate beds of limestone and petro-silex. The parish comprises about 2000 acres: it abounds with coal, which is raised in great quantities; and lead-ore is also found. The living is united, with that of Westerleigh, to the vicarage of Puckle-Church. Here is a camp, supposed to be of British origin; and Roman coins, urns, and bricks, have been dug up in the parish.

**WICK** (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of **AXBRIDGE**, hundred of **WINTERSTOKE**, E. division of **SOMERSET**,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Axbridge; containing 347 inhabitants. It is situated on the shore of the Bristol Channel. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Congresbury.

**WICK**, with **WALTON**, a tything, in the parish of **DOWNTON**, poor-law union of **ALDERBURY**, hundred of **DOWNTON**, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of **WILTS**; containing 285 inhabitants.

**WICK**, a tything, in the parishes of **KEMBLE** and **OAKSEY**, union of **CIRENCESTER**, hundred of **MALMESBURY**, N. division of **WILTS**,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by N.) from Malmesbury; containing 44 inhabitants.

**WICK-EPISCOPI**, a township, in the parish of **St. JOHN BEDWARDINE**, union of **WORCESTER**, Lower division of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**; comprising about 3400 acres. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1806.

**WICK-NEAR-PERSHORE**, a chapelry, in the parish of **St. ANDREW**, **PERSHORE**, union, and Upper division of the hundred, of **PERSHORE**, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**, 1 mile (E. S. E.) from Pershore; containing 305 inhabitants. It is intersected by the road between Pershore and Evesham, and situated near the left bank of the river Avon; and



consists of 1536 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £105; patron, the Vicar of Pershore; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The chapel is dedicated to St. Lawrence. An Augustine priory was founded here early in the reign of Stephen, by Peter de Corbezon, who a few years afterwards removed it to Studley, in Warwickshire.

WICKEN (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of NEWMARKET, hundred of STAPLOE, county of CAMBRIDGE, 7 miles (S. S. E.) from Ely; containing 945 inhabitants. An act was passed in 1840 for inclosing certain lands. The Buckingham canal passes through the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Miss Hatch, with a net income of £56: the tithes have been commuted for £512. 17. Here is a national school with an endowment; also an almshouse for widows. At Spinney was a priory, founded by Sir Hugh de Malebisse, in the reign of Henry III., for three Augustine canons.

WICKEN (*St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST*), a parish, in the union of POTTERS-PURY, hundred of CLELEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3½ miles (W. S. W.) from Stony-Stratford; containing 503 inhabitants. It is situated in the southern extremity of the county, the river Ouse separating it from Buckinghamshire; and comprises 2280½ acres, whereof 400 are in wood. The surface is undulated, and the scenery picturesque, bordering on the forest of Whittlebury; the soil is generally clay, upon limestone, and alluvial by the river side: there are good limestone and gravel, but the strata are exceedingly various. Lace is made by the females. The road from Buckingham to Stony-Stratford, and the Grand Junction canal, intersect the parish; and the Wolverton station of the London and Birmingham railway is distant five and a half miles. The living is a rectory, with that of Wyke-Hamon consolidated, valued in the king's books at £15. 1. 10½., and in the gift of Sir J. Mordaunt, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £452. 10.; and the glebe comprises 127 acres, with an excellent house, built from the materials of the old manor-house, which belonged to the Spencer family. The church was rebuilt, with the exception of the well-proportioned tower, in 1758, by Thomas Prowse, Esq.; it contains some handsome monuments, and a very ancient font. Elizabeth Prowse, in 1810, bequeathed a share in the Grand Junction canal, the produce to be applied in aid of a day and Sunday school. A school was built by the patron in 1839. Wyke-Hamon church has been demolished.

WICKEN-BONANT (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of SAFFRON-WALDEN, hundred of UTTLESFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 1 mile (W. by S.) from Newport; containing 158 inhabitants. It comprises about 830 acres, of which more than three-fourths are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the situation is low, but the lands are in good cultivation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11; net income, £213; patron, A. George, Esq. The church is a small stone edifice, with a tower of wood.

WICKENBY (*St. PETER AND St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the W. division of the wapentake of WRAGGOE, parts of LINDSEY, union and county of LINCOLN, 5½ miles (N. W.) from Wragby; containing 181 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 17. 6., and in the patronage of C. Nevile, Esq.: the

tithes have been commuted for £390, and there is a glebe of 41 acres, with a house.

WICKERSLEY (*St. ALBAN*), a parish, in the union of ROTHERHAM, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 3½ miles (E. by S.) from Rotherham; containing 652 inhabitants. It comprises about 1240 acres, of which 780 are arable, 410 meadow and pasture, and 45 woodland; the soil is rich, the surface elevated, and the surrounding scenery diversified. There are ten quarries of excellent stone, from which the Sheffield manufacturers are supplied with grindstones, and in which 100 men are constantly employed: fossils of various kinds are frequently found. The road between Bawtry and Tinsley passes through the village. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 0. 2½.; net income, £345; patron and incumbent, the Rev. John Foster. The tithes were commuted for land in 1814; the glebe altogether comprises 242 acres, with a house rebuilt by the present rector in 1805. The church, erected soon after the Conquest, was rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1835, at an expense of £1000; and the tower was raised in 1842: the structure contains 527 sittings. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WICKFORD, a parish, in the union of BILLERICAY, hundred of BARSTABLE, S. division of the county of ESSEX, 6 miles (E. by S.) from Billericay; containing 445 inhabitants. It comprises 1600 acres, of which about 1200 are arable, and 400 meadow and pasture. The ground is generally wet and heavy; in the vale of Wickford is some rich land, producing excellent crops of wheat. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14, and in the gift of R. B. De Beauvoir, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £470, and the glebe comprises 47 acres. The church, situated on an eminence, is a small edifice consisting of a nave and chancel. There is a place of worship for Independents.

WICKHAM, a chapelry, in the parish of WELFORD, union of NEWBURY, hundred of KINTBURY-EAGLE, county of BERKS, 5½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Speenhamland; containing 202 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. Swithin, has a tower and chancel in the Norman style; an aisle was added in 1824, at the cost of the Rev. Henry Sawbridge, rector of Welford.

WICKHAM, a chapelry, in the parish and union of SPALDING, wapentake of ELLOE, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, 3¼ miles (N. W. by N.) from Spalding; containing 57 inhabitants. The living is a donative curacy; net income, £33; patrons, the Governors of Spalding Free Grammar School. The chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is in ruins.

WICKHAM (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of FAREHAM, hundred of TITCHFIELD, Fareham and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Bishop's-Waltham; containing, with Wickham-Forest extra-parochial, 1164 inhabitants. The parish is on the road from London to Gosport, and comprises 2433 acres, of which 187 are common or waste land. Courts leet and baron are held annually; and a fair for cattle on May 20th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 2. 8½.; net income, £578; patron, W. Rashleigh, Esq. The village is remarkable as the birthplace, in 1324, of the munificent prelate, William of Wykeham; and as the residence of Dr. Joseph Warton, the poet, who died here in 1800.



WICKHAM, BISHOP'S, a parish, in the union of WITHAM, hundred of THURSTABLE, N. division of ESSEX,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by E.) from Witham; containing 544 inhabitants. It derives the affix to its name from the appropriation of the manor to the bishops of London, who had formerly a palace here. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 3. 4., and in the gift of the Bishop: the tithes have been commuted for £450, and the glebe comprises 80 acres. The church is a small edifice, with a belfry turret of wood.

WICKHAM, CHILDS (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of EVESHAM, Lower division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. by S.) from Chipping-Campden; containing, with the hamlet of Mircott, 469 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1860 acres of land; the soil is principally clay, and the surface flat. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 16. 10.; net income, £105; patron and incumbent, the Rev. T. Marsden; impropiator, Sir T. Phillips, Bart. The tithes were commuted for land in 1763; the glebe comprises about 75 acres.

WICKHAM, EAST (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of DARTFORD, hundred of LESSNESS, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. N. W.) from Crayford; containing 555 inhabitants. It comprises 2310a. 8p., of which 890 acres are arable, 936 meadow, 111 pasture, and 294 wood. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Plumstead. Part of the lands and tithes were given by the famous admiral, Sir John Hawkins, in the reign of Elizabeth, to the hospital for distressed mariners founded by him at Chatham, to which they still belong. William Forster, in 1727, assigned some land in trust, among other purposes, to erect and endow a school; the income is £68.

WICKHAM-MARKET (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of PLOMESGATE, hundred of WILFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E.) from Ipswich; containing 1400 inhabitants. The village occupies an elevated site rising from the river Deben. As its name implies, it was formerly a market-town; it had also a shire-hall, where sessions were held, but the building was taken down a few years since by the lord of the manor. The first stone of a new building for public purposes was laid on New-Year's day, 1846. The road from London to Yarmouth passes through the village. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 16. 8., and has a net income of £208; it is in the patronage of the Crown, and the impropriation belongs to Pemberton's charity at Ipswich. There is a glebe of 32 acres. The church, situated on an eminence commanding a most extensive prospect, is partly in the decorated and partly in the later English style, with an octagonal tower surmounted by a lofty spire, which forms a conspicuous landmark. Here is a place of worship for Independents. The old town lands consist of 17 acres, the bequests of several individuals, and the new lands of 23 acres, purchased with a bequest of £300 by Anne Roberts, in 1730, for teaching children; the whole produce £107 per annum, of which two-tenths are appropriated to a school, one-tenth to the apprenticing of children, two-tenths to the repairs of the church, and the residue to the poor. A workhouse for Plomesgate hundred has been erected here: the union comprises forty parishes or places, and contains a population of

21,051. Mr. John Kirby, compiler of *The Suffolk Traveller*, was for some time resident in the parish.

WICKHAM ST. PAUL (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SUDBURY, hundred of HINCKFORD, N. division of ESSEX,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by E.) from Halstead; containing 476 inhabitants. This parish is about six miles in circumference; the soil is light, in some parts very fertile. The village is pleasantly situated, and consists of neat well-built houses, ranged round an extensive green. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London, valued in the king's books at £9: the tithes have been commuted for £400, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church is a substantial edifice, with a square embattled tower. The rent of a field, amounting to £11. 10., is given to the poor.

WICKHAM-SKEITH (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HARTISMERE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from Thwaite; containing 574 inhabitants. It comprises 1768a. 2p., of which about 35 acres are roads and waste, and the remainder arable and pasture land in good cultivation. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 8.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of the Rev. C. Garrard; impropiators, the landowners. The great tithes have been commuted for £422, and the vicarial for £129. 10.; the glebe comprises 10 acres. The church is a handsome structure, chiefly in the later English style, with a square tower, and a north and south porch.

WICKHAM, WEST (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of LINTON, hundred of CHILFORD, county of CAMBRIDGE,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Linton; containing 572 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £88; patron and impropiator, the Earl of Hardwicke. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1812.

WICKHAM, WEST (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of BROMLEY, hundred of RUXLEY, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. S. W.) from Bromley; containing 651 inhabitants. It comprises 2645a. 2r. 6p., of which 335 acres are in wood. The soil is generally chalk, alternated with gravel and clay; the surface is for the most part undulated, in some parts level, and the scenery is varied. The old manor-house is a quadrangular structure, with towers at the angles. The village was formerly a market-town: a fair for cattle is still held on Easter-Monday. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 10. 10., and in the patronage of Sir Charles Francis Farnaby, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £495, and the glebe comprises 37 acres, with a house. The church is an ancient structure in the later English style; the chancel windows are beautifully ornamented with stained glass. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The learned Gilbert West, the friend of Gray the poet, long resided in the village, where he was visited by Lyttleton and Pitt; he was buried here in 1756.

WICKHAMBREUX (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGE, hundred of DOWNHAMFORD, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, 5 miles (E. by N.) from Canterbury; containing 517 inhabitants. It consists of 2645 acres, of which 335 are in wood. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £29. 12. 6., and in the gift of J. P. Plumtre, Esq.: the



tithes have been commuted for £749. 11., and the glebe comprises  $20\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The Rev. John Smith, B.D., in 1756, gave a house and schoolroom for the education of children.

WICKHAMBROOK (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of RISBRIDGE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 10 miles (S. E.) from Newmarket; containing 1623 inhabitants. It comprises 4348*a. 2r. 28p.*, of which 130 acres are common or waste. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 6.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Crown; impropiator, N. W. Bromley, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £52. 15., and the vicarial for £350; the glebe comprises 6 acres. The church is a large and handsome building with some good monuments. There is a place of worship for Independents. Mrs. Anne Warner, in 1785, left £400 three per cent. reduced annuities, the dividends of which, together with the rental of the poor's estate and some other bequests, altogether amounting to £30 per annum, are distributed among the poor. Elizabeth Chinery, by will in 1818, gave £250 three per cents., directing the dividends to be applied in purchasing linen. Some Roman remains have been found.

WICKHAMFORD (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of EVESHAM, Upper division of the hundred of BLACKENHURST, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. S. E.) from Evesham; containing 123 inhabitants. This place is recorded in Domesday book as belonging to the abbey of Evesham, the monks of which subsequently erected a grange here. The parish is in the south-eastern part of the county, on the border of Gloucestershire; and consists of 1203*a. 2r.* The living is a discharged perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £2. 4.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford, the appropriators. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £234, and £40 are payable to the incumbent. The church is an exceedingly neat edifice, with a simple unpretending tower which rises prettily above the trees that environ it: in the chancel are two enriched altar-tombs with effigies in alabaster, in memory of the Sandys family, whose descendant, Lord Sandys, in 1841 repaired the entire church. Limestone is obtained in abundance in the neighbourhood.

WICKHAMPTON (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of BLOFIELD, hundred of WALSHAM, E. division of NORFOLK,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. E.) from Acle; containing 139 inhabitants. The railway from Norwich to Yarmouth passes through. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4, and in the patronage of J. F. Leathes, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £193. 4. 2. The church is an ancient structure in the early and decorated English styles, with a square embattled tower; in the chancel, under richly-decorated arches, are the effigies of Sir William de Gerbridge and his lady. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WICKLEWOOD, a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of FOREHOE, E. division of NORFOLK, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Wymondham; containing 775 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1500 acres, of which about 20 acres form a lake. A market and two fairs, granted by Henry VI., were formerly held here. The living consists of the discharged vicarages of All Saints and St. Andrew, valued in the king's books at £6. 3.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .; the

patronage and impropriation belong to Mrs. Cholmondeley, Mrs. Elizabeth Darby, and Mrs. Mary Kett: the great tithes have been commuted for £332, and the small for £127; the vicar has a glebe of 30 acres. All Saints' church is in the later English style, with a square embattled tower: that of St. Andrew stood in the same churchyard. There is a place of worship for Independents. At the inclosure, 14 acres of land were allotted to the poor for fuel. The workhouse for the hundred is in the parish.

WICKMERE, a parish, in the union of AYLHAM, hundred of SOUTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Aylsham; containing 307 inhabitants. It comprises about 1000 acres, of which 763 are arable, 191 meadow and pasture, and the remainder roads and waste. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of Wolterton, and valued in the king's books at £9; the glebe comprises 37 acres. The church is in the decorated English style, with a circular tower.

WICKTON, a township, in the parish of STOKES-PRIOR, union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E.) from Leominster; containing 72 inhabitants.

WICKWAR (*HOLY TRINITY*), a market-town and parish, in the union of CHIPPING-SODBURY, Upper division of the hundred of GRUMBALD'S-ASH, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 24 miles (S. S. W.) from Gloucester, and 111 (W.) from London; containing 1125 inhabitants. This town, which consists principally of one spacious and well-built street, is pleasantly situated on the nearest and best road from Bath to Gloucester and the north of England, and is watered by two small streams. The surrounding scenery is highly picturesque, and the air proverbially pure and salubrious. Great improvements have taken place: a new road has been formed to Wotton-under-Edge, by which the distance has been shortened two miles; and the railway from Bristol to Birmingham has a station here. The works of this railway, in the vicinity, comprise a tunnel three-quarters of a mile in length. The clothing-trade was formerly carried on to a considerable extent. The market is on Monday; and fairs take place on April 6th and July 2nd, for horses and horned-cattle. Under a charter granted by Charles I., the town is governed by a mayor and an indefinite number of aldermen, consisting of all who have served the office of mayor: a manorial court leet is held triennially, in October. The parish comprises by measurement 2307 acres, of which about one-third is arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the soil is a stone brash, alternated with clay. An act for inclosing certain waste lands was passed in 1838. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18, and in the gift of Lord Ducie: the tithes have been commuted for £430, and the glebe comprises  $14\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The church is in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower, and contains 436 sittings. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; also a free school founded in 1683, by Alexander Hosea, a native of the town, who endowed it with property now producing £126 per annum.

WICKWICK, a hamlet, in the parish of FRAMPTON-COTTERELL, poor-law union of CHIPPING-SODBURY, Upper division of the hundred of LANGLEY and SWINEHEAD, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 33 inhabitants.



WIDCOMBE, SOMERSET.—See LYNCOMBE.

WIDCOMBE, a tything, in the parish of CHEWTON-MENDIP, union of CLUTTON, hundred of CHEWTON, E. division of SOMERSET, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from Pensford; containing 145 inhabitants. It comprises 705 acres, of which 39 are waste. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £35, and the impropriate for £30.

WIDDINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of SAFFRON-WALDEN, hundred of UTTLESFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 8 miles (N. N. E.) from Bishop-Stortford; containing 377 inhabitants. It comprises 2087*a.* 2*r.* 37*p.*, of which 1375 acres are arable, 337 pasture, and 248 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £25, and in the gift of W. J. Campbell, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £570, and the glebe comprises 42 acres. The church, a small edifice of stone, partly rebuilt with brick, retains several details in the Norman style.

WIDDINGTON, a township, in the parish of LITTLE OUSEBURN, Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 8¼ miles (S. E. by E.) from Borough-bridge; containing 25 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Ouse, which passes on the north and east; and comprises 694 acres of land, in four farms.

WIDDRINGTON, a parochial chapelry, in the union, and E. division of the ward, of MORPETH, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 8 miles (N. E. by N.) from Morpeth; containing 447 inhabitants. This place was long the seat of the Widdrington family, many of whom at various periods greatly distinguished themselves against the Scots, and on other occasions. Sir William Widdrington, in 1642, was expelled from the house of commons for raising forces in defence of Charles I., by whom, in the following year, he was elevated to the dignity of baron; after the battle of Marston-Moor, he left the kingdom, when his estates were confiscated by the parliament, but returning in the service of Charles II., he was slain at the conflict of Wigan. William, 4th lord Widdrington, was attainted in 1715, for his share in the rebellion of that year, and his property, to the amount of £100,000, was sold for the public advantage; thus consummating the downfall of a family that had flourished during a space of seven centuries. The ancient castle, which stood in a noble park of 600 acres, was razed to the ground about 60 years since, and a new edifice, now much out of repair and uninhabited, was built upon its site.

The district was separated from the parish of Woodhorn, and invested with distinct parochial rights, in 1768. It chiefly belongs to Lord Vernon, and comprises 4902*a.* 1*r.* 30*p.*, mostly tithe-free, and of which a fifth is pasture land. The soil is a strong clay, producing fine crops of wheat and beans, and the surface is generally level, with a gentle elevation towards the village, which commands extensive views in every direction, and the vicinity of which formerly abounded in wood: on the east is the sea. A small colliery is in operation, and there is a quarry of freestone. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of Lord Vernon, with a net income of £67; the impropriation belongs to the Mercers' Company, and the incumbent of Hampstead, London. The chapel had parochial limits so early as 1307, and was originally dedicated to St. Edmund; at the Dissolution it was called Holy Trinity chapel, from which period it continued dependent on Woodhorn. The edifice was

repaired by Sir George Warren, in 1768, and comprises a nave, chancel, and south aisle; the chancel has an oratory or chantry porch projecting from it on the south, lighted by two windows. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians. In 1843, a skeleton with the teeth perfect, and an urn, were found in ploughing a field.

WIDECOMBE-IN-THE-MOOR (*St. Pancras*), a parish, in the union of NEWTON-ABBOTT, hundred of HAYTOR, Teignbridge and S. divisions of DEVON, 5¾ miles (N. W. by N.) from Ashburton; containing 1106 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west and south by the river Dart, and comprises about 12,800 acres, of which one-half is open common; the soil is light and sandy, and the parish is more adapted to rearing live-stock than to the purposes of agriculture. The surface is varied, consisting of several valleys bordering on Dartmoor, inclosed with rugged hills, and watered by three streams which flow into the river Dart. Tin has been found, and there are remains of ancient stream-works of considerable extent; granite is also abundant on the commons. Many of the inhabitants are employed in weaving serges at their own dwellings. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £25. 13. 9.; net income, £268; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church was greatly injured by lightning during the performance of divine service, on Oct. 21st, 1638, when portions of the stone and woodwork fell in. There are places of worship for Calvinists and Wesleyans. The last Lord Ashburton, of the Dunning family, and the late Gilbert Dyer, of Exeter, who collected the most extensive library in the west of England, were natives of the parish.

WIDFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CHELMSFORD, S. division of ESSEX, 1½ mile (S. W.) from Chelmsford; containing 362 inhabitants. This parish, which is supposed to have derived its name from a ford over the river Chelmer, comprises 690*a.* 3*r.* 29*p.*; the soil is rich, and around the village the lands are in a high state of cultivation. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the gift of the Rev. W. Buswell: the tithes have been commuted for £250, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church is a small ancient edifice, partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style, situated on the west side of the road from London to Chelmsford.

WIDFORD (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of WARE, hundred of BRAUGHIN, county of HERTFORD, 4½ miles (E. by N.) from Ware; containing 539 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 1150 acres. A pleasure-fair is held about the middle of June. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 13. 4., and in the gift of W. P. Hamond, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £290, and the glebe comprises 27 acres. The church has a square embattled tower with a tall slender spire, and occupies a considerable eminence. There is a rent-charge of £5, for teaching three boys; and the poor have 13½ acres of land, given by an unknown benefactor, producing £18 per annum, and £370 in the 3½ per cents., given by Mrs. Mason, producing £13 per annum.

WIDFORD (*St. Oswald*), a parish, in the union of WITNEY, W. division of the hundred of BAMPTON, county of OXFORD, 1½ mile (E. S. E.) from Burford; containing 45 inhabitants. The parish comprises 564 acres, including 98 common or waste. The living is a



discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 14. 2., and in the gift of Lord Redesdale: the tithes have been commuted for £86.

**WIDLEY** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **FAREHAM**, hundred of **PORTSDOWN**, Fareham and S. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by N.) from Fareham; containing, with part of the hamlet of Potwell, 607 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1106 acres, of which 59 are common or waste; a very considerable portion is woodland, abounding with timber of stately growth. The soil is fertile, resting on chalk, of which there are several pits. The living is a rectory with the vicarage of Wymering annexed, valued in the king's books at £14. 11.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £678; patrons, the Nugee family and Winchester College, alternately. The tithes of Widley have been commuted for £250, and the glebe comprises 11 acres. The church has been enlarged.

**WIDMER-POOL** (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **BINGHAM**, S. division of the wapentake of **RUSHCLIFFE** and of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 9 miles (S. S. E.) from Nottingham; containing 182 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2000 acres. The village, situated on the road from Melton to Nottingham, nearly equidistant from those towns, has been almost entirely rebuilt, and is of handsome appearance. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 16.  $0\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £232; patron, F. Robinson, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1803; the glebe altogether comprises 450 acres. The church, with the exception of the tower and spire, was rebuilt in 1831: it was soon afterwards injured by lightning, which damaged the spire and part of the tower, with the roof; but was in 1836 restored, except the spire, by the patron, aided by a grant of £300 from the Incorporated Society. There is a place of worship for Baptists. The parish is bounded on the west by the old Fosse-road; and several Roman coins have been found, including a silver one of Adrian, and a copper coin of Claudius.

**WIDNESS**, with **APPLETON**, a township, in the parish and union of **PRESCOT**, hundred of **WEST DERBY**, S. division of **LANCASHIRE**,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. by S.) from Warrington; containing 2209 inhabitants. *Wydn* was anciently a barony, which, however, was of short continuance. It passed from Eustace Fitz-John to his son Richard, progenitor of the Lacy family, and from the Lacys to the dukes of Lancaster, who carried it into the crown. In the 9th of Elizabeth, Francis Alford claimed the manor by grant from the queen: the manorial rights are now possessed by the Marquess of Cholmondeley. Appleton gave name to an ancient family, the last of whom left two children under the guardianship of one Hawarden, who was reported to have murdered them. The estate afterwards belonged to the Gellibrands, who succeeded the Hawardens; and was sold in 1811. The township is beautifully situated on the river Mersey, and comprises 3000a. 27p.: the soil is sandy, upon a red-stone rock; and there are fine views of the Cheshire hills and Welsh mountains. The London and North-Western railway has a station about a quarter of a mile from the village. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £160; and the impropriate for £243. 5. 11., payable to King's College, Cambridge. There is a church, in the township, at Farnworth, *which see*; and the Wesleyans have a place of worship. At Appleton is a Roman

Catholic chapel dedicated to St. Bede, built in 1847, at a cost of £2000; it is in the decorated style, with a tower, and the eastern window is of stained glass: the priest has an endowment of 13 acres of land, with a house. There are national schools, which are licensed by the bishop for divine service.

**WIDWORTHY** (*St. Cuthbert*), a parish, in the union of **HONITON**, hundred of **COLYTON**, Honiton and S. divisions of **DEVON**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by S.) from Honiton; containing 257 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Honiton to Axminster, and comprises 1407 acres, of which 205 are common or waste. Free-stone of good quality for building is quarried, and chalk is burnt into lime for manure. A fair is held at Wilington on the morrow of St. Matthew's day. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 16.  $0\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Elton family: the tithes have been commuted for £200, and the glebe comprises 31 acres. The church, an ancient structure, contains the effigy of a knight in armour, and a fine monument by Bacon to the memory of James Marwood, Esq., a liberal benefactor to the parish. Benedictus Marwood, Esq., in 1742 gave £100, and the Rev. Joseph Somaster in 1770 left £50, to be applied to education; the latter also left £50, directing the proceeds to be distributed in bread among the poor. In 1831, the Rev. W. J. Tucker, then rector, gave £200 to his successor for charitable purposes. Near the church is an old earthwork, and in the north-east part of the parish are vestiges of an intrenchment.

**WIELD** (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of **ALTON**, hundred of **FAWLEY**, Alton and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 6 miles (W.) from Alton; containing 278 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £64; patron and impropriator, the Earl of Portsmouth, whose tithes have been commuted for £218. The church is very ancient, and contains a marble monument to Sir Richard Wallop, an ancestor of the earls of Portsmouth.

**WIGAN** (*All Saints*), a parish, borough, and market-town, which has separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, chiefly in the hundred of **WEST DERBY**, S. division of the county of **LANCASTER**; containing, with the chapelries of Abram, Billinge, Haigh, Hindley, Pemberton, and Up Holland, and the townships of Aspull, Billinge Higher End, Dalton, Ince-in-Makerfield, Orrell, and Winstanley, 51,988 inhabitants, of whom 25,517 are in the town, 18 miles (W. N. W.) from Manchester, and 199 (N. W. by N.) from London. This place is stated by Camden to have been originally called *Wibiggin*. The nucleus of the town is supposed by Whitaker to have been a Saxon castle, but its origin should perhaps be assigned to a still earlier period, as three Roman roads unite here. The vicinity is said to have been the scene of some sanguinary battles between the Britons, under their renowned King Arthur, and the Saxons; and the discovery, about the middle of the 18th century, of a large quantity of human bones, and the bones and shoes of horses, over an extensive tract of



Corporation Seal.



ground near the town, tends to confirm this opinion. During the great civil war, several battles were fought here, Wigan being the principal station of the king's troops commanded by the Earl of Derby. That leader was defeated and driven from the town by the parliamentary forces under Sir John Smeaton, early in 1643; and shortly afterwards, in the same year, he was again defeated by Colonel Ashton, who, in consequence of the devotion of the inhabitants to the royal cause, ordered the fortifications of the town to be demolished. From this time Wigan remained tranquil (with the exception of Oliver Cromwell pursuing through it, in 1648, the Scottish army under the Duke of Hamilton, whom he had driven from Preston) until 1651, when the Earl of Derby, having been summoned from the Isle of Man by Charles II., was again defeated here by a very superior force under Colonel Lilburne. To record the courage and loyalty of Sir Thomas Tyldesley, who was slain in this action, a monumental pillar was erected in 1679, by Alexander Rigby, Esq., then high sheriff of the county, on the spot where he fell, at the northern end of the town. In the year 1745, Prince Charles Edward marched through Wigan on his route from Preston to Manchester, and slept at Bishopsgate.

The town is situated on the bank, and within eight miles of the source, of the river Douglas, which runs round three sides of it; and is described by Leland as "a paved town, as big as Warrington, but better builded;" a patent for paving it, and building a bridge over the Douglas, having been granted so early as the 7th of Edward III. The old and greater part of the town consists of irregular streets; the houses generally are of an inferior description, but some few are good and modern, and many of the shops present a handsome appearance. It is lighted with gas by a company established in 1823, and supplied with water by a company formed under the authority of an act in 1761. The town is favourably circumstanced for manufactures, owing to the facilities of communication afforded by canal and railway. The manufacture of calicoes, fustians, and other cotton goods, linens, and checks, and the spinning of cotton-yarn, are extensively carried on; and there are brass and iron foundries, pewter-works, several manufactories for spades and edge-tools, and some corn-mills on the river. In 1846, 26 cotton-mills were employed, having engines of 1417 horse-power, 292,172 spindles, and 1800 power-looms. Wigan is situated in the very centre of one of the richest and most extensive coal-fields in England: the coal is of various qualities, adapted for all purposes, and here is found the best description of cannel-coal, so cheerful for domestic use and excellent for the production of gas. Under the authority of an act of parliament obtained in 1820, the Douglas was made navigable to its junction with the Ribble, but the river navigation has been since superseded by the canal between Leeds and Liverpool, which passes close to the town, and by its branches and various communications with Manchester, Kendal, and Hull on one side, and Liverpool on the other, affords every facility for the conveyance of the manufactures, and of the coal. The North-Union railway, which forms a link in the grand trunk line from London to the north, has a station at Wigan; and an act was passed in 1845 for a railway from Liverpool, by Wigan, to Bolton and Bury, to be constructed by the Manchester and Leeds (or Lancashire and Yorkshire) Company.

A bridge of cast-iron beams, 46 feet long and 36 feet wide, supported on fluted columns of the Doric order, carries the former railway over Walgate. The market is on Monday and Friday, that on the latter day being the principal; and fairs are held on Holy-Thursday, June 27th, and Oct. 28th, on which days the Commercial-hall, a commodious brick building in the market-place, erected in 1816, is open for various purposes.

The first charter of INCORPORATION was granted by Henry III. in 1246, and the privileges it bestowed were confirmed and augmented by succeeding monarchs; but the charter under which the corporation acted previously to the passing of the Municipal act, was conferred by Charles II. The corporation now consists of a mayor, ten aldermen, and thirty councillors, under the act; the borough is divided into five wards, and the municipal and parliamentary boundaries are co-extensive with the township. Wigan first sent members to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I., and again in the 35th of the same reign, after which period the privilege was not exercised until the 1st of Edward VI.: the mayor is returning officer. The corporation is authorised by its charter to try all civil actions (a power it never exercises), and holds a court of quarter-sessions for felonies not capital, committed within the borough. One of the county debt-courts established in 1847, is fixed here, with jurisdiction over the registration-district of Wigan; petty-sessions for the county take place every Friday, and for the borough every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The town-hall was rebuilt in 1720, by the Earl of Barrymore and Sir Roger Bradshaigh, then members of the borough. The gaol is used only for temporary confinement, the prisoners being committed to the county gaol at Kirkdale. The parish comprises 26,262 acres, of which 2161 are in the township of Wigan; of these latter, 109 are arable, and 2052 meadow and pasture.

The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £80. 13. 4.; net income, £2000; patron, the Earl of Bradford. The tithes of Wigan township have been commuted for £124. 11., and the glebe consists of 85 acres. The parochial church is a handsome edifice, with a square tower. The chancel having been rebuilt, was opened on All Saints' day, November 1st, 1847; it has a noble window by Wailes of Newcastle, given by the Misses Kenyon, of Swinley, at a cost of £500, a screen and pulpit of white stone beautifully executed, and a reading-desk and stalls of massive oak, with other ornamental parts in strict accordance with the original fine design of the church. About the same time, a vestry meeting was held, at which it was resolved to restore or rebuild the body of the edifice, as the different portions might require: the cost of the additional works, according to the estimate of the architects, Messrs. Sharp and Paley, of Lancaster, will amount to £4410. A beautiful font by Carpenter, of London, valued at a hundred guineas, has been presented by the Misses Kenyon; and subscriptions have been raised for a west window corresponding with that in the chancel.

*St. George's* church, in the town, was erected as a chapel of ease, in 1781. *St. Catherine's* church, at Scholes, of which the first stone was laid on the 6th April 1840, was completed at an expense of £3225, by subscription, aided by a grant from Her Majesty's Commissioners; it is in the later English style, with a tower and spire, and contains 1113 sittings, of which 459 are free. Both these



churches have districts assigned to them, St. George's comprising a population of 6000, and St. Catherine's a population of 9000: the living of each is a perpetual curacy; income, £150; patron, the Rector of Wigan. *St. Thomas's* church, in the Queen-street ward, was erected in 1848, at a cost of £2500, from the designs of John Hay, Esq.; it is in the middle pointed style, with a tower and spire. At Abram, Billinge, Haigh, Hindley, Holland, and Pemberton are other incumbencies, all in the Rector's gift. In the town are places of worship for Baptists and Independents, a handsome meeting-house for Wesleyans, and a Scottish church, in which the late distinguished Dr. Chalmers preached his first sermon. The Roman Catholics have two chapels; St. Mary's, in the early English style, erected at a cost of £7000, and having schools adjacent; and St. John's, in the Grecian style, built in 1819 at an expense of £6500, and to which schools for 1300 children were added in 1846 at an expense of £2000. In Scholes are St. Patrick's Roman Catholic schools and chapel.

The free grammar school, at Millgate, appears to have been founded in the 16th year of the reign of James I., when a benefaction was made to it of £6. 13. 4. per annum, by James Leigh: an act of parliament was passed in 1812, incorporating fifteen members of the municipal corporation as governors of the institution, with power to appoint a master and an usher. The number of scholars is fixed at eighty, and the income is about £200 per annum. A Blue-coat school wherein 40 boys were clothed and instructed, was established in 1773, but a building for a national school being erected in 1825, the former was united to it. Commodious infant and Sunday schools, in connexion with St. Catherine's district church, have been built by subscription, and schools have been established in connexion with St. George's church. There have also been recently erected by subscription, aided by public grants, schools in the Queen-street ward, where the principal part of the manufacturing population are located. Schools for the children of dissenters are supported; and the poor have many bequests, amounting in the aggregate to a considerable sum. The union of Wigan comprises 20 townships, and contains a population of 66,032.

**WIGBOROUGH, GREAT** (*St. STEPHEN*), a parish, in the union of LEXDEN and WINSTREE, hundred of WINSTREE, N. division of ESSEX, 7 miles (S. S. W.) from Colchester; containing 479 inhabitants. This place, which is bounded on the south by a creek of the river Blackwater, called the Verley, was the scene of a great battle, probably with the northern pirates, to whose incursions it was, from its situation, peculiarly exposed. Near the church is a large tumulus, supposed to have been raised over the bodies of those who were slain on that occasion. The parish comprises 2585*a.* 3*r.* 34*p.*, of which 2450 acres are under cultivation, 35 in roads and waste, and 100 covered at high water. The village is situated on the road from Maldon to Colchester. It was formerly of much greater importance, as is evident from several green lanes still retaining the appellation of streets; and there were once extensive salt-works in the immediate neighbourhood, from which circumstance the hamlet where they were carried on is called Salcot-Wigborough. A fair is held at that place on the 24th of August. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 17. 6.; net income, £591; patrons, H.

Bewes, Esq., and the Rev. William Fookes. The church stands on a considerable eminence, commanding extensive views of the sea and adjacent country. There is a place of worship for Independents.

**WIGBOROUGH, LITTLE** (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of LEXDEN and WINSTREE, hundred of WINSTREE, N. division of ESSEX, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. by W.) from Colchester; containing 114 inhabitants. It comprises 1157 acres of land, all in good cultivation with the exception of 133 acres common or waste; and is bounded on the north by a creek of the river Blackwater, called Mersey channel, and on the south by another called Verley channel. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of the Governors of the Charter-House, London: the tithes have been commuted for £220, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church is a small edifice with a tower, romantically situated on the sea-shore.

**WIGGENHALL** (*St. GERMANS*), a parish, in the union of DOWNHAM, hundred of FREEBRIDGE-MARSHLAND, W. division of NORFOLK, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. S. W.) from Lynn; containing 625 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the Great Ouse river, and comprises 1275*a.* 1*r.* 34*p.*, of which 543 acres are arable, and 677 meadow and pasture. The surface is flat; a considerable portion lies below high-water mark, and some on a level with the bed of the river, which is confined by lofty banks. The course of the Ouse has been diverted into a new channel, called the Eau-Brink cut, and in several parts, where it greatly curved, has been straightened. The village, which is large, is divided by the river into two portions, connected with each other by a bridge of wood. Here is a station of the Lynn and Ely railway. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6, and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich: the great tithes have been commuted for £281. 5., and the vicarial for £133. 15.; the appropriate glebe comprises 29 acres, and the vicarial 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres, with a house. The church, situated on the east bank of the Ouse, is chiefly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. In this parish was Fitton, the ancient seat of the Howards, afterwards dukes of Norfolk.

**WIGGENHALL** (*St. MARY THE VIRGIN*), a parish, in the union of DOWNHAM, hundred of FREEBRIDGE-MARSHLAND, W. division of NORFOLK, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. W. by S.) from Lynn; containing 292 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Ouse, and comprises 2807*a.* 1*r.* 22*p.*, of which 1043 acres are arable, 1649 meadow and pasture, 5 woodland, and 107 in roads, drains, and waste. The village consists of scattered houses, and on the opposite bank of the Eau-Brink cut is the hamlet of Saddle-Bow. The gateway of the ancient Hall built by the Kerville family, is still remaining. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown: the great tithes have been commuted for £380, and the vicarial for £92. 14.; the glebe comprises 4 acres, with a house, built by the Rev. R. T. Powell. The Rev. Robert Eden, of Leigh, near Rochford, having bought two farms in Wiggenhall, of which he also purchased the impropriate tithes, amounting to £70 per annum, assigned the latter to the vicarage, in 1842. The church is a stately structure in the later English style, with a square em-



battled tower; the nave is lighted by clerestory windows, and there are a fine brass eagle, and an altar-tomb bearing the arms of the Kervilles and the Plowdens, with the effigies of a knight in armour, his lady, and two children. Here is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. Hatton Berners, who signed the warrant for the decapitation of Charles I., was buried here.

WIGGENHALL (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of DOWNHAM, hundred of FREEBRIDGE-MARSHLAND, W. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (N.) from Downham; containing 775 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the Great Ouse river, on the west bank of which was a hermitage dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. This foundation, in 1181, was appropriated by the prior and convent of Reynham, to nuns of the order of St. Augustine, and made subordinate to the monastery of Castle-Acre; it flourished till the Dissolution, when its revenue was valued at £31. 16. 7. The parish comprises 4248*a.* 1*r.* 23*p.*, of which 3198 acres are arable, 738 meadow and pasture, and 128 in roads, drains, and water: an act was passed in 1813, for draining and improving the fen lands. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 15. 10., and in the gift of Mrs. Tompson: the great tithes have been commuted for £538. 8., and the vicarial for £253; the glebe comprises 4½ acres. The church is in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; the chancel is separated from the nave by a carved screen, and on the south side are three sedilia. There are places of worship for Baptists and Primitive Methodists.

WIGGENHALL (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of DOWNHAM, hundred of FREEBRIDGE-MARSHLAND, W. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Lynn; containing 112 inhabitants. It is intersected by the Ouse, and comprises 958*a.* 8*p.*, of which 466 acres are arable, 419 meadow and pasture, and 63 in roads, drains, and river. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6, and in the patronage of the Crown; impropiator, J. Hall, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £152. 10., and the vicarial for £130; the glebe contains 2 acres, with a cottage. The church, which is situated on the east bank of the river, is in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; the south aisle was taken down in 1841.

WIGGESLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of THORNEY, union, and N. division of the wapentake, of NEWARK, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 8½ miles (E. by S.) from Tuxford; containing 92 inhabitants. The tithes were commuted for land in 1813.

WIGGINTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of TERRINGTON, union of MALTON, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK, 9 miles (W.) from Malton; containing 28 inhabitants. It is situated about a mile north of Terrington.

WIGGINTON (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of BERKHAMPTSTEAD, hundred of DACORUM, county of HERTFORD, 1¼ mile (S. E.) from Tring; containing 635 inhabitants. It comprises 1662 acres, of which 294 are waste. The London and Birmingham railway passes on the north-east of the church. Here is an extensive common, which, according to tradition, was the scene of military achievements, not only during the parliamentary war, but even in the time of the Romans; an almost perfect specimen of a Roman camp may still be seen. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the

Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford (the appropriators), with a net income of £69: the tithes have been commuted for £340.

WIGGINTON (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of BANBURY, hundred of BLOXHAM, county of OXFORD, 5¼ miles (W. N. W.) from Deddington; containing 310 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 2. 8½; net income, £290; patrons, the Principal and Fellows of Jesus College, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1795. The church is small, mostly of early English character, and adorned with a tower of the 15th century, of three stages, and embattled: there are some interesting features. To the south-east of the church are vestiges of a Roman villa, extending over a considerable space. On digging here, an octagonal apartment with a tessellated pavement was discovered, and to the south-east of it, another of square form, with tesserae of coarse and imperfect character. These apartments were heated by flues under the floor; and coins were also found.

WIGGINTON, a chapelry, in the parish and union of TAMWORTH, S. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 1¾ mile (N.) from Tamworth; containing, with the hamlets of Comberford, Coton, and Hopwas, 849 inhabitants. It is of level or gently-undulated surface, and the soil is a rich fine marl. In Coton is a paper manufactory. The Derby and Birmingham railway passes through the chapelry. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £92; patron, the Vicar of Tamworth. The chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard, a neat structure of brick, was enlarged in 1830 by the erection of a north aisle. At Coton is a small chapel for the convenience of its inhabitants and those of Hopwas, built about ten years since. Thomas Barnes, in 1717, gave property now worth about £5 per annum in support of a school at Hopwas. Mr. Taylor and Mrs. Beardsley bequeathed each £200, half the interest to be appropriated to the augmentation of the curate's stipend, and the other half to the poor.

WIGGINTON, a parish, in the wapentake of BULMER, union and N. riding of YORK, 4¼ miles (N.) from York, on the road to Helmsley; containing 392 inhabitants. It comprises about 2040 acres, of which 1200 are arable, and 800 meadow and pasture; the surface is quite flat, and the soil composed in equal portions of a stiff clay and a fine sand. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; the tithes have been commuted for £197. The church is a small and very ancient structure.

WIGGLESWORTH, a township, in the parish of LONG PRESTON, union of SETTLE, wapentake of STAINCLIFFE WEST, W. riding of YORK, 6½ miles (S. S. W.) from Settle; containing 421 inhabitants. The township comprises 4089*a.* 2*r.* 2*p.*, divided among several proprietors, of whom the principal is Earl de Grey, lord of the manor: the soil, though of various quality, is every where such as to encourage improvement. A rent-charge of £53. 17. 3. has been awarded as a commutation for the vicarial tithes, and one of £49. 19. 6. for the impropriate, payable to the Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, Oxford. The free school here was founded in 1789, by Lawrence Clark, who endowed it with £1136 three per cent. consols., for the instruction, in the classics and in English, of all the children of the township. There is a sulphureous spring, impregnated with iron.



WIGGONBY, a township, in the parish of AIKTON, union of WIGTON, ward and E. division of CUMBERLAND,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. E.) from Wigton; containing 190 inhabitants. Margaret Hodgson, in 1792, left land now let for about £175 a year, in support of a school. Near Down Hall, within the township, is an encampment 60 yards square, planted with fir, and surrounded by a ditch.

WIGGONHOLT, a parish, in the hundred of WEST EASWRITH, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX, 8 miles (N. N. E.) from Arundel; containing 36 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by the river Arun, and comprises about 800 acres, the greater portion of which is meadow and pasture. The soil varies from a loamy sand to a retentive clay; the surface, though generally level, is enlivened with a pleasing diversity of scenery. The road from Petworth to Brighton passes through. The living is a rectory, with that of Greatham consolidated, valued in the king's books at £7. 4.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of the Hon. Robert Curzon: the tithes of Wiggonholt have been commuted for £102. 14., and the glebe comprises 9 acres. The church was repewed and repaired in 1839, at the expense of the Hon. R. Curzon; the rectory-house was enlarged and altered in 1838 by the incumbent, and is now a spacious residence, in the Elizabethan style. A great number of Roman urns was found in 1827, made of red pottery, and beautifully figured; but from the unprotected situation in which they had been deposited, few of them were in a perfect state. Coins of the emperors Nero, Vespasian, Claudius, Adrian, and Marcus Antoninus, were also discovered.

WIGHILL (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the W. division of AINSTY wapentake, W. riding of YORK,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by W.) from Tadcaster; containing 237 inhabitants. This parish is on the river Wharfe, and comprises about 1700 acres, of which 740 are arable, 920 meadow and pasture, and the remainder woodland, plantations, and roads. The surface is undulated, and the scenery agreeably diversified; the soil is various, in some parts clay, and in others sandy loam. Wighill Park, the seat of Edward York, Esq., is a handsome mansion, beautifully situated. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £5. 3.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £114; patrons, and impropiators of the other rectorial tithes, the Wilson family, who are lords of the manor. The church, situated on an eminence rising from the margin of the Wharfe, is an ancient structure in the Norman style. The eastern part of the chancel was fully repaired, and a convenient vestry built, a few years ago, at a cost of £333, by the vicar, the Rev. Thomas Jessop, D.D., to whose improvements the late Archbishop of York contributed an antique pulpit. The western portion of the chancel also, was completely repaired in 1842, at the cost of the late R. F. Wilson, Esq.

WIGHT, ISLE OF.—See SOUTHAMPTON county.

WIGHTERING, SUSSEX.—See WITTERING.

WIGHTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of NORTH GREENHOE, W. division of NORFOLK,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. by E.) from Little Walsingham; containing 559 inhabitants. It comprises 2932a. 14p., of which 2558 acres are arable, 291 pasture, 44 wood, and 37 in roads and waste; the surface is varied, and the river Stiffkey flows through the lands. The village is pleasantly situated on the road from Fakenham to Wells, and on the banks of the river are

a flour-mill, and a mill for crushing bones for manure. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 11. 8.; patron and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The great tithes have been commuted for £575, and the vicarial for £230. 10.; the glebe comprises 22 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; in the churchyard are several ancient tombs. There are some remains of an intrenchment called Crabb's Castle; and in digging the foundations for the parsonage-house, some skeletons and cannon-balls were discovered.

WIGLAND, a township, in the parish of MALPAS, union of WREXHAM, Higher division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (S. S. E.) from Malpas; containing 240 inhabitants. It comprises 488 acres of a loamy soil. At the Lower Wych, in the township, are brine-springs, from which salt is made: in 1643 the works were destroyed by a detachment of the parliamentary army, but they were soon restored. The tithes have been commuted for £60. At the Higher Wych is a large school, supported by the two rectors of the parish.

WIGLEY, a tything, in the parish of ELING, union of NEW-FOREST, hundred of THORNGATE, Romsey and Southern divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 115 inhabitants.

WIGMORE (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of LUDLOW, hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD, 8 miles (S. W.) from Ludlow; containing, with the township of Limebrook, 506 inhabitants, of whom 328 are in Wigmore township. This parish, which gives name to the hundred, contains 3450 acres, mostly arable and well-wooded; and is crossed nearly at right angles by the roads from Leominster to Knighton, and from Ludlow to Presteign. Thin beds of limestone occur here, in which various kinds of fossils are to be found. Petty-sessions are held monthly. There are fairs for cattle, sheep, &c., on May 6th and August 5th. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Hereford: the great tithes have been commuted for £172, the small tithes for £155, and the vicar has an acre and a half of glebe. On a commanding elevation, a little westward of the village, are the ivy-mantled ruins of Wigmore Castle, the outer works of which are the most perfect; the massive fragments of the keep occupy the summit of a lofty artificial mound, and present a grand appearance. The founder of this once stately edifice is unknown, but it is recorded that Edward the Elder caused it to be repaired. It was taken from Edric, Earl of Shrewsbury, by Ranulph de Mortimer, who came over with the Conqueror, and made it his principal seat. The same nobleman, in 1100, established in the parochial church a college of three prebendaries, which continued till 1179, when his son Hugh founded a noble abbey in honour of St. James, for monks of the order of St. Augustine, about one mile distant from the castle, and endowed it so amply that, at the Dissolution, its revenue was estimated at £302. 12. 3. An alien priory, a cell to that of Aveney, in Normandy, is said to have existed at an early period, at Limebrook; and a nunnery of the order of St. Augustine was founded there by the Mortimers, some time in the reign of Richard I.: at the suppression the latter was valued at £23. 17. 8. In the



neighbourhood are traces of several British encampments, attributed to Caractacus; and some Roman encampments.

WIGSTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of LILFORD, union of OUNDLE, hundred of HUXLOE, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Oundle; containing 97 inhabitants. Here was once a chapel.

WIGSTON MAGNA (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BLABY, hundred of GUTHLAXTON, S. division of the county of LEICESTER,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. E.) from Leicester; containing 2189 inhabitants. This parish was formerly designated Wigston-Two-Steeple, from its having two churches, one of which, now in a very dilapidated state, is used as a schoolroom. At a place called the Gaol Close, during the war in the reign of Charles I., a temporary prison was erected, to which the prisoners were removed from the county gaol at Leicester: the royal army lay in the vicinity some few days. The village is pleasantly situated on the road between Welford and Leicester, and is chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the manufacture of stockings. The Leicester canal runs through the parish, and a station on the Midland railway has been established here. The parish comprises 2944*a.* 1*r.* 3*p.*; the soil is a strong marly loam, producing excellent wheat and beans, and there are large tracts of luxuriant meadow land. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 8. 9.; net income, £107; patrons, alternately, the Haberdashers' Company, and the Governors of Christ's Hospital, London. The tithes were commuted for land in 1764. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a lunatic asylum; and an hospital for six widows and as many widowers, endowed with £3000 by Miss Clarke.

WIGSTON PARVA, a chapelry, in the parish of CLAYBROOKE, union of LUTTERWORTH, hundred of GUTHLAXTON, S. division of the county of LEICESTER,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Lutterworth; containing 74 inhabitants. It lies near the intersection of the Roman Watling-street and Fosse-way, and comprises about 386 acres of land, of hilly surface and fertile soil, and mostly freehold. The Ullesthorpe station of the Midland railway is distant about three miles westward. Wigston Hall, a large square mansion in pleasant grounds ornamented with yew-trees, was built in the reign of George II. by Nicholas Grundy, Esq., high sheriff of the county, and is now the residence of Henry Goodrick Willet, Esq., chief owner of the township. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small ancient building. The manor was formerly held by Reading Abbey, Berkshire.

WIGTOFT (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of BOSTON, wapentake of KIRTON, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, 11 miles (N.) from Spalding; containing 713 inhabitants. It comprises 5698*a.* 3*r.* 16*p.*, of which about one-half is arable, and the other pasture and meadow; the soil is a rich loam, and under good cultivation. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Quadring united, valued in the king's books at £11. 5.; net income, £412; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln; impropiator, G. Holland, Esq. The church is of various dates; the lower part of the tower is Norman, with a spire of later English, and the nave and chancel are in the decorated English style, with

additions of a later period. A free school was endowed with land now producing £56 per annum, by William Blisbury, in 1714; and there are lands worth £24 a year, belonging to the poor.

WIGTON (*ST. MARY*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the ward, and E. division of the county, of CUMBERLAND; containing, with the townships of Oulton, Waverton, and Woodside-Quarter, 6432 inhabitants, of whom 4738 are in the town, 305 miles (N. N. W.) from London. Of the early history of this place little is recorded: the barony was given by William de Meschines to Waldeof, Lord of Allerdale, and by him to Odoard, who lived about the period of the Norman Conquest, and assumed the name De Wigton. The town was burnt by the Scots when they plundered the abbey of Holme-Cultram, in 1322; and during the civil war, in 1648, the van of the Duke of Hamilton's army was quartered here. Wigton consists principally of one spacious street, with a narrower extending transversely at one end of it, and contains some handsome well-built houses; it is pitched with pebbles, and supplied with water from wells, the property of individuals, and from a public pump, erected near the centre of the town. There are a subscription and a circulating library: races formerly took place in the month of August. The principal articles of manufacture are checks, muslins, and gingham, which are made to a considerable extent; and an establishment for calico-printing and dyeing affords employment to many of the inhabitants. Coal is obtained within three miles, and copper-ore within five miles, of the town. A branch of the Maryport and Carlisle railway was opened to Wigton on May 3rd, 1843: the station here is 16 miles from the former town, and  $11\frac{1}{2}$  from the latter. The market-days are Tuesday and Friday, the former for corn, of which a great quantity is pitched in the market-place. Fairs are held on Feb. 20th, a very large horse-fair; on April 5th, for horned-cattle; and Dec. 21st, called Wallet fair, for cattle, butchers' meat, apples, and honey: there are statute-fairs at Whitsuntide and Martinmas. The powers of the county debt-court of Wigton, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Wigton. The county magistrates hold a petty-session every month; and constables are appointed at the court leet and baron of the manor, which takes place in September.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17. 19. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £162; patron, the Bishop of Carlisle; impropiators, the landowners. The tithes were commuted for land in 1811. The church, which is said to have been originally erected by Odoard, with materials brought from a neighbouring Roman station called Old Carlisle, subsequently belonged to the abbey of Holme-Cultram. It was taken down in 1788, and the present edifice, a light and handsome building, erected on its site: attached is a library for the use of the clergy, presented by Dr. Bray. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. The free grammar school, at Market Hill, near the entrance of the town, was founded in 1730, by certain of the inhabitants. In 1787, the sum of £1000 three per cent. stock was bequeathed by John Allison to the school; and in 1798, £355 by Thomas Tomlinson, Esq., who also left £100 for the establishment of a public library: the present income is about £68. The Rev. John Brown,



D.D., author of the tragedy of *Barbarossa*, received his early education in the school. An hospital for six widows of beneficed clergymen or curates of two years' standing, was founded in 1725, by the Rev. John Tomlinson, who endowed it with a rent-charge of £45. 12., to which other benefactions have been added. The poor-law union embraces 31 parishes or places, which contain a population of 23,366. Ewan Clarke, the Cumberland poet; Joseph Rooke, a distinguished mathematician and philosopher; R. Smirke, R.A., the celebrated historical painter; and Mr. George Barnes, professor of mathematics, were natives of the town.

WIGTON, a township, in the parish of HAREWOOD, Upper division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of YORK,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by E.) from Leeds; containing 170 inhabitants. This township, including the hamlets of Brandon and Alwoodley-Gate, comprises about 1200 acres, of which the soil is fertile, and generally in good cultivation; the scenery is varied, and in some parts of romantic character. On Black Hill, near the village, urns and ancient coins have been found: in 1760, two stone coffins were discovered.

WIKE, near BRADFORD, YORK.—See WYKE.

WIKE, a township, partly in the parish of BARDSEY, but chiefly in that of HAREWOOD, Upper division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of YORK,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Leeds; containing 146 inhabitants. This township comprises about 1050 acres, in full cultivation; the surface is pleasing, and the village, though small, is neatly built, and of rural aspect. The tithes have been commuted for £14. 3. payable to certain impropiators, £16. 2. to the vicar of Thorner, £41. 7. to the vicar of Harewood, and £39 to the vicar of Bardsey. A school for ten children is supported by an annuity paid by the trustees of Lady Hastings' charity. In 1835, an earthen jar was dug up, containing silver pence of the reigns of Edward I. and II.

WILBARSTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MARKET-HARBOROUGH, hundred of CORBY, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Rockingham; containing, with part of the hamlet of Pipewell, 684 inhabitants, of whom 626 are in the township of Wilbarston. The parish comprises 2785 acres, and is intersected by the road from Harborough to Stamford. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 17. 1.; net income, £187; patrons and impropiators, the family of Watson. There is a place of worship for Independents. Mrs. Catherine Palmer bequeathed £200, for educating girls of the parish, and employing the aged poor in spinning flax, &c.; and some other trifling bequests are distributed in bread and money.

WILBERFOSS (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of POCKLINGTON, Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK; containing, with the township of Newton-upon-Derwent, 586 inhabitants, of whom 357 are in the township of Wilberfoss, 8 miles (E.) from York. This place, from the time of the Conquest, was the property of the Wilberforce family, from which was descended the late William Wilberforce, the distinguished philanthropist; but the ancient family mansion and the estates were sold in 1710, and the lands are now divided among several proprietors, of whom Col. Wyndham is lord of the manor. The parish is bounded on the east by the

Wolds, and on the west partly by the Derwent. It comprises 2990 acres, of which 1350 are in the township of Wilberfoss; the surface is generally level, and the soil various, but principally a light sandy loam. Good stone for the roads is obtained. The village, which is neatly built, and of rural appearance, is situated on the road from York to Hull, and intersected by a stream called the Foss, which flows into the river Derwent. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £67; patrons and impropiators, Colonel Wyndham, and three others. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower; it was repewed in 1810. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. The poor have nearly ten acres of land, partly allotted at the inclosure, and partly purchased with a bequest of £40 by Mr. John Horsley. A Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to St. Mary, was founded here by Alan de Catton, prior to the year 1153, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £28. 8. 8. per annum.

WILBRAHAM, GREAT (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of CHESTERTON, hundred of STAINE, county of CAMBRIDGE,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. by S.) from Cambridge; containing 564 inhabitants. It comprises 2800 acres. The soil is of light quality, resting upon chalk and gravel; the surface in the western portion is flat, and in the southern parts elevated. The manor-house, an ancient building that belonged to the Knights Templars, is still called the Temple. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 18. 4.; net income, £203; patron and impropiator, Edward Hicks, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1797; the glebe comprises 155 acres. The church is a cruciform structure, with a tower at the west end; it had originally a tower rising from the centre.

WILBRAHAM, LITTLE (*ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST*), a parish, in the union of CHESTERTON, hundred of STAINE, county of CAMBRIDGE,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E.) from Cambridge; containing 345 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 16. 8.; net income, £326; patrons, the President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. The tithes were commuted for land in 1797.

WILBURTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the hundred of SOUTH WITCHFORD, union and ISLE of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W.) from Ely; containing 500 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2233 acres, of which 1182 are arable, 534 meadow and pasture, and the remainder woodland, common, roads, and waste: the soil is mostly rich. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £68; patron, the Archdeacon of Ely. The tithes have been commuted for £519, and the glebe consists of 170 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, and contains 100 sittings. There is a place of worship for Baptists. The parsonage-house was anciently the seat of the archdeacons of Ely; and Henry VII., and his son Prince Henry, were entertained in it for several days, when that sovereign came to visit the shrine of St. Ethelreda.

WILBY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of GUILTCROSS, hundred of SHROPHAM, W. division of NORFOLK,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from East Harling; containing 124 inhabitants. It comprises about 1400 acres, of which 930 are arable, 450 meadow and pasture,



and 15 woodland. The ancient Hall, surrounded by a moat, is now a farmhouse. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Hargham annexed, valued in the king's books at £7. 4. 7½., and in the patronage of Sir Thomas B. Beevor, Bart. : the tithes of Wilby have been commuted for £210, and the glebe comprises 32 acres, with a house. The church is chiefly in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower.

WILBY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGBOROUGH, hundred of HAMFORDSHOE, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2 miles (S. W. by W.) from Wellingborough ; containing 428 inhabitants. This parish is on the road to Northampton, and comprises 1134*a.* 22*p.* The soil is of various quality : there are some quarries of limestone, used for the roads, and for burning into lime. The village is pleasantly situated about a mile from the river Nene ; the inhabitants are partly employed in the manufacture of parchment, and in the preparation of wash leather. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 19. 4½. ; net income, £386 ; patron, the Rev. William Stockdale. The tithes were commuted for 176 acres of land in 1801, and there are about 68 acres of glebe, with a house. The church is in the early and decorated English styles, with a handsome tower surmounted by an octangular turret, above which rises a lofty and graceful spire, the whole forming an elegant specimen of the later English style. Belemnites, ammonites, and other fossils are found in the parish. Dr. Percy, Bishop of Dromore, was rector of Wilby.

WILBY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HOXNE, E. division of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Stradbroke ; containing 623 inhabitants, and comprising 1844*a.* 1*r.* 20*p.* The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 6. 10½., and in the gift of the Rev. George Mingaye : the tithes have been commuted for £630, and the glebe comprises 51 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower, and a south porch of elegant design ; it contains a monument to the Green family, and a richly-sculptured font.

WILCOT (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union of PEWSEY, hundred of SWANBOROUGH, Everley and Pewsey, and N. divisions of WILTS, 1¼ mile (W. N. W.) from Pewsey ; containing 677 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2558*a.* 3*r.* 6*p.*, of which 1846 acres are arable, 335 meadow and pasture, 126 woodland, 222 open down, and 29 in homesteads, roads, and waste ; the soil is generally a rich loam, and the surface finely varied with hills and valleys. The Kennet and Avon canal passes through. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 17., and in the gift of Lieut.-Col. G. W. Wroughton : the vicar's tithes have been commuted for £131. 10., those of the impropriator for £25, and certain tithes belonging to the rector of Huish for £15. 16. The manor-house is said to have been a monastery.

WILCOTE (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the poor-law union of WITNEY, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Witney ; containing 9 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 13. 4., and in the patronage of Mrs. Pickering.

WILDBOAR-CLOUGH, a township, in the parish of PRESTBURY, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD,

N. division of the county of CHESTER, 6½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Macclesfield ; containing 347 inhabitants. It comprises 3078 acres, partly a light soil, partly stony, and partly peat. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WILDEN (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the hundred of BARFORD, union and county of BEDFORD, 5¼ miles (N. E. by N.) from Bedford ; containing 443 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2170 acres, of which 1800 are arable, 350 meadow and pasture, and 20 woodland : the soil is chiefly clay, well adapted to the growth of wheat ; the surface is partly flat, but in general hilly, and the scenery is pleasingly diversified. The making of pillow-lace affords employment to the females. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 7. 1. ; net income, £250 ; patron, the Duke of Bedford. The tithes were commuted for land in 1811 ; the glebe altogether comprises 470 acres. The church has been repewed. John and Thomas Rolle, in 1624, gave land now producing an income of £40 per annum for teaching children.

WILDEN, a village, in the parish of HARTLEBURY, union of DROITWICH, Lower division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Kidderminster and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 1½ mile (N. E.) from Stourport. The village is seated on the river Stour, which empties itself into the Severn about two miles below it. The soil in the vicinity is light and sandy, the land in pasture, and the scenery beautifully picturesque : there are quarries of red-sandstone, which supplied the material for building the present parish church. The Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal runs within a quarter of a mile of the village, and parallel with it the river Stour, to Stourport. The Wilden Iron and Tin-plate Works, belonging to Messrs. Lewty, were established in their present united branches in 1840 ; the concern was originally commenced between the years 1600 and 1630, as charcoal iron-works only, and was among the earliest iron-works founded in England. The number of hands at present employed is between two and three hundred ; the machinery is set in motion by two steam-engines, each of 30-horse power, and by water-power equal to about 60 horses. The parish church is within a mile of the village. The proprietors of the works have built a school-house for the children of their workmen.

WILDHERN, a hamlet, in the parish, union, and hundred of ANDOVER, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON ; with 124 inhabitants.

WILDON-GRANGE, a township, in the parish of COXWOLD, union of EASINGWOLD, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK, 6½ miles (N. by W.) from Easingwold ; containing 21 inhabitants. It comprises 667*a.* 1*r.* 11*p.*, of which 350 acres are arable, 307 meadow and pasture, and 10 woodland. The Archbishop of York is lord of the manor. The village is situated in the dale of a small rivulet, about a mile west-north-west of Coxwold. The tithes have been commuted for £179, payable to Trinity College, Cambridge.

WILDSWORTH, a hamlet, in the parish of LAUGHTON, union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of CORRINGHAM, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 7½ miles (N.) from Gainsborough ; containing 147 inhabitants. A chapel of ease was erected in 1839, chiefly at the expense of Lady William Gordon ; it contains 100 sittings.



WILERICK, or WILLCRICK, a parish, in the union of NEWPORT, division of CHRISTCHURCH, hundred of CALDICOT, county of MONMOUTH, 6 miles (E.) from Newport; containing 35 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road between Caerleon and Chepstow, and comprises 406*a.* 2*r.* 1*p.*, of which 153 acres are arable, 218 pasture and meadow, 20 woodland, and 12 common; the soil is chiefly clay. In the centre is a small elevated wood, from which is a beautiful view of the Bristol Channel, and the hills in the counties of Somerset and Gloucester. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of Llanmartin, and valued in the king's books at £2. 10. 2½; the tithes have been commuted for £38, and the glebe comprises 13 acres. The church is in the Norman style.

WILFORD, or WILFRID'S FORD (*St. WILFRID*), a parish, in the union of BASFORD, N. division of the wapentake of RUSHCLIFFE, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 1½ mile (S. W.) from Nottingham; containing 569 inhabitants. This parish comprises by measurement about 1700 acres. The village, which is situated on the south bank of the river Trent, has several handsome villas belonging to opulent families engaged in the trade of Nottingham. The Trent, the Nottingham canal, and the railway to Derby, afford facility of communication. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 17. 6.; net income, £574; patron, Sir Juckes G. C. J. Clifton, Bart.; present incumbent, the Rev. Thomas Thorp: the glebe consists of 230 acres, with a large house in good repair. The church is a neat edifice, with a low square tower at the north-west angle; the windows and door of the chancel are elaborate: it stands close to the river, and commands a pleasing view of Nottingham and its vicinity. There is a place of worship for dissenters attached to Wilford House, the property and residence of Henry Smith, Esq., who in 1828 built an infant school, which he supports at his own expense. A free school was founded in 1727 by the Rev. Benjamin Carter, vicar, the endowment whereof now exceeds £200 per annum; the school-house was erected in 1736. Some Roman coins, chiefly of the later emperors, were dug up some years since.

WILKENTHRUP, a hamlet, in the parish of HORSINGTON, union of WINCANTON, hundred of HORETHORNE, Eastern division of SOMERSET; containing 42 inhabitants.

WILKESLEY, with DODCOT.—See DODCOT.

WILKSBY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and soke of HORNCastle, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Horncastle; containing 89 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated about a mile south of the road from Boston to Horncastle, comprises by measurement 640 acres. The soil is various, principally inclining to clay and gravel, and the surface generally level, in some parts abounding in springs. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 4. 2., and in the gift of Sir Henry Dymoke; net income, £130, arising from a glebe of 100 acres. The church is a small brick building, erected about fifty years since.

WILLAND (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of TIVERTON, hundred of HALBERTON, Collumpton and N. divisions of DEVON, 2½ miles (N. N. E.) from Collumpton; containing 345 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road between Exeter and Bristol,

comprises 983*a.* 2*r.* 37*p.* The soil is various; some portions consist of a light black earth: the meadow land is generally level, and subject to flood, the river Culm flowing through the lower part of the parish. A pleasure-fair is held in September. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 5., and in the gift of the Messrs. Salter: the tithes have been commuted for £103. 9., and the glebe consists of less than 2 acres. The church contains a monument to a member of the Bindford family. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WILLASTON, a township, partly in the parish of NANTWICH, but chiefly in that of WYBUNBURY, union and hundred of NANTWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 1½ mile (E. by N.) from Nantwich; containing 272 inhabitants. It comprises an area of 499*a.* 2*r.* 16*p.*, of a sandy soil.

WILLASTON, a township, in the parish of NESTON, union, and Higher division of the hundred, of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 2¾ miles (E.) from Great Neston; containing 332 inhabitants. It is a singular circumstance that Willaston is not mentioned in Domesday book, although it was of sufficient importance to confer its name upon the hundred, then called *Wila-veston*. The township comprises about 2300 acres, partly a sandy and partly a clay soil. The village is seated in about the centre of the hundred, and contains several substantial farmhouses. Willaston Hall, an ancient brick building, was erected by the Bennett family in 1558, and continued to be their residence until a very late period. The great tithes belong to Sir William Stanley, Bart.

WILLEN (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, 1½ mile (S.) from Newport-Pagnell; containing 97 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 10.; net income, £115; patrons, the Trustees of Dr. Busby, who nominate a Westminster student of Christ-Church College, Oxford. The church was erected in 1680, at the expense of Dr. Busby, head master of Westminster school, who endowed it with the rectorial tithes, and gave a library for the use of the vicar, who now receives a stipend in lieu of the rectorial tithes.

WILLENHALL, a chapelry, in the parish and union of WOLVERHAMPTON, S. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 3 miles (W.) from Walsall, on the road to Wolverhampton; containing 8695 inhabitants. This place, at the period of the Norman survey, was called *Winehala*, the Saxon term for victory, probably from the great battle fought near it in 911. The village began to thrive in the reign of Elizabeth, when, from the extensive mines of ironstone and coal in the neighbourhood, the iron manufacture was first established here: at present it is noted for its collieries and its flourishing trade in locks, the latter of which it produces to a greater extent than any other place of its size in Europe. Many other articles of hardware are made, particularly currycombs, gridirons, screws, &c. The township comprises 2050*a.* 3*r.* 17*p.*, in nearly equal portions of arable and pasture: the soil varies exceedingly. The Tame brook passes through; also the Wyrley and Essington canal; and the Liverpool and Birmingham railway has a station here. Courts leet and baron are annually held. In the neighbourhood



are the remains of an old Hall, the seat of the maternal ancestors of the Duke of Cleveland. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £300; patrons, the Inhabitants: the tithes, which belong to the duke, have been commuted for £640. The chapel, dedicated to St. Giles, was rebuilt about 1748, and repaired in 1844. Two districts, named respectively St. Stephen's and Holy Trinity, were endowed in 1846 by the Ecclesiastical Commission: each contains a population of about 3000, and the living of each is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patrons, the Crown and the Bishop of Lichfield, alternately. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; and national and British schools.

WILLENHALL, a hamlet, in the parish of HOLY TRINITY, COVENTRY, union of FOLESHILL, Kirby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. E.) from Coventry; containing 117 inhabitants, and comprising 726 acres. The estate was bought by Lord Craven in 1846, for 51,800 guineas.

WILLERBY (ST. PETER), a parish, in the union of SCARBOROUGH, wapentake of DICKERING, E. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of Binnington and Staxton, 364 inhabitants, of whom 40 are in Willerby township, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Hunmanby. The parish comprises 4099 acres of arable and pasture land, and 151 acres of wood. Its small village, which is on the road from Hunmanby to Sherburn, is seated in a picturesque valley. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 0.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £116; impropriator, W. J. Denison, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1801. The church is a neat building, with a tower at the west end. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a parochial school is supported by subscription.

WILLERBY, a township, in the union of SCULCOATES, partly in the parish of COTTINGHAM, Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, and partly in the parish of KIRK-ELLA, county of the town of HULL, E. riding of YORK,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. N. W.) from Hull; containing 214 inhabitants. It comprises about 840 acres of land, and is on the road from Hessle to Beverley. The mansion of Raywell is situated here.

WILLERSEY (ST. PETER), a parish, in the union of EVESHAM, Upper division of the hundred of KIFTS-GATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3 miles (W.) from Chipping-Campden; containing 375 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1100 acres. Stone is quarried for the repair of roads, and for building. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 2. 6., and with a net income of £162, in the patronage of Mrs. M. H. Cooper: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1767; the glebe consists of 85 acres, with a house. The church is a cruciform structure of various dates, with a tower at the intersection, crowned by pinnacles. On the hill above the village, is a camp inclosing about 60 acres, supposed to have been formed during the incursions of the Danes: from it is a fine view of the vale below.

WILLERSLEY (ST. MARY MAGDALENE), a parish, in the union of KINGTON, hundred of HUNTINGTON, county of HEREFORD,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. N. E.) from Hay; containing 13 inhabitants, and comprising 235 acres. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Wye,

whose banks are adorned with much picturesque scenery. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Rev. Henry Blissett: the tithes have been commuted for £60.

WILLESBOROUGH (ST. MARY), a parish, in the union of EAST ASHFORD, hundred of CHART and LONG-BRIDGE, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, 2 miles (S. E. by E.) from Ashford; containing 641 inhabitants. It comprises 1458 acres, of which 174 are common or waste, and 39 in wood. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 16. 8.; net income, £167; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church is principally in the decorated English style. In the parish is situated the East Ashford union workhouse.

WILLESDEN (ST. MARY), a parish, in the union of HENDON, Kensington division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from London; containing 2930 inhabitants. This place, sometimes written in old documents *Willesdon*, was also anciently called *Willesdune*, by which name it is mentioned in a charter of King Athelstan, granting certain lands to St. Paul's Cathedral. The parish contains the ancient village of Neasdon, the village of Harlesdon-Green, part of Kensal-Green (the two latter on the Harrow-road), and a part of the large village of Kilburn. The London and Birmingham railway passes through the southern extremity of the parish. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £14; income, £130. The church is principally in the later English style. There is a chapel at Kilburn.

WILLESLEY (ST. THOMAS), a parish, in the union of ASHBY, hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, S. division of the county of DERBY, locally in the W. division of the hundred of GOSCOTE, county of LEICESTER, 2 miles (S. W. by S.) from Ashby; containing 53 inhabitants. The manor was given by Wulfric Spott to Burton Abbey, under which it was held in the 13th and 14th centuries by the family of Ingwardby, from whom it passed by marriage to the Abneys, who resided here for many generations. Thomas Abney (son of Sir Thomas, a justice of the common pleas), the last male of this family, died in 1791, leaving an only daughter, married to Captain, afterwards General, Hastings, who distinguished himself in the American war, and in 1806 was created a baronet; he died in 1823, at the age of 82, and was buried at Willesley. His title, and (among other property) the Willesley estate, passed to his son, Sir Charles Abney Hastings, the present baronet.

The parish comprises 910 acres, of which about 25 are woodland, and the remainder arable and pasture in nearly equal portions: the soil is various. The south-western boundary of the parish is skirted by the Ashby and Coventry canal, whence a railway passes to the former town. The manor-house is a handsome structure in the form of the letter H, built about the time of Charles I., and situated in a park of undulated surface, embellished with plantations: the mansion has been enlarged and improved within the last six years. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £62: the patronage and impropriation belong to Sir C. Abney Hastings. The church, situated a short distance from the manor-house, is a very small plain edifice, with a tower at the west end; the walls are turreted, stuccoed



on the outside, and much overgrown with ivy. The period of its erection is not known: the interior has been renovated within the last fifteen years.

WILLEY, a township, in the parish of PRESTEIGN, union of KNIGHTON, hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N.) from Presteign; containing 155 inhabitants, and comprising 2140 acres. It is bounded on the west by the county of Radnor, South Wales.

WILLEY (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, within the liberties of the borough of WENLOCK, in the union of MADELEY, S. division of SALOP,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Bridgnorth; containing 162 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Barrow annexed, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 3., and in the gift of Lord Forester: the tithes produce £245, and the glebe comprises 27 acres.

WILLEY (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of LUTTERWORTH, Kirby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 3 miles (W.) from Lutterworth; containing 138 inhabitants. This place was anciently called *Wilega*. In the reign of Elizabeth the manor was possessed by the families of Winter and Leigh, and was afterwards sold among various persons; it subsequently became the property of the noble family of Fielding. The parish lies on the road from Coventry to Lutterworth, and comprises 745*a.* 3*r.* 20*p.*, of which the soil is clayey, and the surface elevated, but level: gravel is obtained, of good quality for roads. The Roman Watling-street, and the Midland railway, pass through. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 6. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £250: the tithes were commuted for land, under an act of inclosure, in 1769. The church is a very ancient structure, with a tower. A rectory-house, distant about three-quarters of a mile from it, was built by the Rev. Frederick Morgan, M.A., in 1844. A parochial school is supported by subscription. Fossils are found here in abundance, particularly ammonites.

WILLIAMSCOTT, or WILLSCOTT, a hamlet, in the chapelry of WARDINGTON, parish of CROPREDY, union and hundred of BANBURY, county of OXFORD,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Banbury; containing, with Coton, 193 inhabitants. Walter Calcott, in 1575, endowed a free school here with £13 per annum payable out of his manor of Williamscott, for 40 boys chosen by lot from the villages around: the manor is now in the possession of John Loveday, Esq. Some remains exist of an ancient house in which Charles I. slept, a night or two prior to the battle of Cropredy-Bridge; and it is said that the king dined under an ash-tree in Williamscott fields on the day of the battle.

WILLIAN (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of HITCHIN, hundred of BROADWATER, county of HERTFORD,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. W.) from Baldock; containing 291 inhabitants. This parish was formerly, though not usually, called Willien and Willei. It comprises 1854*a.* 3*r.* 34*p.*, chiefly arable land, with about 150 acres of pasture, and 10 of wood. The old north road passes on the west of the village. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £5, and in the patronage of Francis Pym, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £593. 12., and the glebe consists of 20 acres. The church has been recently beautified, at an expense of £250.

WILLINGALE-DOE (*St. CHRISTOPHER*), a parish, in the union of ONGAR, hundred of DUNMOW, N. division of ESSEX,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E.) from Ongar; containing 529 inhabitants. It comprises 1736*a.* 3*r.* 37*p.*, of which 1408 acres are arable, 320 meadow and pasture, and 8 woodland; the soil is a rather strong clay. The small river Roden flows on the east. The living is a rectory, with that of Shellow-Bowels consolidated, valued in the king's books at £16, and in the gift of T. W. Bramston, Esq.: the tithes of the parish have been commuted for £489, and the glebe comprises 31 acres. The church, consisting of a nave and chancel with a square embattled tower, stands in the same churchyard as that of Willingale-Spain, and the parishes are much intermixed, though distinct both as to ecclesiastical and civil concerns.

WILLINGALE-SPAIN (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of ONGAR, hundred of DUNMOW, N. division of ESSEX, 6 miles (N. E.) from Ongar; containing 207 inhabitants. The parish derives the adjunct to its name from the family of Hervey de Spain, to whom it belonged at the time of the Norman survey. It comprises 1200*a.* 31*p.*, of which 970 acres are arable, 200 pasture, and 30 wood; the soil is similar to that of the preceding parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown, on the nomination of the Bishop of London: the tithes have been commuted for £322. 12., and the glebe comprises 29 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The church has a handsome altar-piece, the gift of William Bocket, Esq.

WILLINGDON, a parish, in the union of EASTBOURNE, hundred of WILLINGDON, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. by W.) from Eastbourne; containing 621 inhabitants. This parish comprises 3822 acres, of which about 600 are common or waste. The village is pleasantly situated on elevated ground, on the road from London to Eastbourne, commanding very extensive views of the surrounding country. Langley Point, with its forts and martello towers, on the coast, is in the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12; net income, £67; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chichester; impropiators, Inigo Thomas, and R. Newman, Esqrs. The glebe consists of about 3 acres, with a small house. The church, principally in the early English style, contains portions in the decorated and later styles, with a square tower, and some interesting monuments to the Parker family. Henry Parker, who was secretary to Cromwell, and author of various tracts on religion and politics, was born at Ratton, in the parish. On the downs are several barrows; and in 1825, on lowering the road over Ocklynge, several skeletons were discovered, lying in rows, side by side, with their feet towards the east.

WILLINGHAM (*St. MARY AND ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CHESTERTON, hundred of PAPWORTH, county of CAMBRIDGE,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. by S.) from St. Ives; containing 1454 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4663 acres, of which 1638 are common or waste. Much of the cheese which takes its name from the neighbouring village of Cottenham is made at this place, where about 1200 milch-cows are usually kept. An act for draining certain fen land and low grounds was passed in 1842. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 8. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely: the tithes have been commuted for £670, and



there are 80 acres of glebe. The church is an ancient edifice: on the north side of the chancel is a chapel in the decorated English style, with a stone roof of singular construction. Here is a place of worship for Baptists. A charity school was founded by subscription, in 1593, and an estate purchased for its endowment, which now produces £20 a year; it is further endowed with a rent-charge of £10, bequeathed in 1700 by Dr. Saywell, Master of Jesus College, Cambridge. An almshouse for four widows, founded in 1616 by William Smith, provost of King's College, Cambridge, is endowed with £18 per annum.

WILLINGHAM, a chapelry, in the parish of CARLTON, union of LINTON, hundred of RADFIELD, county of CAMBRIDGE,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by E.) from Newmarket. The chapel is dedicated to St. Matthew.

WILLINGHAM (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of WELL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 6 miles (S. E.) from Gainsborough; containing 426 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Lincoln to Gainsborough, and comprises by measurement 2200 acres, of which about two-thirds are arable, and one-third is pasture; the soil is a strong clay. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 6. 8.; net income, £352; patron, the Rev. J. Peel: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1779. The church is an ancient edifice. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WILLINGHAM (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WANGFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 4 miles (S.) from Beccles; containing 156 inhabitants. It is computed to comprise 1000 acres. The living is a rectory annexed to that of North Cove, and valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.: the tithes have been commuted for £236, and there are  $19\frac{1}{2}$  acres of glebe, of which 3 belong to the rector, 15 to the rector of Ellough, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to the rector of Sotterley. The church was standing in 1529; but only a very small portion of the edifice now remains.

WILLINGHAM, CHERRY (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the wapentake of LAWRESS, parts of LINDSEY, union and county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Lincoln; containing 111 inhabitants. It comprises 1096 acres, of which the soil is a light clay. The surface forms a gently-rising hill, washed on the south by the river Witham; the lower grounds have been well drained. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; net income, £95; patrons and impropriators, Messrs. Cock, Gordon, and Ellis.

WILLINGHAM, NORTH, a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, S. division of the wapentake of WALSHCROFT, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Market-Rasen; containing 210 inhabitants. It comprises about 3000 acres: the soil varies, consisting of clay, sand, and loam; the surface is generally hilly. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 4.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £69; patron and impropriator, Ayscoghe Boucherett, Esq. The glebe contains about 27 acres, in different parishes.

WILLINGHAM, SOUTH (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, E. division of the wapentake of WRAGGOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Wragby; containing 296 inhabitants. It is computed to contain 2000 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at

£13. 10. 10.; income, £389; patron, G. F. Heneage, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1769.

WILLINGTON (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the hundred of WIXAMTREE, union and county of BEDFORD, 4 miles (E.) from Bedford; containing 268 inhabitants. The navigable river Ouse bounds it on the north. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 17., and in the patronage of the Duke of Bedford, the impropriator. The great tithes have been commuted for £300, and those of the vicar for £227: there are 19 acres of glebe. The church is principally in the later English style, and contains some old monuments to the Gostwicke family.

WILLINGTON, an extra-parochial district, locally in the parish of TARVIN, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Second division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (S. by E.) from Kelsall; containing 103 inhabitants. It is situated on the south-west side of Delamere Forest, and comprises 977a. 3r. 17p., of which, deducting 30 acres of wood, two-thirds are pasture and one-third arable land, mostly the property of Colonel Tomkinson. The upland is a strong red loamy soil, adapted to the culture of potatoes, of which great quantities are grown for the Manchester market, a hundred bushels being now produced where thirty years ago there was but one bushel. In the lower part of the township, the soil is a strong clay, and excellent cheese is made. Red stone and sandstone are quarried. The mansion of Colonel Tomkinson, standing on the borders of the forest, is a modern and elegant building in the Elizabethan style. For the performance of ecclesiastical rites the inhabitants resort to the church of St. Oswald, Chester. The tithes on  $327\frac{3}{4}$  acres are paid to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield; 620 acres are tithe-free. A school for boys and girls is supported by Col. Tomkinson.

WILLINGTON (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY, 7 miles (S. W.) from Derby; containing 409 inhabitants. The property at the Domesday survey belonged partly to the king, and partly to Ralph Fitzhubert. Henry II. gave one of the two manors to Burton Abbey. The other appears to have been given with the church, by the family of Willington, to the prior and convent of Repton; and William Westcote conveyed it, about the year 1554, to Sir John Port, founder of Repton school. The parish is on the road from Derby to Burton, and comprises about 1260 acres, two-thirds of which are grass-land; the soil is of a light quality, chiefly resting upon sand and gravel. The river Trent, over which is a handsome stone bridge of five arches, forms the boundary on the south. The Grand Trunk canal, connecting the Trent and the Mersey, intersects the village; and facilities of communication are also afforded by the Birmingham and Derby railway, which has a station here: the station is a very neat one; the roof is just level with the rails, on account of the height of the embankment. The line crosses two of the streets by stone bridges. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 17. 3.; net income, £82; patrons, the Corporation of Etwall Hospital and Repton Grammar School. The tithes were commuted for land in 1766: thirty-six acres, and an allowance from Queen Anne's Bounty, have been assigned to



the vicar. The church, erected in the 12th century, is in the Norman style, with later additions. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

WILLINGTON, a township, in the parish of BRANCEPETH, N. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, union, and S. division of the county, of DURHAM, 4 miles (N.) from Bishop-Auckland; containing 258 inhabitants. It is situated on the north side of the river Wear. The tithes have been commuted for £120. 18. 6. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is partly supported by subscription.

WILLINGTON, a township, in the parish of WALLSEND, union of TYNEMOUTH, E. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3 miles (W. by S.) from North Shields; containing 1474 inhabitants. This place is situated on the north bank of the river Tyne, and contains some neat houses. Here is a colliery comprising several seams of excellent quality, of which two are worked: one, the high main seam, occurs at a depth of 100 fathoms from the surface, and is used for household purposes, being sent to London as Bell and Company's Wallsend; the other, which is found at a depth of 40 fathoms below the former, is used only for steam-engines. An explosion took place in this colliery in 1841, by which 31 lives were lost, and the property sustained much damage. An extensive ropery has been established here, also some copperas-works. Near the river, which affords great facilities for the shipment of coal and other produce, is a corn-mill worked by steam; and at Willington quay is a dockyard, with a patent-slip for building and repairing ships. The Newcastle and Tynemouth railway runs through the township, to its station at Howdon, passing over the Willington viaduct, which consists of seven wooden arches, each 120 feet in span, supported on piers and abutments of stone, the whole constructed from the designs of Messrs. Green, of Newcastle, at a cost of £25,000. The channel of the river between Willington quay and Howdon has been greatly deepened and improved by laying ballast in the bed, to contract its width. The tithes have been commuted for £356. 2. 10., of which £90 are payable to the curate of Wallsend. There are places of worship for Wesleyans.

WILLINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish of BARCHESTON, union of SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR, Brailes division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (S. S. E.) from Shipston; containing 149 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £199, and there is a glebe of  $4\frac{1}{4}$  acres.

WILLISHAM (ST. MARY), a parish, in the union and hundred of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, E. division of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Needham-Market; containing 217 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £56; patron, the Rev. E. B. Sparke. The tithes have been commuted for £246. 15., and there are  $4\frac{1}{2}$  acres of impropriate glebe.

WILLITTOFT, a township, in the parish of BUBWITH, union of HOWDEN, Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N.) from Howden; containing 53 inhabitants. This place was formerly the residence of the Vavasour family; it is now the property of Colonel Wyndham, who is lord of the manor.

WILLITON, a chapelry, in the parish of ST. DECUMAN, union of WILLITON, hundred of WILLITON and FREEMANNERS, county of SOMERSET,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. S. E.)

from Dunster; containing 1318 inhabitants. This place is situated about a mile and a half from the coast of the Bristol Channel. It is a polling-place for the western division of the county, and has a county debt-court, established in 1847, whose powers extend over the registration-district of Williton. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of St. Decuman; net income, £53. The chapel is dedicated to St. Peter. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

WILLOUGHBY (ST. HELEN), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, Wold division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. E.) from Alford; containing 661 inhabitants, and including the hamlets of Abbertoft, Asthorpe, Bonthorpe, Butter-Bump, Mawthorpe, Sandfield, Sloothby, and Wytche. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £39. 10.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of Lord Willoughby de Eresby: the tithes have been commuted for £1020, and the glebe comprises 50 acres. The church contains an altar-tomb with the recumbent effigy of a Knight Templar. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Anthony Barnes, in 1728, bequeathed land now producing more than £25 per annum, for teaching and apprenticing children.

WILLOUGHBY (ST. NICHOLAS), a parish, in the union of RUGBY, Rugby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Dunchurch; containing 446 inhabitants. This place, in the neighbourhood of which many Roman antiquities have been discovered, is in Domesday book called *Wilbere* and *Wilebei*. It was formerly of much more importance than it is at present, and enjoyed a market and fairs, to which, from the name of a small hamlet in the parish, called Pie Court, it seems probable a court of pie-poudre was attached. The parish is bounded on the east, and partly on the north and south, by the county of Northampton; it comprises 1711 acres, of fertile soil, and at the eastern end is intersected by the Oxford canal. Here are some sulphureous and saline springs, resembling those at Harrogate, efficacious in cases of scrofula, and in scorbutic and cutaneous diseases. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 4. 4.; net income, £217, with a house; patrons and impropiators, the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford. The church is a spacious and neat structure in the later English style, with a low square embattled tower; the chancel was rebuilt in 1779. A school was founded in 1816, and a school-house erected at a cost of £460, paid by the trustees of property amounting to £400 per annum, bequeathed by various benefactors for charitable uses: the school is on the national system.

WILLOUGHBY-IN-THE-WOLDS (ST. MARY AND ALL SAINTS), a parish, in the union of LOUGHBOROUGH, S. division of the wapentake of RUSHCLIFFE and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 7 miles (N. E. by E.) from Loughborough; containing 569 inhabitants. According to Horsley, this was the Roman station *Fernometum*, but Gale and Stukeley fix *Margidunum* here. In the great civil war, an engagement took place commonly termed the battle of Willoughby Field. The parish is situated about two miles distant from the road between Nottingham and Melton-Mowbray, and half a mile south-east of the Roman fosse-road. It comprises by measurement



2000 acres, whereof three-fourths are pasture, and the remainder arable; the soil is chiefly a cold clay. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 18. 6½.; net income, £87; patron, T. Dodson, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land in 1793. The church contains 400 sittings, of which 238 are free. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. In a field called Herrings, or Black Field, are traces of an old town, where many coins, pavements, and other relics of antiquity have been found; and in the centre of the village stands a cross, the shaft consisting of one stone, fifteen feet high, resting on four steps. On a tumulus called Cross Hill, an annual revel is held.

WILLOUGHBY, SCOTT (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of ASWARDHURN, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Falkingham; containing 22 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road between Grantham and Donington, and comprises 560 acres, of which 220 are arable, 330 grass, and 10 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 1. 3., and in the gift of Earl Brownlow; net income, £160. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1795; the glebe comprises 4 acres. The church is a neat edifice, built about 20 years since.

WILLOUGHBY, SILK (*St. Denis*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of ASWARDHURN, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Sleaford; containing 227 inhabitants. This parish, in 1494 termed North Willoughby, received the adjunct Silk from the circumstance of a hamlet, anciently called Silkby, being about that period added to it. The manor was possessed by Sir William Armyn, at first keeper of the privy seal and vice-chancellor to Edward II., and afterwards lord chancellor, and bishop of Norwich; it remained in the family until 1662. The parish comprises by measurement about 2500 acres, and is situated on the road from Sleaford to Falkingham. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 8. 1½., and in the gift of the Earl of Dysart: the tithes have been commuted for £625, and the glebe consists of 11½ acres, with a house. The church is a handsome structure, with a well-proportioned tower and spire; the body is principally in the decorated English style, and the chancel of later date. In the latter are three stalls, some fine screen-work of wood, and fragments of ancient stained glass; the font is a rare specimen of the Norman style of interweaving arches. Some tumuli are visible.

WILLOUGHBY-WATERLESS (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of LUTTERWORTH, hundred of GUTHLAXTON, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Lutterworth; containing 348 inhabitants. It comprises 1100 acres. The Midland railway runs at the distance of about a mile and a half. The manufacture of stockings affords employment to about twenty-five families. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Peatling Magna united in 1729, valued in the king's books at £11. 11. 3.; net income, £347; patron, the Rev. John Miles; impropiator of Peatling Magna, J. R. Swindall, Esq. There are 46 acres of glebe, with a house. The church is a plain edifice.

WILLOUGHBY, WEST, a hamlet, in the parish of ANCASTER, poor-law union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of LOVEDEN, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN; containing 67 inhabitants.

WILLOUGHTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, W. division of the wapentake of ASLACOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 8½ miles (E. by N.) from Gainsborough; containing 581 inhabitants. An alien priory, a cell to the abbey of St. Nicholas at Angiers, is said to have existed here. Roger de Buslei and Simon de Canci, in the time of Stephen, gave a moiety of the church, and the greater part of the town, to the Knights Templars, who had a preceptory here, which from that order came to the Hospitallers, and at the Dissolution was valued at £219. 19. 8. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 4. 2.; net income, £192; patrons, alternately, King's College, Cambridge, and the Earl of Scarborough, the latter of whom is impropiator. The tithes were commuted for land in 1768. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WILLS-PASTURES, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of SOUTHAM, Southam division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, S. division of the county of WARWICK; containing 13 inhabitants, and 146 acres.

WILLSWORTHY, a hamlet, in the parish of St. PETER TAVY, union of TAVISTOCK, hundred of LIFTON, Tavistock and S. divisions of the county of DEVON, 6 miles (N. E. by N.) from Tavistock; containing 91 inhabitants. It is situated a little east of the road between Oakhampton and Tavistock.

WILMINGTON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of DARTFORD, hundred of AXTON, DARTFORD, and WILMINGTON, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, 1 mile (S.) from Dartford; containing 845 inhabitants. It comprises 1715 acres, of which 393 are in wood. The celebrated Earl of Warwick, in the reign of Edward IV., resided at the manor-house in the village. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 17. 6.; net income, £340; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church occupies the summit of a hill near the high road, and has a handsome spire-steeple.

WILMINGTON (*St. Mary and St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of EASTBOURNE, hundred of LONGBRIDGE, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, 4½ miles (S. W.) from Hailsham; containing 314 inhabitants. A Benedictine priory, a cell to the abbey of Grestein, in Normandy, was founded here in the time of William Rufus. It was valued at 240 marks per annum, and was sold by licence of Henry IV. to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester, to whom it was confirmed by Henry V., towards founding a chantry of two priests in the cathedral. Some portions of the priory have been converted into a farmhouse, one of the rooms in which exhibits a groined roof; the gateway still remains. The parish is on the road from Lewes to Eastbourne, and comprises by measurement 1744 acres: the village is situated on the north-east declivity of the South Downs, on an elevated site commanding extensive views. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the gift of the Earl of Burlington: the great tithes have been commuted for £65, and the vicarial for £51. 16.; the glebe comprises 4 acres. The church is principally in the early and decorated styles, and consists of a nave and chancel, with chapels on the north and south sides, and a small tower surmounted by a spire; in the churchyard is a fine yew-tree, six yards in circumference at two feet from the ground. Wil-



ington gives the title of Baron to the Marquess of Northampton.

**WILMSLOW** (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of ALTRINCHAM, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 8 miles (N. W. by N.) from Macclesfield; containing, with the townships of Bollin-Fee, Chorley, Fulshaw, and Pownall-Fee, 4973 inhabitants. This parish comprises by measurement 7050 acres, of which the soil is red and grey marl; the pasture land is rich, the arable also highly productive, and the surface undulated. It is situated on the road from Manchester to Birmingham, and is intersected by the small river Bollin, on the bank of which, about a quarter of a mile east of the church, is Bollin Hall. On the same river are two cotton-mills and a silk-mill; the former, at Styal, afford employment on the average to 400 persons. The railway from Manchester to Crewe runs through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £32. 15.; net income, £955; patron, Sir Thomas Joseph de Trafford, Bart. The church is a handsome and very ancient structure in the decorated and later English styles, with a square tower; it comprises a nave, chancel, and two aisles, of which the east end of one and the west end of the other are inclosed as sepulchral chapels, for the families of Dunham and Trafford. Near the altar are brasses with inscriptions to Sir Robert Booth, of Dunham, and Douce Venables his wife; also the figure of a divine, with an inscription to Henry Treffort, rector, 1537. In the north chapel are two altar-tombs sunk in the wall, on which are figures representing the Newtons of Newton and Pownall. There is also a chapel of more recent date, in which are several tombs of the Leigh family, of Hawthorn Hall, near Wilmslow. The Wesleyans, Calvinistic Methodists, Quakers, and Unitarians, have places of worship. A workhouse was established about 1780 on Lindow common, and land now producing more than £200 per annum was assigned for its support; but it has been disused since the introduction of the present poor-law. Some remains exist of an ancient chapel, forming part of a farmhouse.

**WILNCOTE**, a hamlet, partly in the parish of OLD STRATFORD, hundred of BARLICHWAY, Stratford division, and partly in the parish of ASTON-CANTLOW, hundred of HEMLINGFORD, Birmingham division, of the county of WARWICK; containing 415 inhabitants. It is on the west bank of the Stratford and Avon canal. A chapel, dedicated to St. Andrew, was consecrated in 1841; it cost £2000, and has two painted windows.

**WILNE** (*St. Chad*), a parish, in the union of SHARDLOW, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. E.) from Derby; containing 2057 inhabitants. It includes the liberties of Draycott and Church Wilne, the hamlet of Hopwell, the parochial chapelry of Breaston, and part of Risley; and comprises 1380 acres, whereof a third is arable, and the remainder pasture: the surface is level, and the soil alluvial. The river Derwent bounds the parish on the south for three miles, and propels the machinery of an extensive cotton concern erected half a century ago, now conducted by Thomas Draper, Esq., and employing 200 persons. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Sawley: the tithes were commuted for land in 1763. The church is an ancient edifice with a tower, and contains a private

chapel built by the Willoughby family, in the windows of which is some stained glass.

**WILNE, CHURCH**, a liberty, in the parish of WILNE, union of SHARDLOW, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY; containing 223 inhabitants.

**WILNE, FAR, or GREAT**, with SHARDLOW, a township, in the parish of ASTON-UPON-TRENT, union of SHARDLOW, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Derby; containing 1306 inhabitants, of whom 263 are in the hamlet of Wilne, which comprises 250 acres of rich land. The Derwent runs past the village, and soon after has its confluence with the Trent.—See SHARDLOW.

**WILNECOTE**, a chapelry, in the parish and union of TAMWORTH, Tamworth division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 2 miles (S. E. by S.) from Tamworth; containing 718 inhabitants. This chapelry, sometimes called Willowencote, comprises by measurement 1005 acres, chiefly pasture land. Collieries and limekilns have been established of late; and here is a station of the Birmingham and Derby railway. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £90; patron, the Vicar of Tamworth. The chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was rebuilt in the year 1821, by subscription, aided by a grant from the Incorporated Society.

**WILNECOTE**, near ALCESTER.—See WILNCOTE.

**WILPSHIRE**, a township, in the parish, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of BLACKBURN, N. division of LANCASHIRE,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. by E.) from Blackburn; containing 281 inhabitants. This place appears to have been the property of the Braddyls, and of the monks of Whalley. In after times the township became a possession of the Walmesleys, of whom Sir Thomas Walmesley died seised of the estate in the reign of Charles I. It was then called "*Libshire alias Wilpshire*," and the people of the district still give it the name of Lipsshaw. Lord de Tabley is now the chief proprietor. The road from Blackburn to Whalley passes on the eastern extremity of the township.

**WILSDEN**, a township, and, with ALLERTON, a district parish, in the parish and union of BRADFORD, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK, 5 miles (N. W.) from Bradford; the township containing 2684 inhabitants. This township is divided into Lower and Upper, the former including part of the ancient manor of Allerton, and the latter the Hallowses or Hallas estate, Manuels, Birchin-Lee, and a small portion of Cullingworth. It comprises by measurement 2607 acres. The lands are distinguished as the old and new cultivations, the old separated into small farms, and the new greatly extended and improved by the growth of the worsted manufacture; the soil is various, but principally adapted to dairy purposes, and the arable land to the production of oats. The neighbourhood abounds with coal, of which several mines are in operation, and with freestone of good quality, which is extensively quarried, and with which the inhabitants are supplied from one of the quarries, for building, free of expense. The scenery is striking, and in the north-eastern part beautifully picturesque, embracing towards Bingley an extensive prospect. At Manuels is a stream of water rising from numerous springs, and discharging about 400 gallons



per minute; it belongs to the New Water-works' Company at Bradford. On Harden Beck is a cascade called the *Hallas Lumb*, falling from two several heights of five and fifteen feet, and, from its partial concealment by precipitous and thickly-wooded rocks, having a singularly romantic appearance. The village, which is chiefly modern, consists of a long line of detached and irregularly-built houses, stretching along the northern acclivity of an eminence rising from Harden beck. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in the worsted manufacture, which is carried on to a very great extent, there being not less than eleven mills and factories. A mechanics' institution was erected in 1827. The church (St. Matthew's), erected near the village, in 1823, by the Church Commissioners, at an expense of nearly £10,000, was consecrated on the 1st of November, 1826; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, and contains 1400 sittings, of which 600 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Bradford; net income, £150. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

WILSFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of FLAXWELL, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. S. W.) from Sleaford; containing 429 inhabitants. A Benedictine priory, a cell to the abbey of Bec, in Normandy, was founded here in the reign of Stephen; at the suppression of alien houses it was settled on the abbey of Bourn, in this county, and at the general Dissolution was granted to Charles, Duke of Suffolk. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £500; patron and incumbent, the Rev. C. Blackenbury. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1774. The church has a tower and spire, and exhibits an admixture of the early and decorated English styles: the font, which is octagonal, with concave sides, is of later date.

WILSFORD (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of AMESBURY, hundred of UNDERDITCH, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (S. W. by W.) from Amesbury; containing, with the tything of Lake, 123 inhabitants, of whom 49 are in Wilsford hamlet. The parish is bounded on the east by the river Avon; the soil is generally a light loam, and the lands are chiefly arable, with a portion of good water-meadow. The ancient manor-house of Lake is a remarkably fine specimen of the Elizabethan style. The living is a vicarage, with that of Woodford consolidated, in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury; income, £241.

WILSFORD-DAUNTSEY (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of PEWSEY, hundred of SWANBOROUGH, Devizes and N. divisions of WILTS,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. S. W.) from Pewsey; containing, with the tything of Manningford-Bohun, 587 inhabitants, of whom 304 are in Wilsford-Dauntsey township. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 17. 11.; net income, £242; patron and impropiator, the Master of the Hospital of St. Nicholas, Salisbury.

WILSHAMPSTEAD (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of REDBORNESTOKE, union and county of BEDFORD, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Bedford; containing 763 inhabitants. The parish is divided by the road between Bedford and Luton, which runs nearly north and south. It comprises 3014a. 1r. 30p., exclusively of ground occupied by cottages and gardens. The eastern side is the

better land, bearing turnips, and being easily convertible; the soil of the western portion is more heavy, but produces good wheat, beans, peas, barley, &c. The female cottagers are employed in making bone-lace. The living is a vicarage, endowed with one-third of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £9. 9. 7.; net income, £280; patron, Lord Carteret; impropiators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, J. C. Crook, Esq., and another. The tithes were commuted for 269a. 2r. 28p. of land in 1809, and there is a good parsonage-house, almost entirely built by the late incumbent, in 1816. The church is supposed to have been erected about the time of Henry VII.; the tower fell down on Sunday, April 11th, 1742, being probably shaken by the ringing of the bells. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a small school is endowed with land producing £8 per annum. Samuel Richardson, master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, was born here in 1698; and the Rev. John Gay, author of *Prefatory Observations to King's Origin of Evil*, and who died in 1745, was vicar.

WILSICK, with STANCILL.—See STANCILL.

WILSTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of SAWLEY, union of SHARDLOW, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY, 8 miles (E. S. E.) from Derby; containing 56 inhabitants. It lies near the Nottinghamshire border, and comprises 600 acres of fertile loamy land. The Earl of Harrington is lord of the manor, and principal owner of the soil. The Derby and Erewash canals pass through the hamlet.

WILSTHORPE, a chapelry, in the parish of GREAT-FORD, union of STAMFORD, wapentake of NESS, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (N. W.) from Market-Deeping; containing 70 inhabitants.

WILSTONE, a hamlet, in the parish of TRING, union of BERKHAMPSTEAD, hundred of DACORUM, county of HERTFORD; containing 386 inhabitants.

WILSTROP, a township, in the parish of KIRK-HAMMERTON, E. division of AINSTY wapentake, W. riding of the county of YORK,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by N.) from York; containing 86 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Nidd, and comprises by computation 1120 acres; the village consists of scattered houses. The tithes have been commuted for £8, payable to the perpetual curate of Hammerton.

WILTON, a hamlet, in the parish of HALE, union of WHITEHAVEN, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND; containing 72 inhabitants.

WILTON (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of THETFORD, hundred of GRIMSHOE, W. division of NORFOLK, 4 miles (W.) from Brandon-Ferry. The parish is bounded on the south by the Lesser Ouse, which separates it from the county of Suffolk; it comprises by measurement 2600 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to the rectory of Hockwold, and valued in the king's books at £6. 7. 6. The church is in the decorated and later styles, and consists of a nave and chancel, separated by a handsome carved screen; it has a massive embattled tower, surmounted by an octangular spire of freestone. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Near the church is an ancient cross.

WILTON, or WELTON, a tything, in the parish of MIDSUMMER-NORTON, union of CLUTTON, hundred of CHEWTON, E. division of SOMERSET,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W.) from Bath; containing 1480 inhabitants.



**WILTON** (*ST. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of **TAUNTON**, hundred of **TAUNTON** and **TAUNTON-DEAN**, W. division of **SOMERSET**; containing, with the hamlets of **Galmington** and **Shurford**, 799 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rev. Dr. Cottle, with a net income of £104: the tithes have been commuted for £225. 8., and there are nearly 6 acres of impropriate glebe. The church, which has been enlarged, was originally a chapel to the vicarage of **St. Mary Magdalene**, in **Taunton**, to which town **Wilton** forms an extensive suburb. The house of correction, capable of containing 175 prisoners, is situated here. In the parish was anciently an hospital, built by one of the bishops of **Winchester**.



Corporation Seal.

**WILTON** (*ST. MARY*), a borough and parish, the head of a union, and formerly a market-town, locally in the hundred of **BRANCH** and **DOLE**, **Salisbury** and **Amesbury**, and S. divisions of **WILTS**, 3 miles (W. by N.) from **Salisbury**, and 85 (W. S. W.) from **London**; containing, with the tything of **Bulbridge**, and part of the hamlet of **Ditchampton**, 1698

inhabitants. This town, which derives its name from the river **Wily**, is of great antiquity, and is supposed by **Baxter** to have been the *Caer-Guilo*, or capital of the British prince, **Caroilus**, and subsequently a seat of the West Saxon kings. It was a place of importance for several centuries preceding the Norman Conquest, possessing an eminent religious establishment, and giving name to the county; the town had also a mint. **Wilton** is stated by **Camden** and other writers to have been originally called *Ellandune*, and to have been the scene of a sanguinary battle fought between **Egbert**, king of the West Saxons, and **Beorwolf**, the Mercian king, in which the latter was defeated; but later writers have controverted this opinion, and the engagement is now thought to have occurred at a place named *Ellendune*, in another part of the county. A battle occurred here in 871, between **King Alfred** and the **Danes**, when the latter, though ultimately successful, were obliged to sue for peace.

The celebrated **MONASTERY** was commenced in the year 800, by **Wulstan**, Earl of **Wiltshire**, who, having defeated **Ethelmund**, the Mercian king, established a chantry or oratory here; repaired the old church of **St. Mary** at **Wilton**, which had been destroyed by the **Danes**; and placed in it a college of secular priests. About thirty years after **Earl Wulstan's** death, his widow **Alburga**, sister to **King Egbert**, induced that monarch to convert the oratory into a priory of thirteen sisters, of which she became the first prioress: hence **Egbert** has been commonly reputed its founder. Immediately on granting peace to the **Danes**, **King Alfred**, at the solicitation of his queen, **Ealswitha**, built a nunnery on the site of the palace, and transferred to it the thirteen sisters of the priory, adding to them an abbess and twelve nuns; his successors were great benefactors to the establishment, particularly **Edgar**, who enlarged its buildings and augmented its revenue. **Edgar's** natural daughter, **Editha**, was abbess, and, after her death,

being canonized, became its patron saint. **Editha**, daughter of **Earl Godwin**, and queen of **Edward the Confessor**, who was educated in the nunnery, rebuilt it in a magnificent manner with stone, it having been originally constructed of wood; and **Matilda**, queen of **Henry I.**, was also brought up in it, under her aunt, the abbess **Christina**. Early in the tenth century, **Wilton** became the seat of the diocese of **Wiltshire**, and continued so during the lives of eleven successive bishops, the last of whom, **Hermannus**, having been also appointed to the see of **Sherborne**, united the two bishoprics, and removed to **Old Sarum**. In the year 1143, **King Stephen** took possession of the town, intending to convert the nunnery into a place of defence; but being surprised by **Robert**, Earl of **Gloucester**, with the troops of the Empress **Matilda**, who set fire to the town on all sides, the king was obliged to flee, leaving behind his troops and baggage. The monastic institution continued of importance until the Dissolution, when it was granted to **Sir William Herbert**, afterwards Earl of **Pembroke**, its revenue being at that time estimated at upwards of £600. A house of Black friars, and two hospitals dedicated to **St. Mary Magdalene** and **St. John**, also existed here at the period of the Dissolution. **Wilton** was visited by **Queen Elizabeth** in Sept. 1579, and it became the residence of the court, for a short time, in October, 1603.

The TOWN, consisting principally of two streets which cross at nearly right angles, is situated in a broad and fertile valley, near the confluence of the rivers **Nadder** and **Wily**. It is partially paved, and well supplied with water. The manufacture of carpets, for which **Wilton** has been so much celebrated, was introduced by a former earl of **Pembroke**, who brought over workmen from **France** for that purpose, this being the first place in **England** where the manufacture was commenced; and the making of carpets at **Axminster** having been recently discontinued, the splendid articles called after that town are now produced at **Wilton**. Fancy cloth waistcoatings also formed, at one time, a considerable branch of trade. Fairs are held on May 4th and Sept. 12th; the former is for cattle and sheep, and the latter constitutes one of the largest sheep-fairs in the west of **England**, the number sold often exceeding 100,000. **Wilton** is a borough by prescription, and its ancient rights and franchises have been confirmed by charters of various monarchs, from the time of **Henry I.** It is governed by a mayor, recorder, high steward, five aldermen, and an unlimited number of burgesses, with a town-clerk, two serjeants-at-mace, and four constables. On Oct. 13th, a manorial court leet is held at the town-hall, an ancient brick building, which was repaired and improved a few years since, by the corporation. The mayor and recorder are justices of the peace, with exclusive jurisdiction. The borough first sent members to parliament in the 23rd of **Edward I.**, and continued to do so without interruption, till the passing of the act 2nd of **William IV.**, cap. 45, since which it has returned only one, elected by the £10 householders of an enlarged district comprising an area of 32,150 acres: the mayor is returning officer.

The LIVING is a rectory, with that of **Bulbridge** and the vicarage of **Ditchampton** united, valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 3.; net income, £450; patron, the Earl of **Pembroke**. The incumbent's tithes in **Wilton**,



exclusive of Nether Hampton, have been commuted for £300, and the glebe consists of 22 acres. The present church is a handsome structure in the modern Norman style of architecture, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a square tower 120 feet in height; the central entrance forms an open recessed porch, within a rich archway, and the interior is remarkable for its chasteness and beauty. The whole was completed in 1845, at the expense of the Hon. Sidney Herbert. At Nether Hampton, in the parish, is a chapel of ease; and the Independents and Methodists have each a place of worship in the town. The free school, situated in North-street, was founded in 1714, under the will of Walter Dyer, who in the year 1706 had bequeathed £600 for the purpose. Part of this sum was expended in the erection of premises, to which additions have been made at different times by the trustees; and the residue, with a legacy of £1000 Bank stock, producing by accumulation £2090, from Richard Uphill in 1716, was laid out in an estate at East Knoyle. The rental amounts to £120 per annum, and the school is also entitled to the interest of £1000, part of a sum of £4200 three per cent. consols. bequeathed in 1775, by Robert Sumption, for various purposes. Of the remainder of Mr. Sumption's bequest, the interest of £1000 is given in marriage-portions to young women, and that of £2000 appropriated to the benefit of five men and as many women. In 1816, Thomas Mease gave to the high steward and corporation, on the death of his wife, £4000 Navy five per cents., to be applied to charitable uses. The union of Wilton comprises 22 parishes or places, and contains a population of 10,327.

The hospital of St. John, supposed to have been founded by Hubert, bishop of Salisbury in 1189, and archbishop of Canterbury in 1193, is endowed for a master, or prior, who is a clergyman, nominated by the Dean of Salisbury, and two poor men and two women, chosen by the prior. The tenements are falling into decay, and the pensioners are lodged in an adjoining cottage; but the chapel has been repaired and enlarged, at the expense of the prior, and divine service is now performed every Sunday evening and every alternate Friday evening, by a chaplain appointed by the prior, who receives a stipend of £44. On the site of the celebrated nunnery, Sir William Herbert, to whom it was granted, commenced the erection of that princely pile now the residence of his descendants, the earls of Pembroke, designed by Holbein and Inigo Jones, and containing a collection of paintings, statues, and various antiquities, not excelled by any in the kingdom. In this mansion the distinguished Sir Philip Sidney, whose sister Mary was the celebrated Countess of Pembroke, composed his heroic romance of *Arcadia*.

WILTON, a tything, in the parish of GREAT BEDWIN, union of HUNGERFORD, hundred of KINWARDSTONE, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and S. divisions of WILTS; containing 284 inhabitants.

WILTON (*St. CUTHBERT*), a parochial chapelry, in the union of GUISBOROUGH, E. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Guisborough; containing 361 inhabitants. This chapelry is situated on the road from Stockton to Redcar, and bounded on the north by the river Tees. It comprises 3401 acres, of which 200 are woodland, and nearly two-thirds of the remainder arable. The soil

is in part a strong clay; in the southern portion it is a lighter mould, and the surface is here more elevated and picturesque, with marine views of great extent: there are some thriving plantations, and about 250 acres of moorland. Good freestone is quarried for building purposes. Here was formerly a monastery; and at the west end of the village is Wilton Castle, recently built upon the site of the ancient baronial castle of the Bulmers, who possessed it for many generations, till Sir John Bulmer, Knt., was attainted of high treason, when his estates were confiscated. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £117; patron, Sir J. H. Lowther, Bart.: the tithes were commuted for land in 1800. The church is an ancient structure, with a square tower. There is a place of worship for Independents at Lazenby; and a parochial school is supported by subscription, aided by a gift of £20 per annum from the Lowther family. On the higher hills near the castle is a fine waterfall, and there are numerous tumuli on Wilton moor.

WILTON, a chapelry, in the parish of ELLERBURN, PICKERING lythe and union, N. riding of YORK,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (E. by S.) from Pickering; containing 216 inhabitants. The township comprises about 2060 acres of land, chiefly the property of Lord Hotham, who is lord of the manor. The village is on the road from Allerston to Thornton, equidistant from each place, and in its vicinity are the ruins of an ancient Hall, formerly a seat of the Cholmley family. There are a small chapel of ease, a place of worship for Wesleyans, and a school built in 1836.

WILTON, BISHOP (*St. EDITH*), a parish, in the union of POCKLINGTON, Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK; containing, with the township of Bolton, and that of Youlthorpe with Gowthorpe, 792 inhabitants, of whom 592 are in the township of Bishop-Wilton with Belthorpe, 4 miles (N.) from Pocklington. This place derives its affix from the residence here of Archbishop Neville: at the time of the Domesday survey, it had a church and a priest, and the manor was held by the see of York. The parish is situated on the road between York and Bridlington. In the township are 4214a. 1r. 3p., of which 3010 acres are arable, 1003 pasture, and 200 woodland; the soil is clay, mixed with gravel: the scenery around is very beautiful, and the village appears as if embosomed in an amphitheatre. Here is a small iron-foundry. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 3. 6½; net income, £148; patron and impropriator, Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart.: the tithes for the township were commuted for land and a money payment in 1769. The church is an ancient structure of various styles, with a tower and spire; on one of the windows are painted the arms of the Nevilles. There are places of worship for Methodists; and a parochial school. Of the palace built in the reign of Edward IV. by Archbishop Neville, no vestiges now exist; but the moat which encompassed it still remains. On the Wolds are some tumuli.

WILTSHIRE, an inland county, bounded on the north and north-west by Gloucestershire, on the west by Somerset, on the south-west and south by Dorset, on the south-east and east by Hampshire, and on the north-east by Berks. It extends from 50° 55' to 50° 42' (N. Lat.), and from 1° 30' to 2° 22' (W. Lon.), and comprises an area of 882,560 statute acres, or about



1379 square miles. There are 50,879 inhabited houses, 2138 uninhabited, and 253 in progress of erection; and the population amounts to 258,733, of whom 128,240 are males, and 130,493 females.

A large portion of the county was occupied, in the time of Cæsar, by the Belgæ; the Hedui inhabited the north-western parts of it, and the Carvilli another district. The Cangi are also supposed, either at this period or soon after, to have possessed some territory within its northern limits. On the second invasion of the Romans, during the reign of Claudius, in the year 44, the Belgæ were found to have subdued nearly the whole, possessing territory as far north as the rude barrier of the Wansdyke, beyond which the Cangi are, by some writers, thought to have preserved their dominion. Under the Roman government, Wiltshire was comprised in the division called *Britannia Prima*. After the withdrawal of the Roman forces, Cerdic, founder of the kingdom of the West Saxons, who had been engaged in an arduous warfare, for upwards of 20 years, with the Romanized Britons near the place of his landing, on the coast of Hampshire, at last penetrated into this territory, in the year 520: he was defeated, however, in a great battle, by the British hero Arthur, and the Saxons did not return hither for upwards of 30 years. In 554, Cenric, son of Cerdic, and his successor in the sovereignty of Wessex, advanced with his army towards *Sorbiadunum*, or Old Sarum, and defeated a British army opposed to his progress near that place, of which he immediately after took possession. Four years subsequently another decisive battle was fought, at "Beranbyrig," or Barbury Castle, near Marlborough, in which the Britons were again routed; and Wiltshire shortly became incorporated in the kingdom of Wessex.

It derives its name from Wilton, which, for a long period anterior to the Norman Conquest, and for a considerable time after that event, was its principal town. Wiltshire was, till lately, wholly in the diocese of Salisbury, province of Canterbury; but by the act 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, the deaneries of Cricklade and Malmesbury have been annexed to the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. The Salisbury portion forms the two archdeaconries of Sarum and Wilts, the former comprising the deaneries of Amesbury, Chalk, Salisbury, Wilton, and Wily, and the latter those of Avebury, Potterne, and Marlborough. The Gloucester and Bristol portion is in the archdeaconry of Bristol, and comprises the deaneries of Cricklade and Malmesbury. The total number of parishes is 295. For purposes of civil government it is divided into the hundreds of Alderbury, Amesbury, Bradford, Branch and Dole, Calne, Cawden and Cadworth, Chalk, Chippenham, Damerham (North and South), Downton, Dunworth, Elstub and Everley, Frustfield, Heytesbury, Kingsbridge, Kinwardstone, Malmesbury, Melksham, Mere, Potterne and Cannings, Ramsbury, Selkley, Swanborough, Underditch, Warminster, Westbury, Whorwelsdown, and Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple. It contains the city of Salisbury; the borough and market towns of Calne, Chippenham, Cricklade, Devizes, Malmesbury, Marlborough, and Westbury; the borough of Wilton; and the market-towns of Amesbury, Great Bradford, Hindon, Market-Lavington, Melksham, Mere, Swindon, Trowbridge, Warminster, and Wootton-Bassett. By the act 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the county was divided

into the Northern and Southern divisions, each being empowered to send two members to parliament. Two citizens are returned for Salisbury; two representatives for each of the boroughs of Chippenham, Cricklade, Devizes, and Marlborough; and one each for Calne, Malmesbury, Westbury, and Wilton. The county is included in the Western circuit: the Lent assizes are held at Salisbury, and the summer assizes at Devizes; the quarter-sessions are held at Devizes in the winter, at Salisbury in the spring, at Warminster in the summer, and at Marlborough in the autumn. The county gaol is at Fisherton-Anger, the house of correction at Devizes, and the bridewells at Devizes and Marlborough.

The form of the county is nearly an ellipse, the transverse diameter of which bears north and south. It is common to consider it as separated into North and South, by a line passing through it from east to west, at or near Devizes; but the natural division is into South-east Wilts and North-west Wilts, by an irregular line extending from the confines of Berkshire, near Bishopton, south-westward, to those of Somerset, near Maiden-Bradley. *South-east Wilts*, containing nearly 500,000 acres, comprehends, and is almost entirely occupied by, the whole of the Wiltshire Downs, with their intersecting valleys, forming the western division of the ranges of chalk hills which occupy so great a portion of Hampshire, and a smaller extent of Berks. At a distance, this portion of the county presents the appearance of a large elevated plain; but on a nearer approach its surface is found to be broken by numerous and frequently extensive valleys, and to possess an almost constant series of gentle eminences, but no where a mountainous elevation. The declivities on one side of some of the ridges are very abrupt, while on the other they sink gently, in irregular gradation, sometimes into a perfect flat. The two grand divisions of the chalk hills are into Marlborough Downs, being those to the north of the Kennet and Avon canal, and Salisbury Downs or Plain, consisting of nearly all the county southward of that line. These great districts are separated by the vale of Pewsey, and the only difference in their general appearance is, that the eminences of the former are more abrupt and elevated than those of the latter. The most extensive level prevails around Stonehenge, where the scenery is peculiarly tame. On Marlborough Downs are scattered many of the singular masses of stone called "Grey Wethers," and, when broken, "Sarsden-stones," or, by contraction, "Sarsons." The principal valleys display scenes of rich meadow and arable lands, adorned with seats, villages, and occasionally woods, and are traversed by streams of excellent water, of which those descending from Salisbury Plain take a direction towards Wilton and Salisbury. The *North-western division* of the county presents a remarkably different appearance, being a rich tract of vale land, extending from the base of the Downs to the northern and western confines of the county, and generally so flat that few deviations from the ordinary level are perceptible; approaching the Cotswold hills of Gloucestershire, however, the surface becomes gradually more elevated. This low plain is so well wooded, that, when viewed from any of the surrounding hills, it appears like a vast plantation. The most remarkable eminences in the county, and some of those which command the finest prospects, are, Beacon Hill, near Amesbury, rising



to the height of 600 feet above the level of the sea; Bidcombe Hill, near Maiden-Bradley; Codford Hill; the high grounds near Standlinch House; Old Sarum Hill, 339 feet high; and Westbury Down, 775 feet high.

The courses of crops are very various. In the south-eastern district the red wheat is most commonly produced. Barley is a favourite crop in the chalk district, but hardly in any other part: a few peas and beans are grown in the north-west of the county: rye is often sown as spring food for sheep, but is seldom suffered to stand for a corn crop. Turnips are extensively cultivated on the chalky and stone-brash soils. Rape, or cole-seed, is grown to a great extent on the Downs; as also are vetches in this and in the north-western district. Potatoes are much cultivated, particularly on the rich sands adjoining the chalk. The grass lands in the north-eastern district are of the richest quality; they are partly occupied by dairies, and partly in the fattening of cattle. The cheese, which is the only produce of the numerous dairies, excepting the poor kind of butter made from the whey, is well known and much esteemed under the name of "North Wiltshire." Bordering on the streams of the Downs are narrow tracts of meadow land, under an excellent system of irrigation, which became general about the commencement of the last century: the quantity is estimated at about 20,000 acres. With the grass lands of Wiltshire may be classed its spacious downs, which are uninclosed, and subject to common rights; and though a portion of them is always under tillage, yet by far the most extensive tracts are covered with a fine native sward, affording food to no less than 500,000 sheep and lambs during the summer and autumn.

Wiltshire was anciently well wooded, but its present woodlands are of comparatively small extent. Different parts near its border are occupied by valuable woods, generally in a thriving condition, but much injured by cattle, to which they are common. The only forest still remaining in a well-wooded state, is that of Savernake, the property of the Marquess of Ailesbury, which is about 16 miles in circumference, and situated to the south-east of Marlborough. Cranborne Chace occupied a long narrow tract on the extreme southern verge of the county, and contained six lodges, with walks appropriated to each, the whole under the care of a ranger deputed by Lord Rivers, as lord of the chace; it was lately disfranchised, his lordship receiving an annual payment from the owners of the woods in it, and the lands adjoining. Vernditch Chace, belonging to the Earl of Pembroke, adjoins the latter on the east, and is now nearly all under cultivation. Grovely Forest, generally called Grovely Woods, also belongs to Lord Pembroke, and forms a long narrow tract of the high ground between the valleys of the Nadder and the Wily. The ancient forest of Penchett, or Ponsett, near Salisbury, is now better known as Clarendon Park and Woods, the property of Sir F. H. Bathurst. The wastes are comparatively trifling, and consist chiefly of small marshy commons, most of them in the north-western part of the county, where are also a few small heaths.

The mineral productions are of little importance. The chalk, forming the substratum of nearly all the extensive south-eastern district, is, in some places, extremely hard, though more frequently of a soft marly texture; the finest kind is found at Sidbury Hill, which furnishes

a supply to several of the western counties. Sandstone is obtained in the low grounds both of North and South Wilts. The "corn-grate" kind is frequently found in masses so thin as to be employed in the roofing of houses; it is also used for building and paving. A more regular stratified sandstone occurs under the sandy surface at Swindon, and is in much request for paving, for cisterns, and for tombstones. The inferior limestone found between Highworth and Clack, is used only for making and repairing roads. On the western side of the county, bordering on Somersetshire, are numerous and extensive quarries of a fine kind of freestone; those at Box, near Bath, are among the most celebrated in the vicinity of that city, and produce a great variety of fossil shells and other marine exuviae. Near Wootton-Bassett, in the blue clay, and near Grittleton, in the freestone strata, other singular fossil remains are found. The freestone-quarries at Chilmark, Tisbury, and that neighbourhood, are extensive, and the stone is of a very superior quality.

The manufactures are of considerable extent and importance, particularly that of woollen goods. At Salisbury great quantities of flannel were made till within the last forty years, and also fancy woollens; but the manufacture gradually declined, and a very small quantity of flannel and linsey is now made. This city has a manufacture of cutlery and steel goods, of great excellence. Wilton has a manufacture of carpets, and of kerseymere and linsey; while Bradford, Trowbridge, Westbury, and all the adjacent towns and villages, from Chippenham to Heytesbury inclusive, carry on extensive woollen manufactures, chiefly of superfine broad-cloth, kerseymere, and fancy cloths. At Mere and in its vicinity is a manufacture of linen, chiefly dowlas and bed-ticking; at Aldbourn is one of cotton goods, chiefly fustians and thicksets. The manufacture of silk has been introduced at Devizes; and the parishes of Stourton and Maiden-Bradley, and others in their vicinity, participate to a small extent in the neighbouring linen manufacture of Dorsetshire, and the silk manufacture of Bruton, in Somersetshire. Ale of a superior quality is brewed in some parts of the county, and a considerable quantity of it is sold in London, under the names of "Wiltshire" and "Kennet" ale. The commerce consists chiefly in the exportation of the agricultural and manufacturing produce. Of the former there is a considerable surplus, principally wheat, barley, fat-cattle, calves, sheep, hogs, and cheese, part of which is taken to the London market, and the rest to Bath, Bristol, and the eastern parts of Somerset. Wiltshire, also, besides supplying its own woollen manufactures with the raw material, sends a quantity to other counties. The principal imports are the ordinary articles of merchandise, coal, and cows for the supply of the dairy districts.

The rivers and streams are very numerous, and all of them rise either within the county, or near its borders; the principal are the Isis, or Thames, the Lower Avon, the Kennet, and the Salisbury (or Wiltshire and Hampshire) Avon, not one of which is navigable within its limits. The *Kennet and Avon canal* crosses the centre of the county from west to east, and connects the navigation of the Lower Avon with that of the Kennet and the Thames. The act of parliament for its formation was obtained in 1794; and several other acts



for the alteration of the course originally designed, and for raising additional funds, were afterwards passed. The line was not completed and opened until the end of the year 1809. The *Wilts and Berks canal*, branching from the Kennet and Avon line at Semington, about two miles west of Devizes, passes northward by Melksham, to the vicinities of Chippenham and Calne, to each of which towns it has a short branch: the act for its formation was passed in 1795, but the work experienced many delays. The *North Wilts canal*, executed under an act obtained in 1813, begins in the Wilts and Berks canal near Swindon, and terminates in the Thames and Severn canal at Weymoor Bridge, in the parish of Latton, being eight miles and three furlongs in length. The *Thames and Severn canal* crosses the northern extremity of the county, passing the northern bank of the Isis, and near the town of Cricklade. The *Great Western railway* enters the county a little to the east of Stratton St. Margaret's, and running on the north of Swindon, by Wootton-Bassett, Chippenham, and Corsham, quits it a little beyond the last-named town. At Swindon, the Cheltenham and Great Western Union railway joins the line, entering the county at Kemble, near the head of the river Thames. A part of the *Romsey and Salisbury* branch of the London and Southampton railway, is also within the bounds of Wiltshire.

The county contained the Roman stations of *Sorbiodunum*, at Old Sarum; *Verlucio*, in the vicinity of Heddington; and *Cunetio*, a little to the east of Marlborough. This people had also several other permanent settlements in Wiltshire, particularly at Easton-Grey, Wanborough, near Heytesbury, and Littlecot. The principal Roman road that traversed it was a continuation of the *Julia Strata*, which, entering from Bath, proceeded north-eastward, by Medley and Spye Park, to the station of *Verlucio*, and thence by Colston and across the river Kennet to *Cunetio*, beyond which it stretched across the eastern confines of the county. The *Fosse-way* branched from the *Julia Strata* at Bath-Ford, and passed by Banner Down, Easton-Grey, and across the turnpike-road between Tetbury and Malmesbury, to Cirencester, in Gloucestershire. Another great road entered from Cirencester, and passed south-eastward by Cricklade to Wanborough, at which place it separated into two branches, one proceeding by Baydon, towards Speen, in Berkshire, and the other by Ogbourne, Mildenhall, Manton, and Chute Park, towards Winchester. *Sorbiodunum* was connected with other stations by three roads, one of which ran by Bemerton, Stratford St. Anthony, and Woodyates-Inn, towards Dorchester; another by Ford, Winterslow, Buckholt Farm, and Bossington, towards Winchester; and the third by Porton and Idmiston, towards Silchester, in the north of Hampshire. The *Ridge-way*, extending north-eastward from Avebury into the adjoining county of Berks, is also mentioned by Whitaker as a Roman road.

Wiltshire presents remarkably numerous traces (chiefly in its south-eastern districts) of the nations which successively occupied it during the earlier periods of history. Of these, the stupendous monument of *Stonehenge*, two miles westward of Amesbury, and that of *Avebury*, about five miles to the west of Marlborough, are entitled to primary notice. The vast earthwork of the *Wansdyke* is conjectured by some to have been the northern boundary of the Belgæ, and to have intersected the whole

county, from the north of Somerset to the north of Hampshire. In the greater part of its course it can be distinctly traced only in detached spots, yet, throughout the range of hills to the south and west of Marlborough, it is still tolerably entire, and in one place is conspicuous, in a bold and connected line, for ten or twelve miles. The sepulchral mounds called *barrows*, or *tumuli*, are abundant, more particularly around Stonehenge and Avebury: the most remarkable is Silbury Hill, near Avebury. There is a cromlech at Clatford-Bottom, near the village of Clatford, and another at Littleton-Drew. The Roman roads may yet be distinctly traced in several places; and the Ridge-way is clearly visible on the high chalk ridge extending north-eastward from Avebury into Berkshire.

The encampments, which are very numerous, vary in the period of their formation, in their size, shape, and mode of construction, and in the peculiarities of their situations. Some of them are undoubtedly the work of British tribes and of the Belgæ, and others of successive invaders, the Romans, the Saxons, and the Danes. The largest and most noted are, the vast fortifications of Old Sarum, inclosing an area of nearly thirty acres, the foundations of the walls of which are still visible; Chidbury Camp, north-west of Tidworth, including seventeen acres; and Vespasian's Camp, as it is commonly called, to the west of Amesbury, inclosing an area of thirty-nine acres. There are many others nearly equal in extent, and scarcely less interesting to the antiquary, evidently formed for purposes of military defence; and a variety of earthworks are spread over Salisbury Plain and Marlborough Downs, the uses of which are unknown; some of them are considered the sites of British villages, others as denoting places consecrated to religion. Many less vestiges of antiquity, such as tessellated pavements, coins, urns, &c., of the Romans, and fragments of sculpture, daggers, shields, gold and silver ornaments, and a great variety of other articles of British, Saxon, Danish, or Norman manufacture, have been discovered at different periods.

The number of religious houses, including colleges and hospitals, was about fifty-seven: there are remains of the abbeys of Kingswood, Laycock, and Malmesbury; of the priory of Bradenstoke; and of the nunnery of Kington St. Michael. Extensive remains yet exist of the ancient castles of Castle-Combe, Devizes, Farley, Ludgershall, Malmesbury, Marlborough, and Wardour. Amongst the numerous seats of the nobility and gentry, the most splendid are, Bowood, the residence of the Marquess of Lansdowne, lord-lieutenant of the county; Charlton House, that of the Earl of Suffolk; Stowerhead, of Sir H. R. Hoare, Bart.; Longleat, of the Marquess of Bath; Tottenham Park, of the Marquess of Ailesbury; Wardour Castle, of Lord Arundel; Wilton House, of the Earl of Pembroke; Longford Castle, of the Earl of Radnor; and Corsham House, of Lord Methuen. There are, a chalybeate spring at Chippenham, a chalybeate and saline aperient spring near Melksham, and mineral springs of different other qualities at Heywood, Holt, and Middle-Hill Spa near Box. Wiltshire gives the inferior title of Earl to the Marquess of Winchester.

WILY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WILTON, hundred of BRANCH and DOLE, Hindon and S. divisions of WILTS, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from Heytesbury;



containing 508 inhabitants. It lies on the great western road, and comprises 2277*a.* 1*r.* 20*p.*, of which 1165 acres are arable, and 1100 meadow and pasture; the soil is a black loam, with a substratum of chalk. The village is pleasantly situated, and contains the well-known Deptford inn. A large sheep-fair is held on the 4th of October. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 14. 2., and in the gift of the Earl of Pembroke: the tithes have been commuted for £535, and the glebe contains 10½ acres. The church was lately repaired and beautified, and re-opened for divine service in November 1844: the cost was £1100. Elizabeth Mervyn, in 1581, bequeathed 7½ bushels of wheat and 100 ells of linen and cloth, to be provided by the possessor of her estates, on Good-Friday, and distributed among the poor of Wily, Steeple-Langford, Upton, Padworth, and Tisbury. Christopher Willoughby, in 1678, gave £200 for the poor of Wily and Marlborough. About a mile from the village is a large British encampment called Badbury-Rings, or Wily Camp, which occupies a point of down projecting from the principal ridge, and incloses an area of more than seventeen acres. Two miles from Deptford inn is Yarnbrough Castle, a Roman encampment.

WIMBISH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SAFFRON-WALDEN, hundred of UTTLESFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 4¼ miles (E. S. E.) from Saffron-Walden; containing 983 inhabitants. This parish, including the merged parish of Thunderley, is about sixteen miles in circumference: the scenery is enriched with trees of stately growth. The living is a vicarage, with that of Thunderley united in 1425, valued in the king's books at £8; patron, J. Greensall, Esq. The rectory is a sinecure, valued at £12; patron and incumbent, the Rev. J. Dolignon. The tithes of the rector have been commuted for £560; those of an impropiator for £195; and of the vicar for £275: there are 162 acres of appropriate glebe, and 7 of vicarial. The church is an ancient stone structure, with a tower of brick replacing the original one, which fell down.

WIMBLEDON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of KINGSTON, W. division of the hundred of BRIXTON, E. division of SURREY, 7 miles (S. W.) from London; containing 2630 inhabitants. The name of this place, anciently written *Wymbandune*, *Wymbaldon*, and *Wymble-don*, is supposed to have been derived from one of its early proprietors. The principal feature in the parish is Wimbledon Park, which comprises 922 acres, including a sheet of water covering about forty acres; it is one of the finest parks in the county, and has some very stately trees, especially ever-green oaks and cedars, one of the latter of which measures nineteen feet in circumference at two feet from the ground. In the pleasure-grounds is a curious sarcophagus; also several blocks of marble taken from the French during the war, which were presented to the late Earl Spencer, then first lord of the admiralty, and are said to have been brought from Pompeii for Buonaparte. Wimbledon common is surrounded by seats of the nobility and gentry, and exhibits at the south-west angle a circular encampment with a single ditch, including a surface of seven acres; the trench is very deep, and perfect. This encampment is said to mark the site of a battle fought in 568, between Ceawlin, King of the West Saxons, and Ethelbert, King of Kent, in which the latter was defeated, and his two generals, Oslac and Cnebban, slain. At the north-

east angle of the common is the village, consisting of one street containing many respectable houses; and in detached situations are numerous pleasant villas. A little north of the encampment is a well, the water of which has never been known to freeze. The London and South-Western railway passes through the parish, and about half a mile from the church has a station. The mills of the English Copper Company are in the parish; also some works for printing calico. A pleasure-fair is held on the first Monday after Lady-day, and the two following days.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy; net income, £170; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, as appropriators of the rectory, which is valued in the king's books at £35. 2. 11. The church, a neat structure in the Grecian style, situated about a quarter of a mile north of the village, was erected in 1787, on the site of an edifice which had fallen into decay. On the south side is the Cecil chapel, an ancient building, in which are portions of mail armour and several monuments, one an altar-tomb of black marble to the memory of Sir Edward Cecil. In the east window are some remains of painted glass representing the arms of the families of Leeds, Salisbury, Dorset, &c.; and in the churchyard are several handsome mausoleums and monuments, including one to the memory of G. S. Newton, R.A., a painter of considerable merit. There is a place of worship for Independents. Five almshouses erected in 1839 by subscription, are endowed with the interest of £1000, the profits of a fancy-fair held in the grounds of Wimbledon House, belonging to Mrs. Marryat. It is said that Catherine Parr, after the death of Henry VIII., occupied a house in the village, now a large school; and the celebrated Lord Burleigh is thought to have resided here, and planted the magnificent avenue of elms on the common. Judge Park lived many years in the parish, and the inhabitants have erected a monument in the church to his memory. On digging in the grounds of Belvidere House, in 1838, to make space for an artificial piece of water, two fine figures of white marble, as large as life, were discovered several feet below the surface, one representing Summer, and the other Winter.

WIMBLINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish of DODDINGTON, union and hundred of NORTH WITCHFORD, ISLE of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE, 4 miles (S.) from March; containing 1099 inhabitants. It comprises 7590 acres, of which only 26 are common or waste. The village is well inhabited, and situated on the road from the villages of Chatteris and Doddington to the town of March; it is nearly in the centre of the poor-law union. The tithes have been commuted for £2068. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school, erected in 1817, and endowed with lands of which the rental is £144.

WIMBOLDSLEY, a township, in the parish of MIDDLEWICH, union and hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 2¼ miles (S. W.) from Middlewich; containing 106 inhabitants. The township comprises 907 acres, the soil of which is clay. The Grand Junction railway passes through. Lea Hall here, was for a considerable period the residence of the celebrated physician, Dr. Fothergill, who died in 1780.

WIMBORNE (*ALL SAINTS*, or *ALLHALLOWS*), a parish, in the union of WIMBORNE and CRANBORNE, hundred of CRANBORNE, Wimborne division of DORSET,



$\frac{1}{2}$  a mile (N.) from Wimborne St. Giles; containing 175 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united in 1732 to that of Wimborne St. Giles, and valued in the king's books at £9. 4. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The church, which appears to have been originally the mother church to St. Giles, was pulled down in 1733.

WIMBORNE (*ST. GILES*), a parish, in the union of WIMBORNE and CRANBORNE, hundred of WIMBORNE ST. GILES, Wimborne division of DORSET, 5 miles (S.) from Woodyates; containing 475 inhabitants. It comprises 3970a. 8p., of which 1704 acres are arable, 1033 meadow and pasture, 362 woodland, 705 down and common, and 57 in homesteads and gardens; the soil is light, resting on chalk. The living is a rectory, with that of Wimborne All Saints united, valued in the king's books at £12. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Earl of Shaftesbury: the tithes have been commuted for £527. 8., and the glebe comprises 107 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The church, rebuilt in 1732, on the union of the livings, is a neat structure in the Grecian style, with a tower crowned by an open balustrade, and surmounted at the angles with ornamental urns; it is, near the seat of the Earl of Shaftesbury, and is the burial-place of the family. There are almshouses for eleven people, founded in 1624 by Sir Anthony Ashley, Bart., and endowed with a large farm.



Corporation Seal.

WIMBORNE-MINSTER (*ST. CUTHBERGA*), a market-town and parish, and the head of the union of WIMBORNE and CRANBORNE, in the hundred of BADBURY, Wimborne division of DORSET, 26 miles (E. N. E.) from Dorchester, and 101 (S. W. by W.) from London; containing, with the tythings of Holt and Leigh, and the manor of Kingston-Lacy,

4326 inhabitants. This place, which is of remote antiquity, was in the time of the Romans of considerable importance as a station to their camp at Badbury, and by them was denominated *Vindogladia*, or *Ventageladia*, terms descriptive of its situation near to, or between, two rivers. The Saxon appellation of *Vinburnan*, whence the present name is obviously deduced, is of similar import; and the epithet of Minster, from the ancient monastery, is added as a term of distinction. Some writers suppose this to have been the scene of the battle between Kearn, Earl of Devon, and the Danes, in 851, in which the latter were defeated; but Bishop Gibson says the battle happened at Wenbury, in Devonshire, with which he endeavours to identify *Wicganbeorche*, the place where it is stated in the Saxon Chronicle to have occurred. About the commencement of the tenth century, in the beginning of his reign, Edward the Elder, being opposed by Ethelwald, son of his uncle Ethelbert, who aspired to the crown, encamped at Badbury with a considerable army, and advanced upon Wimborne, Ethelwald's headquarters, which he captured after an ineffectual resistance from the latter. Wimborne nunnery was founded previously to 705, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, by St. Cuthberga, daughter of Cenred, and sister of Ina, both kings of the West Saxons; it was destroyed by the Danes about the year 900, and subsequently converted

into a house for secular canons, whose revenue, at the Dissolution, was valued at £131. 14. The foundress became an inmate of the nunnery, where she died; and was buried in the church, of which she was made the tutelar saint.

The town is situated in a fertile vale, near the confluence of the rivers Stour and Allen, on the main road from London to Poole; the streets are irregular, and the houses in general of mean appearance. At the eastern extremity, the Allen divides into two branches, over which are two bridges. Leland thus describes Wimborne: "the town is yet meatly good, and reasonably well inhabited; it hath bene a very large thing, and was in price in the tyme of the West Saxon kinges. Ther be in and about it diverse chappelles, that in tymes paste were, as I have learnid, parochie chirchis of the very town of Wimburne." And in another place he says: "the soile about Wimburn-Minstre self is very good for corn, grasse, and woodde." The town-hall, which stood near the square, long since fell into decay: it occupied the site of St. Peter's chapel, sometimes styled the King's free chapel, which, having been neglected soon after the Reformation, was, with the cemetery, containing about one acre of ground, vested in the corporation, and their successors in fee, for the erection of a town-hall, the residue of the profits to be applied towards the maintenance of the choristers in the church. A railway from Southampton, by Wimborne, to Dorchester, was completed in 1847. The market is on Friday; and fairs take place on the Friday before Good-Friday, and on September 14th, each for two days, for horses and cattle. The powers of the county debt-court of Wimborne, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Wimborne and Cranborne, and part of that of Poole. Constables are appointed at the manorial court held at Michaelmas.

On the establishment of the Secular canons, when the nunnery was destroyed by the Danes, the church became collegiate, and a royal free chapel, exempt, by letters of Edward II. in the eleventh year of his reign, from all ordinary jurisdiction, imposition, &c. In Leland's time the society consisted of a dean, four prebendaries, five cantuarists, three vicars, and four secondaries. On the dissolution of the college, its possession lapsed to the crown; and Elizabeth, in the fifth year of her reign, re-establishing the school, appointed twelve of the inhabitants governors, whom she incorporated, with a common seal, and to whom she granted the tithes of the parish, and other endowments of the college and school. In the reign of Charles I., the governors having surrendered these possessions, the king re-granted them in full, on condition of their providing the necessary officers for the service of the church and school, with all ecclesiastical jurisdiction within the parish, and power to appoint the official and registrar of the peculiar court. Three incumbents are elected by the governors, to serve the church in rotation weekly; they also appoint three clerks, an organist, three singing-men, and six singing-boys.

The church, commonly called the MINSTER, is a large cruciform structure, with a quadrangular tower, rising from the intersection, and another at the west end, the former in the Norman style, the latter in the later English; the east window is in the early English style. A tempest destroyed the spire about 1600, and it has not



been replaced. The chancel and choir are approached from the nave by a flight of steps, and are supported by pillars: in the choir are sixteen stalls, with canopies of carved oak. Very extensive repairs and restorations have been effected during the last few years, which have greatly increased the splendour of this interesting edifice. Five stained-glass windows have been put up in the choir; the three at the east end were presented by Mr. Bankes, the one on the north side of the altar by the Earl of Devon, and the opposite one, on the south, by the Duke of Beaufort. St. Cuthberga is supposed to have been entombed in the wall of the chancel: here also was King Ethelred's tomb, of which the brass plate fixed in the floor is all that remains. On the south side of the choir is an altar-tomb, with the effigies of the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, parents of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII.; and on the opposite side is a similar tomb, but without figures, to the memory of Gertrude, Marchioness of Exeter, mother of the unfortunate Edward Courtenay, last earl of Devonshire. In the south aisle is a monument, with an armed recumbent figure, to Sir Edmund Uvedale, Knt., dated 1606. At Holt is a chapel; and there are places of worship in the town for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans; also a Roman Catholic chapel at Stapehill.

The free grammar school, originally established by Margaret, Countess of Richmond, in 1497, was re-founded by Queen Elizabeth. St. Margaret's hospital, of ancient and obscure foundation, consists of seven good tenements for five men and two women; and in a chapel attached, divine service is occasionally performed. A second hospital, called Courtenay's, situated at the east end of the town, was built pursuant to the will of Gertrude, Marchioness of Exeter, bearing date 1557; there are six almspeople. At Pamphill, in the parish, are a school and almshouse, founded pursuant to the will of Roger Gillingham, dated July 2nd, 1695; the schoolmaster receives £20, and each of the almspeople £5, per annum. The poor-law union of Wimborne and Cranborne comprises 24 parishes or places, and contains a population of 15,949. This is supposed to be the birthplace of Matthew Prior, the poet, who was educated at the grammar school. The Duke of Monmouth, after his escape from the battle of Sedgemoor, is stated to have been arrested in a small inclosure called Shagsheath, near the town; but this is doubted by some, who are of opinion that his capture was effected near Ringwood. Badbury Camp, a circular intrenchment, surrounded by three ramparts, inclosing an area of eighteen acres, is in the vicinity: Roman coins, urns, and a sword, were dug up in 1665.

WIMBOTSHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of DOWNHAM, hundred of CLACKCLOSE, W. division of NORFOLK,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (N. by E.) from Downham; containing 582 inhabitants. It comprises 2020 acres, of which 1393 are arable, 472 pasture and meadow, and 58 woodland. The village is situated on the road to Lynn, and the river Ouse flows up to one extremity of the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Stow-Bardolph, and valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.: the tithes of Wimbotsham have been commuted for £378. 11., and the glebe comprises 9 acres. The church is chiefly in the Norman style, with later additions; the chancel is separated from the nave by

a handsome Norman arch, and the north and south entrances have enriched arches of the same character. The poor receive one-third of £60, the rent of 100 acres allotted under the act for draining Downham.

WIMESWOULD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of LOUGHBOROUGH, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Loughborough; containing 1270 inhabitants. The parish comprises nearly 3500 acres, of which the soil is generally clay, in some parts sand and gravel; the surface is gently undulated. There are quarries of blue lias of an inferior kind, and gravel of excellent quality is raised for the roads. The village is pleasantly situated, and watered by a brook; the population is partly employed in the manufacture of cotton stockings and elastic worsted hose, and many of the children in working patterns on net-edgings. A market and a fair, granted by Edward III., have long been discontinued. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9; net income, £191; patrons and improPRIATORS, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The tithes were commuted for land in 1757; the glebe comprises 78 acres, with a small house. The church is a handsome structure in the decorated and later English styles, with a square embattled tower, formerly surmounted by a lofty crocketed spire, which was destroyed by lightning. There are places of worship for Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans.

WIMPOLE (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of CAXTON and ARRINGTON, hundred of WETHERLEY, county of CAMBRIDGE, 6 miles (S. E. by S.) from Caxton; containing 464 inhabitants. This place, which is on the road from Royston to Huntingdon, is remarkable as the residence of the Earl of Hardwicke, whose magnificent seat of Wimpole Hall, splendidly embellished, and surrounded by a beautiful demesne, was visited by Her Majesty and Prince Albert in October 1843. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18, and in the gift of the Earl: the tithes have been commuted for £567, and the glebe comprises one acre. The church, which has been enlarged by fitting up a private chapel with seats, contains various monuments to the Yorke family, including one to the memory of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, who was interred here.

WINCANTON (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of NORTON-FERRIS, E. division of SOMERSET, 34 miles (E.) from Taunton, and 108 (W. by S.) from London; containing 2296 inhabitants. This place, which is of great antiquity, was anciently called *Wyndcaleton*, and derived that name from its situation on the windings of the river Cale, by which it is bounded on the west. It was the scene of many sanguinary conflicts between the Britons and the Saxons, and subsequently of numerous encounters between the latter and the Danes, who made frequent irruptions into this part of the country. During the parliamentary war, some of the earliest engagements between the contending parties took place in the immediate vicinity of this town; in which, according to Burnet's *History of his own Times*, was shed the first blood in the Revolution of 1688, though some state this to have occurred at Cirencester. In 1747, a considerable portion of the town was destroyed by fire, to which may be attributed the uniform appearance it afterwards assumed.



The TOWN is pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill rising gently from the river Cale, and consists principally of four regular streets, containing some well-built houses. The environs abound with interesting scenery, and on the south is an uninterrupted view of the fine Vale of Blackmore, extending for many miles: the land is extremely fertile, and within a short distance of the town are several gentlemen's seats. The manufacture of linen and bed-ticking was formerly carried on to a considerable extent, but within the last few years has greatly declined: a branch of the silk manufacture has been introduced. The market is on Wednesday, and is well supplied with corn, cattle, cheese, and butter; the fairs are on Easter-Tuesday and September 29th. The town is divided into the Borough and the Tything; two constables for the former are appointed at the manorial court, and a court leet for the hundred is held annually, at which a tything-man is chosen for the latter. The powers of the county debt-court of Wincanton, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Wincanton. The parish comprises by measurement 4130 acres: there are quarries of stone for building, and for mending the roads.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy; net income, £123; patrons, the Messiter family, as owners of the rectory: the tithes have been commuted for £490, and the glebe comprises 45 acres. The church, a spacious and neat edifice, with a square embattled tower, was enlarged in 1835. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, and Independents; also a national school. Various charitable bequests have been made for distribution among the poor. The union of Wincanton comprises 39 parishes or places, 37 of which are in the county of Somerset, and two in that of Dorset; and contains a population of 21,286. At Stavordale, the north-eastern extremity of the parish, a small priory of Augustine canons, dedicated to St. James, is said to have been built by Sir William Zouch, which, in the 24th of Henry VIII., was annexed to the priory of Taunton: the remains, especially the richly-groined roof and some portions of the chapel, are in good preservation. The Earl of Ilchester, among his inferior titles, takes that of Baron Stavordale from the place. At Horwood, about a mile south-east of the town, are two mineral springs, resembling those at Cheltenham. An urn, containing several Roman coins, was discovered in the parish many years since. Sir James Dyer, chief justice of the court of common pleas in the reign of Elizabeth, was a native of Wincanton.

WINCEBY (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of HORNCastle, hundred of HILL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Bolingbroke; containing 70 inhabitants, and consisting of 842a. 3r. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 0.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £205. 5., and the glebe comprises 29 acres. The church is an ancient structure. A battle was fought here during the parliamentary war, in which the king's troops were defeated.

WINCH, EAST (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FREEBRIDGE-LYNN, W. division of NORFOLK,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Lynn; containing 440 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2530a. 3r. 27p., of which about 1800 acres are arable, 541

meadow and pasture, 69 woodland, and the remainder common, roads, and waste. The village is on the road from Lynn to Norwich, and the Lynn and Dereham railway has a station here. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; patron, the Rev. George Edw. Kent: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £184; the glebe comprises 14 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; in the east window are the arms of Vere and Howard, and on the north side is the ancient chapel of St. Mary, the burial-place of the latter family. At the inclosure, 80 acres of common were allotted to the poor; and there are  $28\frac{3}{4}$  acres of land, producing £42 per annum, for the repair of the church and for the poor, given by Robert Astey in 1607. Near Grancourt House, which was the seat of Sir William Howard, who purchased the manor in the reign of Edward the First, are some slight remains of a religious house.

WINCH, WEST (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FREEBRIDGE-LYNN, W. division of NORFOLK, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Lynn; containing 415 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by the navigable river Nar, and comprises 1208a. 1r., of which 437 acres are arable, 542 meadow and pasture, and 210 common and waste. The Lynn and Ely railway passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £324, and the glebe consists of 21 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the early and decorated English styles, with a square embattled tower.

WINCHAM, a township, in the parish of GREAT BUDWORTH, union of NORTHWICH, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 2 miles (N. E. by E.) from Northwich; containing 650 inhabitants. It comprises 857 acres, partly a clay and partly a sand soil.

WINCHCOMB (*ST. PETER*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the Lower division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER,  $15\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Gloucester, and 95 (W. N. W.) from London; containing 2613 inhabitants. This place was formerly called *Wincelcumb* (from the Saxon *Wincel*, a corner, and *comb*, a valley), of which its modern name is obviously a contraction. During the heptarchy, if not the metropolis of the kingdom of Mercia, it was at least the residence of some of the Mercian kings, of whom Offa founded a nunnery here in 787. Cenulph, who succeeded to the throne of that kingdom, after the death of Egferth, Offa's son, who survived his father only a few months, had a palace here, and in 798 laid the foundation of a stately abbey for 300 monks of the Benedictine order, which he endowed with an ample revenue, and dedicated with unusual splendour to the Blessed Virgin Mary. At the conclusion of the ceremony, which was conducted by Wulfred, Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by twelve other prelates, in the presence of the king himself, of Cuthred, King of Kent, Sired, King of the East Saxons, ten dukes, and the flower of the Mercian nobles, Cenulph, leading to the high altar his captive Ethelbert Pren, usurper of the kingdom of Kent, whom he had made prisoner, generously restored him to his liberty without fine or ransom. In the year 819 Cenulph was buried in the abbey which he had



founded, where also the remains of his son and successor, Kenelm, were deposited; the latter was at length canonized, and the numerous pilgrimages made to his shrine greatly augmented the revenue of the monastery, which was subsequently re-dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Kenelm. The establishment was afterwards in the possession of Secular priests, and had almost fallen into decay, when Oswald, Bishop of Worcester, in the year 985, reformed its discipline, recovered the lands of which it had been deprived, and restored it to the Benedictine monks, who held it till the Dissolution.

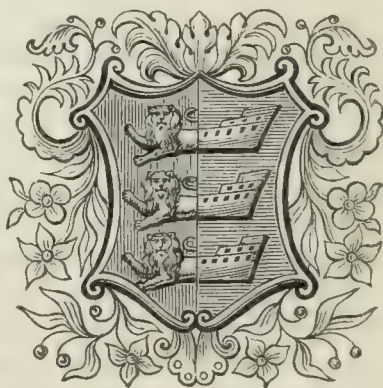
This was a mitred abbey, the first summons of the abbot to parliament now on record being in 1265. Its possessions were numerous, for, at the period of the Norman survey, no fewer than nineteen manors were annexed to it, independently of Winchcomb itself; though the monks having opposed the Conqueror, had been deprived by him of many of their lands. At the Dissolution the revenue was £759. 11. 9. The building is reported to have been exceedingly magnificent, and the establishment so prosperous at one period, that it was "equal to a little university." Very few traces of it remain, but the memorial is preserved in the name of part of a hamlet, which is still called the Abbey demesnes.

Of the civil history of the place few particulars are recorded: the town appears to have been walled, and to the south of the church was an ancient fortress, or castle, which, according to Leland, having fallen into decay, and the ruins being overspread with ivy, gave the name of Ivy Castle to a spot now occupied only by a few cottages and gardens. Winchcomb is situated in a beautiful vale, at the northern base of the Cotswold hills, by which it is sheltered nearly on every side; and is watered by the little river Isbourne, which flows close to it on the south-east. It consists principally of three streets, extending in a long line from east to west, with North-street and a few smaller ones branching from them. The houses are in general low and of indifferent appearance; and being but little of a thoroughfare, the place preserves an air of seclusion and tranquillity, and has that venerable character which denotes an Anglo-Saxon town. It is abundantly supplied with excellent water from wells and springs. The cultivation of tobacco, which is said to have been first planted here on its introduction into the kingdom, in 1583, was for a considerable time a source of much profit to the inhabitants; but in the 12th of Charles I., the trade being restrained, the plantations were neglected. The principal branches of manufacture at present carried on are those of paper and silk, for the former of which there are two large mills in the neighbourhood, and one for the latter; there is also a tanyard on a moderate scale. The market is on Saturday: fairs are held on the last Saturday in March, on May 6th, and July 28th, for horses, cattle, and sheep; and two fairs take place at Michaelmas for the hiring of servants. Previously to the time of Canute, Winchcomb, with a small surrounding district, was a county of itself; and in the reign of Edward the Confessor the town was made a borough. The powers of the county debt-court of Winchcomb, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Winchcomb.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 4.; net income, £134; patron,

Lord Sudeley. The tithes were commuted for land in 1812. The church, partly erected by Abbot William, in the reign of Henry VI., and completed at the expense of the parishioners, munificently assisted by Ralph Boteler, Lord of Sudeley, is a spacious and handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles. The walls are embattled and strengthened by buttresses, also terminating in pinnacles; the south porch, of which the roof is elaborately groined and highly enriched, is a beautiful specimen of the style. At Gretton is a chapel of ease. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. A free grammar school was established in 1522, by Henry VIII., who endowed it with £9. 4. 6. per annum, which was confirmed by Queen Elizabeth. The school, after being long continued in a house belonging to the corporation, was united to a grammar school subsequently founded by Lady Frances Chandos, for which she erected a school-house in St. Nicholas' street, endowing it with certain property. The income, arising from nearly 20 acres of land, is £45. A school for teaching children to read was instituted by George Townsend, Esq., who endowed it with £5 per annum as a salary for the master (since increased to £20 by the trustees), and also left funds for apprenticing the children, with whom a premium of £15 is given. There are likewise various bequests for the poor. The union of Winchcomb comprises 30 parishes or places, of which 27 are in the county of Gloucester, and 3 in that of Worcester; and contains a population of 10,000. In the parish are two mineral springs, one a strong saline, the other chalybeate, and nearly similar to the water of Cheltenham. Besides the abbey of St. Mary, previously noticed, were a church dedicated to St. Nicholas, in the east part of the town; and an ancient hospital. Tidenham of Winchcomb, Bishop of Worcester, and physician to Richard II., is supposed to have been a native of the town; and Dr. Christopher Mercet, an eminent naturalist and philosopher, was born here in 1614.

WINCHELSEA (*St. THOMAS THE APOSTLE*), a borough and parish, having separate jurisdiction, and formerly a market-town, in the union of RYE, locally in the hundred of GUESTLING, rape of HASTINGS, E. division of SUSSEX, 74 miles (E. by N.) from Chichester, and  $63\frac{3}{4}$  (S. E.) from London; containing 687 inhabitants. The ancient town, which is supposed to have derived its name from its bleak and exposed situation near the Camber Point, was a place of considerable importance in the time of the Romans, but was destroyed by an inundation about the close of the 13th century. The present town was built upon an eminence well adapted to prevent a similar accident, in the reign of Edward I., who gave land for the purpose, and contributed largely towards its erection. The site, originally called Higham, was, by the munificence of that monarch, surrounded with walls, and defended by three strong gates, which formed the principal entrances, and are still in good preservation. In the reign of Henry III., Winchelsea and Rye were annexed to the



*Arms.*



cinque ports, but more as appendages than equal ports, being members of Hastings; in the different charters granted to these towns, they are invariably styled "ancient towns." The new town was invested with the same privileges as the old, and, enjoying all the benefits of the cinque-ports, it rapidly acquired a considerable degree of commercial importance. The inhabitants joining in the rebellion of Simon de Montfort, Edward I., after the defeat of the rebels at Evesham, advanced to Winchelsea, which he took by storm; but on the submission of the insurgents, he restored to them their privileges. In the reign of Edward III. it sustained material injury from the French, who having landed on this part of the coast, burnt a portion of it; and in the time of Richard II. it was plundered by the Spaniards. But it experienced the greatest injury from the retiring of the sea, about the close of Elizabeth's reign, by which its harbour was destroyed, and its trade annihilated.

Corporation Seal.



Obverse.

Reverse.

The town is about a mile and a half distant from the sea, and occupies a space nearly two miles in circumference, divided into squares by streets intersecting each other at right angles, probably after the plan of the ancient town. The manufacture of cambric was introduced in 1760, but was soon discontinued, and a subsequent attempt to establish a factory of Italian crape was attended with no better success. A fair is held on May 14th, for cattle. An extensive mackerel-fishery is carried on in a detached portion of the parish, situated on the coast eastward of Rye, where is a coast-guard station for one officer and 12 men. The Royal Military canal commences at Cliff-End, and passes by the town parallel with the shore, till it enters the sea at Shorne-cliff, near Hythe. According to the ancient charter, the government is vested in a mayor and twelve jurats, who are justices of the peace within the ancient town and its liberties, and hold quarterly courts of session for the borough, and also petty-sessions when requisite. The borough received the elective franchise in the 42nd of Edward III., from which period till the 2nd of William IV. it continued to return two members; it was disfranchised by the act then passed, and joined to the borough of Rye. Jointly with Hastings, it sends canopy-bearers on the occasion of a coronation, these two places being entitled to every third turn, in common with the other cinque-ports. The court-house is an ancient building, of which the lower portion forms the gaol for the borough. The parish comprises about 800 acres.

The LIVING is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; net income, £278; patrons,

the Trustees of Sir W. Ashburnham, Bart. The choir, the only remaining portion of the ancient church, a magnificent cruciform structure, is now appropriated as the parochial church, and presents an elegant specimen of the early and decorated English styles. On the south side are some stalls and a piscina of beautiful design, and in other parts are several splendid monuments, including three supposed to be memorials of Knights Templars, cross-legged and in armour, of which one, in particular, is hardly excelled by any in the kingdom. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. In addition to the church of St. Thomas were anciently two parochial churches dedicated respectively to St. Leonard and St. Giles. The remains of antiquity still visible are, the ruins of Camber Castle, erected by Henry VIII., a circular fortress with a round tower; the ancient gates of the town; and the interesting ruins of a monastery of Grey friars founded by Edward II. Some fragments of the conventual church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, form a picturesque object embosomed in trees. On the site of the cloisters, a handsome mansion in the early English style of domestic architecture, was erected in 1820, by Richard Stileman, Esq. Robert, Archbishop of Canterbury, who died in 1313, was a native of the town. It gives the title of Earl to the Finch family.

WINCHENDON, NETHER (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of AYLESBURY, hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Waddesdon; containing 291 inhabitants. It comprises about 1560 acres, of which one-half is arable, and the other meadow and pasture. The living is a perpetual curacy; patron, T. T. Bernard, Esq.

WINCHENDON, UPPER (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of AYLESBURY, hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Aylesbury; containing 218 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1197 acres, of which the soil is generally a light and yellow mould. The living is a donative, valued in the king's books at £7. 17.; net income, £60; patron and impropriator, the Duke of Marlborough.

WINCHESTER, a city, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of BUDLES-GATE, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, of which it is the capital, 63 miles (S. W. by W.) from London; containing, with the Soke liberty, 10,732 inhabitants. This place, called by the ancient Britons *Caer Gwent*, from



Arms.

the whiteness of its chalky soil, was the *Venta Belgarum* of Ptolemy and Antoninus; and on its subsequent occupation by the Saxons, obtained the appellation of *Wintan-Ceaster*, from which its present name is derived. It was probably first inhabited by the Celtic Britons, who emigrated from the coasts of Armorica, in Gaul, and came to this part of the island, finding well-watered valleys, fertile plains, and shady forests, adapted to their support, and suited to the exercise of their religious rites. Here they fixed their chief residence, and continued in undisturbed possession till within a century



prior to the Christian era, when they were expelled by a tribe of the Belgæ, who, having established themselves on the southern coasts, concentrated their forces, and advancing into the country, made this one of their settlements. Among the several towns which were called *Ventæ*, this became the most important, and, prior to the Roman invasion, was the capital of the Belgian territory in Britain. It retained its pre-eminence till it fell under the power of the ROMANS, who, achieving the conquest of this portion of the island, under *Vespasian*, made it one of their principal stations. In the year 50, *Ostorius Scapula* fortified all the cities of the Belgæ between Anton, or the Southampton river, and the Severn, and placed garrisons in them, as a defence from the frequent assaults of the Britons, who were ever on the alert to surprise the enemy, and to recover the towns of which they had been deprived. The fortifications of this station may be still discerned in various places; and on Catherine Hill, within a mile of the city, are vestiges of a Roman camp. Two Roman temples are said to have been erected near the site of the present cathedral, one consecrated to Apollo, and the other to Concord; and among other evidences of Roman occupation, sepulchres have been discovered without the walls of the city to the north, east, and west. *Carausius* and *Alectus*, who assumed the imperial purple in Britain, are said to have fixed their residence in this place, where their coins have been discovered in greater profusion than in any other part of the kingdom. Soon after the establishment of Christianity in the island, a monastery was founded here, of which *Constans*, son of Constantine, was one of the brethren; but being allured by his father from his devotional retirement, to take the command of the forces in Spain, he was, by the revolt of his general, made prisoner, and eventually put to death. After the departure of the Romans from Britain, *Vortigern*, who had previously exercised authority over the western part of the island, being elected king in order to oppose the incursions of the Picts and Scots, who were making continual depredations, made Winchester the metropolis of the whole kingdom. It was also the residence of his successors.

On the invasion of Britain by the SAXONS under *Cerdic*, and the defeat of the united Britons in the New Forest, it became the capital of the Saxon kingdom of Wessex, and the residence of the conqueror, who was crowned King of the West Saxons. *Cerdic*, in conjunction with his son *Cenric*, spent several years in extending his dominions, and in giving security to his conquests; he died and was buried here, in 534. During his government, the monastery was converted into a Pagan temple, and appropriated to the service of the Saxon deities. In 635, St. Birinus, whom Pope Honorius had sent into Britain, to propagate the Christian faith in those parts of the island which were still in Pagan darkness, met with a favourable reception from *Cynegils*, who, with his son *Cwichelm*, was then king of the West Saxons. *Cynegils*, by the persuasion of Oswald, King of Northumbria, who afterwards espoused his daughter *Kineburga*, was baptized at York; and in the following year, his son *Cwichelm* and many of his subjects were converted to Christianity, which from that time began to flourish in this part of the island. *Cenwahl*, the second son, succeeding to the throne on the death of his elder brother, the people again relapsed into paganism, till,

upon his baptism by St. Birinus, in 648, he completed a cathedral, which he dedicated to St. Birinus, St. Peter, and St. Paul; and founded, and amply endowed, a monastery near the site. About ten years after the death of St. Birinus, who was buried at Dorchester, *Cenwahl* divided the see into two portions, assigning the northern part of his kingdom to Dorchester, and the southern part to Winchester, to the cathedral of which latter place the remains of St. Birinus were removed by Hedda, the fifth bishop. *Egbert*, who succeeded to the throne of Wessex in 800, after many severe struggles for empire, obtained the sovereignty of all the kingdoms of the heptarchy, of which he was crowned sole monarch, in the cathedral of Winchester, in 827, in the presence of a wittenagemote, or great assembly of the people. This union of the kingdoms greatly promoted the importance of Winchester, which, from being the capital only of Wessex, became the metropolis of the kingdom. *Ethelwolf*, who succeeded Egbert, dated from this city his charter for the general establishment of tithes, which was signed in the cathedral, by himself, by Burhred, King of Mercia, and Edmund, King of the East Angles (his tributary vassals), and by the chief nobility and prelates.

About this time the city seems to have been in a flourishing condition; and a commercial guild was established in it, under royal protection, at least a century earlier than in any other part of the kingdom. During the reigns of Ethelwolf and Ethelbald, St. Swithin, a native, either of the city or its suburbs, presided over the see. By his advice, the latter monarch inclosed the cathedral and the cloisters with a wall and fortifications, to defend them from the predatory attacks of the DANES, who, at this period, were beginning to make frequent incursions upon this part of the coast, and who, in the succeeding reign, having landed in considerable numbers at Southampton, advanced to Winchester, where they committed the most barbarous outrages. When retiring to their ships, however, they were attacked, routed with great slaughter, and dispossessed of the immense quantity of plunder which they had taken in the city. About the year 872, after repeated battles fought with various success, in which Ethelbert was assisted by his younger brother *Alfred*, a band of those rapacious pirates assaulted the city, in which they made dreadful havoc; the cathedral was greatly damaged, and the ecclesiastics were inhumanly massacred. After the victory subsequently obtained over them by Alfred, Winchester was restored to its former importance, and again became the seat of government; and Alfred, who had fixed his chief residence here, ordered a general survey of the country to be made and deposited in the royal archives, which was thence called the *Codex Wintoniensis*. This monarch founded a monastery on the north side of the cathedral, for his chaplain St. Grimbold, intending it also as a place of interment for himself and family; but dying before it was completed, he was buried in the cathedral, from which his remains were subsequently removed, and deposited in the new minster. In the time of *Athelstan* six mints were established here, for coining as many different kinds of money; and during this reign, the legendary battle between Guido, Earl of Warwick, and a Dane of gigantic stature, named Colbrand, is said to have taken place in a meadow near the city, on a spot of ground still called Danemark.



In the reign of *Edgar* a law was made to prevent frauds arising from the diversity of measures, and for the establishment of a legal standard measure, to be used in every part of his dominions. The standard vessels made by order of the king were deposited in this city, from which circumstance originated the appellation "Winchester measure:" the original bushel is still preserved in the guildhall. In the same reign, St. Ethelwold, a native of Winchester, who presided over the see, partly rebuilt the cathedral, which, on its completion in the following reign, he re-consecrated, in the presence of King Ethelred, Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, and the principal nobility and prelates of the kingdom; including in the dedication the name of St. Swithin, whose remains, buried at his own request in the churchyard, were removed and re-interred in the cathedral under a magnificent shrine, which had been prepared for that purpose by King Edgar. After the partition of the kingdom between Edmund Ironside and *Canute*, the latter, obtaining the entire sovereignty, divided it into four parts, three of which he entrusted to subordinate rulers, while he reserved the fourth and most important under his own administration. He fixed his seat of government at Winchester, and greatly enriched the cathedral, to which, after the memorable reproof of his courtiers at Southampton for their flattery, he presented his regal crown, depositing it over the high altar, and making a vow never to wear it more. This monarch here held a general assembly of the nobility, in which he enacted laws for the government of the kingdom, and for the preservation of the royal forests and chases. On the death of Hardicanute, in 1041, *Edward the Confessor* was crowned with great pomp and splendour in the cathedral, to which he granted an additional charter, at the same time ordering a donation of half a mark to the master of the choir, and a cask of wine and 100 cakes of white bread to the convent, as often as a king of England should wear his crown in that city. During this reign, Queen Emma his mother, by her own desire, to vindicate her innocence of the crime of incontinence, with which she had been aspersed, underwent the trial of the fiery ordeal in the cathedral, without, as is stated, receiving the smallest injury. In gratitude for her deliverance, she enriched the possessions of the church with nine additional manors; the same number was added by Bishop Alwyn, her kinsman and her asserted paramour, and the manors of Portland, Weymouth, and Wyke were given on the occasion by the king. The first great seal of England was, in the course of this reign, made and kept in the city.

At the CONQUEST, William fixed his principal residence at Winchester as the seat of government, and built a strong castle at the south-west extremity of the city, in order to keep his new subjects in awe. Here he enacted most of his laws, and framed measures for the security of his government, among which were the institution of the Curfew, and the general survey and estimate of the property of his subjects, called the Roll of Winchester, or Domesday book, a probable imitation, or enlargement, of the *Codex Wintoniensis* of Alfred. Though he occasionally resided in London, which was growing into importance, and more especially during the latter part of his reign, yet he invariably celebrated the festival of Easter in this city. In 1079, Walkelyn, a relation of the Conqueror's and bishop of the see, began to rebuild

the cathedral and the adjoining monastery; for which purpose he obtained from the king a grant of timber from the woods in the vicinity: the building was completed in 1093, and dedicated, with great pomp, in the presence of all the bishops and abbots in the kingdom. On the death of Walkelyn, in 1098, *William Rufus*, who was crowned here, seized upon the bishopric, and held it till the year 1100, when, being killed while hunting in the New Forest, his body was brought into the city on the following day, in a cart belonging to a charcoal-maker named Purkis, and interred in the choir of the cathedral. The lineal descendants of Purkis still pursue that occupation in the same place, which is within a few hundred yards of the spot where the king fell.

On the death of Rufus, his elder brother Robert being on a crusade, HENRY, his younger brother, hastened to Winchester; and having made himself master of the royal treasure, he drew his sword in the presence of the reluctant nobles, and secured his pretensions to the kingdom by forcibly placing the crown upon his head. In the same year he espoused Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III., King of Scotland, who had assumed the veil in the monastery of St. Mary, in this city, but had not taken the vows; by which marriage the royal Saxon and Norman lines were united; and on the birth of a son, the following year, he conferred many additional privileges on the inhabitants. About this time a dreadful fire broke out, which destroyed the royal palace, the mints, the guildhall, a considerable portion of the city, and many of the public records. Henry, by the advice of Roger, Bishop of Sarum, ordered a general meeting of the masters of the several mints to assemble at Winchester, on Christmas-day in 1125, to investigate the state of the coin, which had been generally debased throughout the kingdom; and after due examination they were all, with the exception of three of the Winchester mint-masters, found guilty of gross fraud, and punished by the loss of the right hand. Henry, also, to prevent frauds in the measurement of cloth, ordered a standard yard, of the length of his own arm, to be deposited here with the standard measures of Edgar.

Winchester appears now to have attained its highest degree of prosperity. It was the seat of government, and the residence of the monarch; and the royal mint, the treasury, and the public records were kept here: it had also a magnificent royal palace, a noble castle erected by the Conqueror, and another not less considerable, which was subsequently built as a palace for the bishops; with various stately public buildings, and numerous mansions for the residence of the nobility and gentry connected with the court. In the city were three royal monasteries, exclusively of inferior religious houses; a splendid cathedral, in which many of the monarchs of England had been crowned, and were interred; and a vast number of parochial churches, of which Stowe relates that not less than forty were destroyed in the war between Stephen and Matilda. The population was great, and the suburbs, in every direction, extended a mile further than they do at present. Winchester was the general thoroughfare from the eastern to the western parts of the kingdom; it had a considerable manufactory for woollen caps, and enjoyed an extensive commerce with the continent, from which it imported wine, in exchange for its manufactures. It was also a place of great resort for its numerous fairs.



On the death of Henry I., the city suffered greatly in the war which followed in the reign of STEPHEN, who having seized into his own hands the episcopal palaces throughout the kingdom, a synod was held here, to protest against the injustice of that measure, and to concert means of obtaining redress. At this meeting it was resolved that the assembled prelates should prepare an address, and send a deputation to the king, who then resided at the palace of Winchester, which was accordingly done; but the king, without paying the least attention to it, departed for London. The Empress Matilda, at this conjuncture, landed on the coast of Sussex, to dispute Stephen's title to the throne, and the royal castle of Winchester was secured by a party in her interest; but through the influence of Henry de Blois, the king's brother, who then held the see, the city was preserved in its allegiance to Stephen. On the subsequent captivity of the king, who was made prisoner in the war, and the acknowledgment of Matilda's claim to the crown by the greater part of the kingdom, the bishop abandoned his brother's cause; and having gone out with a solemn procession of his clergy, to meet the empress at Magdalene Hill, conducted her and her partisans into the city with great ceremony. The public opinion beginning, however, to change in favour of the captive king, and the haughtiness of the empress having excited much disgust, the bishop commenced putting his castle of Wolvesey into a state of defence, and had scarcely completed its fortifications, when it was closely invested by Matilda's forces, under the command of Robert, Earl of Gloucester, her natural brother, and of her uncle, David, King of Scotland. A considerable body of Stephen's party having taken up arms, marched to the relief of the bishop. The armies on both sides were numerous and well appointed, and the city suffered dreadful havoc from their hostilities, which were carried on in the very centre of it, for several weeks, with the utmost acrimony. The king's party ultimately succeeded in confining their opponents within the limits of the royal castle; but, having previously spread a report of Matilda's sickness and death, the garrison obtained a truce for her interment, and placing her in a coffin, she was carried out through the army and escaped in safety to Gloucester. In the mean time, the Earl of Gloucester, with the King of Scots, taking advantage of the truce, made a sally from the castle; being pursued, the earl was taken prisoner at Stockbridge, and subsequently exchanged for the captive monarch. Stephen, immediately on his liberation, repaired to Winchester, and began to strengthen the fortifications of the castle by the addition of new works; but, while engaged in that undertaking, an army which had been newly raised in the adjoining counties, marched against him, and he was compelled to abandon his design, and save himself by flight. During the war, the bishop held a synod here, by an act of which it was decreed, that ploughs should have the same privilege of sanctuary as churches; and a sentence of excommunication was issued against all who should molest any person employed in agriculture. On the conclusion of the war, during which nearly one-half of the city was destroyed, the treaty between Stephen and Henry the son of Matilda, the terms of which had been agreed upon at Wallingford Castle, was ratified at Winchester, by general consent.

*Henry II.*, on his accession to the throne, was crowned here with his queen Margaret. Here also, in 1184, his

daughter, the Duchess of Saxony, gave birth to a son, named William, from whom the illustrious house of Hanover is supposed to have sprung. This monarch conferred many privileges upon the city, among which was that of being governed by a mayor and a subordinate bailiff. During his reign a calamitous fire, which began in the mint, destroyed the greater part of the town. On the death of Henry, his son *Richard I.*, surnamed *Cœur de Lion*, having secured the royal treasure in this city, was crowned in London; but after his ransom from the captivity into which he fell, in returning from the crusades, he had the ceremony of his coronation performed with great pomp in the cathedral of Winchester. In 1207, *King John* held a parliament here, in which he imposed a tax of one-thirteenth part on all moveable property; and in the same year his queen gave birth to a son, who, from the place of his nativity, was surnamed Henry of Winchester. The year following, in consideration of 200 marks paid down, and an annual payment of £100, that monarch granted the inhabitants a charter of incorporation, confirming all previous privileges; and on his subsequent submission to the pope, he received absolution in the chapter-house of the monastery from sentence of excommunication, which had been pronounced against him by the legate of Pope Innocent III.

*HENRY III.*, during his minority, kept his court here, under the guardianship of the Earl of Pembroke, and, after the earl's death, under that of Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester. The residence of the king contributed materially to restore Winchester to the importance it had enjoyed previously to the war between Stephen and Matilda; but this advantage was greatly diminished by the existence of numerous bands of lawless plunderers in the city and its vicinity, with whom many of the inhabitants, and even members of the king's household, were connected. The depredations committed by these bands were at length suppressed by the firmness and resolution of the king, thirty of the offenders being brought to trial and publicly executed. During the war between this monarch and the barons, the city experienced considerable devastation, and suffered severely from the violence of both parties, who alternately had possession of it. After the battle of Evesham, the king held several parliaments here, in which all who had borne arms against him were attainted; but, with the exception of the Montfort family, none of the attainders were carried into execution, and the highest penalty inflicted did not exceed five years' rent of the forfeited estates. The celebrated trial of John Plantagenet, Earl of Surrey, took place here, for the murder of Alan de la Zouch, chief justice of Ireland, whom that nobleman killed on the bench in Westminster Hall, when summoned before him to give evidence of the tenure by which he held his estates. On his oath, and on that of twenty-four compurgators, that he did not strike the judge from preconceived malice, the earl was acquitted, and fined 1200 marks.

*Edward I.* also held several parliaments at Winchester, in one of which the celebrated ordinances, afterwards called the Statutes of Winchester, were passed. But the royal residence for the greater part was transferred to London, which, having risen into higher importance, had now become the metropolis of the kingdom; and Winchester, which hitherto had held the first rank among the cities of the empire, began to decline. To-



wards the end of his reign, this monarch, offended at the escape of a foreign hostage, who had been confined in the castle under the mayor's custody, deprived the city of all its privileges, which were however subsequently restored. Soon after the death of *Edward II.*, a parliament was held here by Queen Isabel and Mortimer, in which Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, was arraigned on a charge of high treason, and condemned to death. *Edward III.* having made Winchester a staple for the sale of wool, the merchants erected large warehouses for conducting that lucrative trade, and the city began to recover its commercial importance. Its progress, however, was interrupted by the destruction of Portsmouth and Southampton, in 1337, by the French; also, in the following year, by the plague, which ten years afterwards raged violently in the neighbourhood; and ultimately by the removal of the staple to Calais in 1363. During this reign, Bishop Edington, who was treasurer and chancellor to the king, commenced rebuilding the nave of the cathedral, which was completed by his successor, William of Wykeham, who, for his skill in architecture, was employed by Edward III. to superintend the erection of part of Windsor Castle.

*Richard II.* and his queen visited Winchester in 1388; and in 1392, that monarch removed to it his parliament from London, which was then suffering a suspension of its privileges under the king's displeasure. The marriage of *Henry IV.* with the Dowager Duchess of Bretagne was solemnized in the cathedral, by Bishop Wykeham, in 1401; and on the death of that prelate, Henry, afterwards Cardinal Beaufort, son of John of Gaunt, was appointed to the see. Here *Henry V.* gave audience to the French ambassadors, whose insolence on the occasion led to the invasion of France which soon followed. *Henry VI.* was a great benefactor to the city, which he frequently visited; and in 1449 he held a parliament here, which continued to sit for several weeks. In the course of this reign, however, its trade and population so greatly declined, that, in petitioning the king for the renewal of a grant conferred by his predecessor in 1440, the inhabitants represented that 997 houses were deserted, and seventeen parochial churches closed. Bishop Waynfleet having succeeded to the see, the king honoured the ceremony of his installation with his presence; and in the reign of *Henry VII.*, the queen resided in the castle, where she gave birth to a son, whom, to conciliate the Welsh, the king named Arthur, in honour of the British hero of that name. In 1522, *Henry VIII.*, in company with his royal guest, Charles V., spent several days in the city; on this occasion the celebrated Round Table, at which the renowned King Arthur and his knights used to dine, and which was preserved in the castle, was newly painted, and an inscription placed beneath it, in commemoration of the visit. The Dissolution of monasteries and the demolition of many of the religious establishments, completed the downfall of this once splendid and opulent city, and reduced it to a mere shadow of its former grandeur. On the accession of *Mary*, some transient gleams of returning prosperity revived, for a time, a hope of restoration; the marriage of that queen with Philip of Spain was solemnized in the cathedral, and several estates which had been alienated during previous reigns were restored to the see. But the real importance of Winchester had subsided, and in a charter obtained for it from *Elizabeth*, through

the solicitation of Sir Francis Walsingham, it is described as "having fallen into great ruin, decay, and poverty."

At the commencement of the PARLIAMENTARY WAR, Sir William Waller took possession of the castle for the parliament; but towards the close of the year 1643, it was retaken and garrisoned for the king, by Sir William (afterwards Lord) Ogle, and the city was appointed the general rendezvous of the army then forming in the west for the re-establishment of the king's authority. Fortifications were constructed round it, more especially on the east and west sides, where vestiges of intrenchments are still discernible; but the vigilance and activity of Waller disconcerted the enterprise, and on the subsequent defeat of Lord Hopton's party on Cheriton Down, he obtained possession of the city without difficulty. The castle, notwithstanding, held out for the king; and on the retreat of the parliamentarians to join the forces of the Earl of Essex, who was then laying siege to Oxford, the city also fell into the hands of the royalists. After the battle of Naseby, Cromwell was sent with an army to reduce Winchester, which after being repeatedly summoned, refused to surrender, and the siege was immediately commenced. The garrison made a resolute defence, but after a week's resistance capitulated on honourable terms. The castle was immediately dismantled, and the works blown up; the fortifications were demolished, together with the bishop's castle of Wolvesey, and several churches and other public buildings. The wanton violence of the parliamentary troops was manifested in defacing the cathedral, destroying its monuments, violating the tombs, and in the indiscriminate insult offered to the relics of the illustrious dead, whose bones the soldiers scattered about the church; the statues of James and Charles, at the entrance of the choir, were thrown down, and the communion-plate and other valuables belonging to the church were carried away. After the *Restoration*, the king chose Winchester for his occasional residence, and purchased the remains of the ancient castle, with the materials of which he began to erect a palace. The example of the king was followed by many of his nobility, who began to build splendid mansions, and Winchester once more exhibited signs of retrieving its distinction; but the death of Charles, before the completion of these works, put an end to those flattering prospects. *Queen Anne*, after her accession to the throne, paid a visit to the city, accompanied by Prince George of Denmark, on whom the palace of Charles II. had been settled at the time of his marriage, in the event of his surviving the queen, his consort.

The CITY is pleasantly situated on the eastern acclivity of an eminence rising gradually from the river Itchen, which is navigable to Southampton. It consists of one spacious regular street, passing through the centre, and intersected at right angles by several smaller streets, extending in a parallel direction for about half a mile through the breadth of the city, which is nearly the same as its length. Extensive hills, or downs, encircle it on the east and west. The principal parts of the city are within the limits of the ancient walls, which were of flint, strongly cemented with mortar, and defended by turrets at short intervals. The chief entrances from the suburbs were through four ancient gates, of which the West Gate is remaining, and, though it has undergone considerable alteration, still retains much of its



ancient character: the other gates were removed by the commissioners appointed in 1770, by act of parliament, for the general improvement of the city. Over the Itchen, of which several branches intersect the town, is a handsome and substantial bridge of stone. At a small distance beyond the West Gate is an obelisk, occupying the spot where the people of the neighbouring country used to deposit their provisions for the supply of the city in time of plague, the inhabitants leaving the stipulated sum for payment, to prevent any communication of the contagion. In the centre of the High-street is the city cross, forty-three feet high, an elegant pyramidal structure in the later English style, consisting of three successive stages, richly ornamented with open arches, canopied niches, and crocketed pinnacles, erected by the fraternity of the Holy Cross, instituted by Henry VI. One of the niches of the second stage contains a figure supposed by some to be of St. John the Evangelist, but more probably, by others, to be of St. Lawrence, to whom the adjacent church is dedicated. The houses are in general substantial and well built, and many of them possess an appearance of great antiquity. The city is paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with water of excellent quality. A public subscription library is established in High-street; and the upper floor of the butchers' market, which had been used as a watch-house, was lately taken down, and a building for a mechanics' institution erected. The theatre, in Gaol-street, a neat building handsomely fitted up, is occasionally opened by the Southampton company; and miscellaneous concerts and balls are held in St. John's rooms, in which also the general winter assemblies and subscription concerts usually take place. There are hot, cold, vapour, and shower baths in High-street. Races are held in July, on Worthy Down, about four miles from the city. On the site of the ancient castle is the unfinished palace of Charles II., now called the King's House, which, had it been completed according to the original design, would have been one of the most magnificent palaces in Europe; the front is 328 feet in length, and the principal story contained a splendid suite of state apartments. The building has been converted into a handsome range of barracks for the district, capable of containing about 2000 men, and having spacious grounds for exercise.

The trade was formerly considerable for the manufacture of woollen caps; at present, there is an extensive factory for sacking, and a little business is carried on in wool-combing. A canal from Woodmill, about two miles above the Itchen ferry, near Southampton, supplies the town with coal and the heavier articles of merchandise; and a station on the London and South-Western railway is situated near the western extremity of the city. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, the latter for corn. The market-house, erected in 1772, is a handsome building, in every respect adapted to its use: the corn-exchange, at the north end of Jewry-street, built in 1838, affords excellent accommodation, and is a considerable ornament to the town. The fairs are on the first Monday in Lent, on August 2nd, September 12th, and October 24th, for horses and pedlery: the first and last take place in the city, and the two others on the hills immediately adjoining; the September fair, which is held on St. Giles's Hill, is a very large cheese-fair.

Winchester received its first regular charter of INCORPORATION from Henry II., in 1184, twenty-two years before London was incorporated; and among the privileges conferred by that monarch, was the superintendence of the royal kitchen and laundry at the ceremony of the king's coronation. This charter was confirmed and extended by



*Old Corporation Seal.*

succeeding sovereigns, and remodelled by Queen Elizabeth; but the corporation now consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and 18 councillors, under the act 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76. The borough is divided into three wards; the municipal and parliamentary boundaries are co-extensive, and the number of magistrates is nine. The city first exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward I., since which time it has regularly returned two members to parliament: the right of election was extended in 1832, to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, comprising by estimation 715 acres: the mayor is returning officer. The recorder holds quarterly courts of session for all offences not capital; a court of record is held four times in the year for the recovery of debts to any extent, and petty-sessions take place twice a week. The powers of the county debt-court of Winchester, established in 1847, extend over the registration-districts of Alresford, Hursley, and Winchester. The Cheyney court, so called from its having been anciently held under an oak (*chêne*), which refers its origin to the Druids, is an episcopal court, held weekly for the determining of actions, and the recovery of debts to any amount. Its jurisdiction extends over all places which ever belonged to the see of Winchester or the convent of St. Swithin, including 100 parishes, tythings, and hamlets, in the county of Southampton, some of which are 30 miles distant from the city.

The town-hall, a handsome structure in the Grecian style, and of the Doric order, was built in 1713, on the site of an edifice erected on the foundation of one burnt down in 1112. The front is decorated with a well executed statue in bronze of Queen Anne, given to the corporation by George Brydges, Esq., who represented Winchester in seven successive parliaments. In the muniment-room, over the west gate of the city, are preserved the town records, the original Winchester bushel made by order of King Edgar, the standard yard of Henry, and the standard measures of succeeding sovereigns, with various other remains of antiquity. The assizes and general quarter-sessions for the county are held in the chapel of the old castle, which has been converted into a county-hall, and appropriately fitted up for the purpose. The building is 110 feet in length. At the east end is suspended the celebrated Round Table, attributed to the renowned King Arthur, but which, with greater probability, is said to have been introduced by King Stephen, with a view to prevent disputes for precedence. It is made of oaken planks, is eighteen feet in diameter, and ornamented with a figure of King Arthur, and the names of his knights, as collected from the romances of the times, in the costume and characters



of the reign of Henry VIII. In several parts it is perforated by bullets, probably discharged by Cromwell's soldiers, while in possession of the city. An extensive common gaol for the county was erected in Gaol-street, in 1778, upon the principle recommended by the philanthropist Howard: the county bridewell, a spacious structure in Hyde-street, was built in 1786.



*Arms of the Bishopric.*

The origin of the DIOCESE may be traced to the early part of the seventh century, when Cynegils, the first Christian king of the West Saxons, being converted by St. Birinus, resolved to make his capital the seat of a bishopric, and began to collect materials for building a cathedral, which was afterwards accomplished by his son, Cenwahl, in 646. The

establishment having been dispersed by the Danes in 867, secular priests were substituted the year following, who remained till 963, when Ethelwold, by command of King Edgar, expelled them, and supplied their place with monks of the Benedictine order from Abingdon. These kept possession without molestation, and the establishment continued to flourish, enriched with royal donations and other ample endowments, till the Dissolution, at which time its revenue amounted to £1507. 17. 2. It was afterwards refounded by Henry VIII., for a bishop, dean, chancellor, twelve prebendaries or canons, two archdeacons, six minor canons, ten lay clerks, eight choristers, and other officers. The jurisdiction of the see extends over the counties of Hants and Surrey, the Isle of Wight, and the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark: the Bishop has the patronage of the two archdeaconries, the chancellorship, the canonries (now reduced to nine), and 83 benefices. The Dean and Chapter have the patronage of the minor canonries and 19 benefices. Three of the canonries have been suspended, and the proceeds transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners' fund for the augmentation of small livings.

The CATHEDRAL, situated in an open space near the centre of the city, towards the south-east, and originally dedicated to St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Swithin, was, upon the establishment of the present society by Henry VIII., dedicated to the Holy and Undivided Trinity. It is a spacious, massive, and splendid cruciform structure, chiefly in the Norman style, with a low tower rising from the centre, richly ornamented in its upper stages. The original building, as erected by Bishop Walkelyn in 1079, was one of the most magnificent specimens of the Norman style in the kingdom; it was enlarged by Bishop Edington, and a considerable part was rebuilt by the celebrated William of Wykeham, who, adopting the later English, which prevailed in his time, endeavoured to make the original style conform to that model. By this means the character of the architecture was materially changed, but the edifice displays many features of great beauty, and, from its extent and the loftiness of its proportions, notwithstanding the discrepancy of some parts, retains an air of stately grandeur. The principal Norman parts are, the transepts, in which the chief alteration is in the insertion of windows in the later

style; and the tower, which preserves its original character. The west front is an elegant composition in the later English style, comprising three highly-enriched porches. Some part of the eastern portion is in the finest early English, with occasional insertions of later date, particularly the clerestory windows of the choir; and in other parts of the building are various specimens of the early English at different periods, all remarkable for the excellence of their details. In a few instances are found small portions of the decorated merging into the later English, of which latter, in various parts of the building, are progressive series from its commencement to the period of its utmost perfection.

The interior, from the amplitude of its dimensions, and the loftiness of its elevation, is strikingly impressive. The *Nave* is separated from the aisles by massive circular columns, twelve feet in diameter, and of proportionate height, which, in order to make them assimilate with the pointed arches that have been introduced within the circular Norman arches, have been cased with clustered pillars, and appropriately embellished. In some of the intervals between the columns, which are two diameters in width, are various chantry and sepulchral chapels. The roof is elaborately groined, and richly ornamented with delicate tracery, embellished with the armorial-bearings and devices of John of Gaunt, Cardinal Beaufort, and Bishops Waynfleet and Wykeham, which are continued along the fascia, under the arches of the triforium. In the *Transepts* are several chapels and altars of exquisite beauty; the central part is separated from the aisles by massive circular columns and arches, rising in successive series, and with varied ornaments to the roof. The west aisle of the south transept has been partitioned off for a chapter-house; and at the extremity of the north transept is a beautiful Catherine-wheel window. At the eastern extremity of the nave, a flight of steps leads into the choir, through a beautiful screen lately erected; on the sides of the entrance are niches containing ancient bronze statues of James I. and Charles I.

The *Choir*, which comprises the lower stage of the central tower, is early English, with some insertions, including a handsome range of clerestory windows in the later style. The original roof of the tower is concealed by an embellished ceiling, in the centre of which is an emblematical representation of the Trinity, with an inscription: the vaulting is supported by ribs springing from busts of James I. and Charles I., dressed in the costume of their times, above each of which is a motto; and among various other ornaments, are the initials and devices of Charles I. and his queen, Henrietta Maria, with their profiles in medallions. The roof of the choir, from the tower to the east end, is richly groined, and adorned with a profusion of armorial-bearings, devices, and other ornaments, exquisitely carved, and richly painted and gilt. Among them are the armorial-bearings of the houses of Tudor and Lancaster, and of the sees of Exeter, Bath and Wells, Durham, and Winchester, over which Bishop Fox, who superintended this work, successively presided. From the altar to the east window, the embellishments are emblematical of Scripture history, comprising the instruments of the Crucifixion, the faces of Pilate and his wife, of the high priest, and others: the whole of these embellishments have been judiciously renewed during the recent repairs of the edifice. The



east window is of excellent proportions and design, and embellished with remains of ancient stained glass of rich hue: the subjects are chiefly the Apostles and Prophets, and some of the bishops of the see, with appropriate symbols and legends. Many of the figures were mutilated by the soldiery when they defaced the cathedral, at which time also the painted glass generally was destroyed; the fragments that remain bear ample testimony to their original merit. The bishop's throne, the prebendal-stalls, and pulpit, are excellent specimens of tabernacle-work. The altar, in front of which is a beautiful tessellated pavement, is adorned with a painting, by West, of Christ raising Lazarus from the Dead. Behind the altar, and separating it from the Lady chapel, is a finely-carved stone screen of beautiful design, with canopied niches and other appropriate ornaments; the statues that formerly filled the niches, were destroyed by Cromwell's soldiers. On each side of the altar, separating the presbytery from the aisles, are partitions of stone divided into compartments, ornamented with arches, and with shields of armorial-bearings and other devices: above the compartments are placed six mortuary chests, richly carved and gilt, and surmounted by crowns, containing the bones of several Saxon kings and prelates, which were collected and deposited in them by Bishop Fox.

In the south aisle of the choir is the sumptuous *Chapel, or Chantry, of Bishop Fox*, which, for its richness and minutely elaborate ornaments, is perhaps unequalled. In a niche under one of the arches is a recumbent figure of the founder, wrapped in a winding-sheet, with the feet resting on a skull. The roof is finely groined, and embellished with the arms of the royal house of Tudor, richly emblazoned, and with the armorial-bearings of the bishop, and the pelican, his favourite device. In the north aisle of the choir is the sepulchral *Chapel of Bishop Gardiner*, an unsightly mixture of the later English and the Grecian styles, and in a greatly dilapidated state. Behind the altar is a chapel in which was kept the magnificent shrine of *St. Swithin*, the costly gift of King Edgar, said to have been of silver, richly gilt, and profusely ornamented with jewels. The *Lady Chapel*, on each side of which is a smaller chapel, terminates the eastern extremity of the cathedral. It was built by Bishop de Lucy, and enlarged and beautified by Priors Hunton and Silkstede, whose initials and devices are worked into the groinings of the roof; the portrait of the latter, with his insignia of office, is still visible over the piscina, and on the walls are traces of paintings in fresco, representing subjects of scriptural, profane, and legendary history, now in a very imperfect state. The magnificent *Chantry of Cardinal Beaufort*, of Purbeck marble, is a highly-finished structure in the later English style, and abounds with architectural beauty of the highest order. The roof, which is delicately groined, and enriched with fan-tracery of elegant design, is supported on slender clustered columns of graceful proportions. On the tomb of the founder is his effigy in a recumbent posture, in his robes as cardinal; and at the upper end of the chantry, inclosing the altar, are some beautiful canopied niches crowned with crocketed pinnacles, from which the statues were taken by the parliamentary soldiers. *Bishop Waynfleet's Chantry* is in the same style, and of equal beauty with Cardinal Beaufort's. From the attention paid to it by the trustees of

his foundation at Magdalen College, it is kept in good repair. It contains the tomb of the bishop with his effigy in his pontificals, in the attitude of prayer. Among the various other chapels in the cathedral, are, that of *Bishop Langton*, containing some fine carvings in oak, his tomb stripped of all its ornaments; and that of *Bishop Orleton*, of whom no memorial is preserved. Of this latter chapel, the roof is vaulted, and profusely ornamented with figures of angels: on the north side is the tomb of Bishop Mews, a distinguished adherent to the cause of Charles I., who after having served as an officer in the royal army, entered into holy orders, and was promoted to the see of Winchester.

Underneath the high altar, and formerly accessible by a stone staircase leading from that part of the cathedral called the "Holy Hole," as being the depository of the remains of saints, are vestiges of the ancient Norman crypt built by Ethelwold; the walls, pillars, and groining are in their original state, and remarkable for the boldness and simplicity of their style. A new crypt, in the later style, has been built underneath the eastern end of the Lady chapel. Among the monuments, in addition to those in the sepulchral chapels, is the tomb of William Rufus, in the centre of the choir, of grey marble, raised about two feet above the surface of the pavement. In the cathedral are also the tombs of Hardicanute; Earl Beorn, son of Ertrith, sister of Canute; Richard, second son of William the Conqueror; Bishops Peter de Rupibus, Henry de Blois, Hoadly, Willis, and other distinguished prelates; Sir John Cloberry, who assisted General Monk in planning the restoration of Charles II.; Sir Isaac Townsend, knight of the garter; the Earl of Banbury; Dr. Joseph Warton; Izaak Walton, and other eminent persons. The whole length of this magnificent structure is 545 feet, from east to west, and the breadth along the transepts, 186; the mean breadth of the nave is 87, and that of the choir 40: the height of the tower is 140 feet, and its sides are 50 feet broad.

The great cloisters, which inclosed a quadrangular area 180 feet in length and 174 in breadth, were destroyed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. On the east side of the quadrangle is a dark passage, which led to the infirmary and other offices belonging to the ancient monastery; and to the south of it is a doorway, that led to the chapter-house, whose site is now occupied by the Dean's garden, in the walls of which are some of the pillars and arches yet remaining. The refectory is now divided into two stories; under it are two kitchens, the roofs of which are vaulted in the Norman style, and supported on a single central column, still preserved. The Prior's hall and some other apartments form the present deanery; and other remains of the conventual buildings may be traced in the gardens of the prebendal houses, which occupy the Cathedral Close, an extra-parochial district.

Winchester comprises the PARISHES of *St. Bartholomew*, which is partly in the Soke liberty, and contains 776 inhabitants; *St. Lawrence*, the mother church, 310; *St. Mary Kalendar*, 867; *St. Maurice*, 1770; *St. Peter Colebrook*, 616; *St. Thomas*, 3071 inhabitants; and the parishes of *St. Faith*, *St. John*, *St. Michael*, *St. Peter Cheesehill*, *St. Martin Winnall*, and *St. Swithin*, within the Soke liberty, containing together 3361 inhabitants. The living of *St. Bartholomew's* parish is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the pa-



tronage of the Crown; net income, £100. The church, in Hyde-street, is supposed to have been originally appropriated to Hyde Abbey. *St. Lawrence's* is a discharged rectory, valued at £6. 5., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £56. The church, situated in the square, is an ancient structure with a lofty tower, and consists of one large aisle, into which, on taking possession of his see, the bishop makes a solemn entry. The living of *St. Mary Kalendar's* is valued in the king's books at £7: the church has been destroyed. *St. Maurice's* is a rectory, to which the rectories of *St. Mary Kalendar*, *St. Peter Colebrook*, *St. George*, and *St. Mary Wood*, are united, valued at £6. 7. 6.; net income, £145; patron, the Bishop. The church, in High-street, formerly the chapel of a priory, has been rebuilt by subscription, aided by a grant of £500 by the Incorporated Society. The living of *St. Peter's Colebrook* is valued in the king's books at £3. 4. 2.: the church has been destroyed, as also have those of *St. George* and *St. Mary Wood*, the livings of which are valued, the former at £3. 5. 8., and the latter at £2. The living of *St. Thomas'* is a discharged rectory, with that of *St. Clement* united, valued at £13. 17. 8½.; net income, £145; patron, the Bishop. The church is an ancient structure in the Norman style, with a low tower; the interior consists of a nave and one aisle, separated by massive circular columns. The church of *St. Clement* has been demolished.

*St. Faith's* is a sinecure rectory, annexed to the mastership of the hospital of *St. Cross*, which is extra-parochial, and in the chapel of which the parishioners attend divine service, the church of *St. Faith* having been demolished for more than two centuries. *St. John's* is a perpetual curacy, with the rectory of *St. Peter's Southgate* united; net income, £82; patron, the Bishop. The church is in the Norman style, with a massive tower and turret, and consists of a nave and two aisles, separated by massive circular columns: the church of *St. Peter's Southgate* has been destroyed. The living of *St. Michael's* is a discharged rectory, valued at £5. 17. 11.; net income, £104; patron, the Bishop. The church, with the exception of the tower, has been rebuilt; it is a handsome edifice in the later English style, and consists of a spacious nave and chancel. *St. Peter's Cheesehill* is a discharged rectory, valued at £14. 9. 9½., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £100. The church is a neat plain structure, with a tower. *St. Swithin's* is a discharged rectory, valued at £6. 6. 10½., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £80. The church, which is over a postern called King's Gate, was used as the church for the servants employed in the great priory of *St. Swithin*. The living of *St. Martin's Winnall* is a rectory, valued at £5; net income, £170: patron, the Bishop. The church, rebuilt in 1786, consists of one aisle and a small tower. There are places of worship in the city for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. A Roman Catholic chapel in the later English style, dedicated to *St. Peter*, was erected in 1792, in *St. Peter street*: at the entrance of the walk leading to it is an ancient Norman portal, which was removed from the church of *St. Mary Magdalene's* hospital. Nearly opposite is a convent, a large and handsome brick edifice, called the Bishop's House, consisting of Benedictine nuns removed from Brussels. To the south-west of the city is a public cemetery, containing 7 acres, laid out in gravel-walks and plantations; a low wall sepa-

rates the consecrated portion from that appropriated to dissenters.

WINCHESTER COLLEGE holds a pre-eminent rank among the public literary institutions of the kingdom, and from a very early period has been distinguished as a seat of preparatory instruction. A grammar school was established prior to the commencement of the twelfth century, on the site of which, in 1387, Bishop Wykeham, who had received his early education in it, erected the present magnificent college, for a warden, ten secular priests who are perpetual fellows, three priests' chaplains, three clerks, sixteen choristers, a first and second master, and seventy scholars, intending it as a preparatory seminary for his foundation of New College, Oxford, completed the year before. Under the influence of salutary regulations, the college continued to flourish till the time of the Dissolution, when its revenue amounted to £639. 8. 7.; and it was held in such estimation, that it obtained a special exemption from that general measure. The collegiate buildings, which were completed in 1393, occupy two spacious quadrangles. The entrance into the outermost is through a noble turreted gateway, under a finely-pointed arch; and on the opposite side of this quadrangle is a gateway leading into the second court, above which is a tower ornamented in front with three beautiful niches, enriched with canopies and crocketed pinnacles. The buildings surrounding the inner quadrangle are principally in the later English style, of which they exhibit an elegant specimen. The grand hall and the chapel occupy the south side. The former is lighted by a range of windows enriched with tracery; the roof is finely arched, and the beams, which are handsomely ornamented, are supported by ribs springing from corbels decorated with coloured busts of kings and bishops. In the centre of this side is the stately tower of the chapel, surmounted with turrets crowned with pinnacles, the work of a later period than the building by Wykeham, and said to have been erected by the Warden Thurbern. The chapel vestibule, the ceiling of which is elaborately enriched, contains the ancient stalls, removed from the chapel in 1681 by Dr. Nicholas, and some ancient brasses. The interior of the chapel is beautifully arranged: the windows are enriched with tracery, and with paintings of kings, saints, prelates, and nuns; in the great east window is a representation of the Genealogy of Christ, the Crucifixion, and the Resurrection. The altar is embellished with a painting of the Salutation, by De Moine, presented by a late headmaster, Dr. Burton. The schoolroom is a plain brick building, erected in 1687, at an expense of £2600: over the entrance is a statue of Bishop Wykeham, presented to the college by Caius Gabriel Cibber, which has been injudiciously painted and gilt. To the south of the chapel are the cloisters, inclosing a quadrangular area 132 feet square, and apparently of the 15th century; they contain many ancient brasses, and in the centre of the area is a chantry chapel, erected by John Fromond, a liberal benefactor to Wykeham's foundations. This building, the ceiling of which is strongly vaulted, is now appropriated as the college library, and contains a select and valuable collection of works, and a small museum of natural curiosities. The sides of the quadrangle are composed of the houses and apartments of the warden, fellows, head and second masters, and other members of the establishment; and contiguous to the college is a



spacious building for the residence of gentlemen commoners not on the foundation, of whom the number is very considerable. The college, chapel, and school, were completely repaired in 1795. A visitation is held in July, by the warden and two of the fellows of New College, Oxford, at which an examination takes place of the candidates for the vacant fellowships in that college. There are several scholarships and exhibitions for such as fail in obtaining fellowships; also a superannuated fund belonging to the establishment, founded by Dr. Cobden, Archdeacon of London, in 1784. In this noble institution many eminent prelates and literary characters have received their early education; among whom may be named, Sir Thomas Brown, Sir Thomas Wootton, Sir Thomas Ryves; and the poets Otway, Philips, Young, Somerville, the Rev. Christopher Pitt, Collins, Warton, and Hayley.

*The Hospital of St. Cross*, about a mile south of the city, beautifully placed on the bank of the river Itchen, was founded in 1132, by Bishop Henry de Blois, brother of King Stephen, who endowed it for the residence and maintenance of a master, steward, four chaplains, thirteen clerks, seven choristers, and thirteen poor brethren; and for the daily entertainment of 100 of the most indigent men in the city, who dined together in a common hall, called the "hundred menne's hall." Bishop Wykeham, on his appointment to the see in 1366, finding that the revenue of the hospital was misapplied, succeeded, after a tedious litigation, in re-establishing the institution. At the suppression of monasteries its revenue was valued at £184. 4. 2.: it was exempted from dissolution, but suffered materially during the war in the reign of Charles I. The present establishment consists of a master, chaplain, steward, and thirteen brethren. The buildings formerly occupied two quadrangular areas, but the south side of the inner quadrangle has been taken down: the entrance gateway, erected by Cardinal Beaufort, is a good specimen of the later English style, surmounted by a lofty tower. In the inner court is the church of St. Cross, an ancient and interesting cruciform structure, comprising a series of styles, passing, by gradual and almost imperceptible transitions, from the Norman to the early and decorated English styles. The low tower rising from the centre is Norman. The west front is an elegant composition in the early English style, with appropriate embellishments. The groining of the roof, towards the east, is replete with ornaments of Norman character; that of the western part, which appears to have been the work of Beaufort, is embellished with the armorial-bearings of the cardinal, of Bishop Wykeham, and of the college. The west window, of five lights, is richly ornamented with painted glass, representing various saints, and emblazoned with armorial devices; over the stalls in the choir are sculptured figures of the most conspicuous subjects of Scripture history. Among the funeral monuments are, an ancient brass in memory of John de Campden, the friend of Wykeham; and a modern mural tablet to Wolfran Cornwall, speaker of the house of commons. The living is a perpetual curacy, with the rectory of St. Faith's annexed, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The remaining buildings of the hospital include the apartments of the brethren; the refectory; and the master's apartments, which are spacious and commodious.

*St. John's Hospital*, now called *St. John's House*, in High-street, is a very ancient establishment, said to have been founded in the year 933, by St. Brinstan, Bishop of Winchester, and to have become the property of the Knights Templars, upon the suppression of which order it was refounded, by permission of Edward II., for sick and lame soldiers, for pilgrims, and necessitous wayfaring men, who had their lodging and other necessities for one night, or longer, in proportion to their wants. After the Dissolution, the site and remains were given to the corporation, who converted the great hall into a public room, in which meetings of the corporation, and public assemblies and concerts, are held. The hall is elegantly fitted up, and embellished with a full-length portrait of Charles II. in his robes of state, painted by Sir Peter Lely, and presented to the corporation by that monarch: in an adjoining room, called the council-chamber, are the city tables, recording its principal historical events. In an inner court of the northern part of the hospital are the almshouses founded in 1558, by *Ralph Lamb*, who endowed them for the support of six widows. By a decree of the court of chancery, the management of this charity has been transferred from the corporation to 12 trustees; and the funds having greatly increased, an extensive building on the opposite side of the street has been erected, in which 18 additional inmates are lodged, who receive the same alms as those in the original establishment. The ancient chapel of the hospital, which had been used as a schoolroom, was lately renovated, and a regular chaplain is now appointed. *Christ's Hospital* was established in 1586, by Peter Symonds, who endowed it with lands now producing more than £420 per annum, for the support of six unmarried men above 50 years of age, and the maintenance and education of four boys. There are two exhibitions, of £10 per annum each, tenable for four years, to Oxford and Cambridge; and with such as do not obtain them, an apprentice-fee of £10 is given, on their leaving the hospital. The *County Hospital or Infirmary*, in Parchment-street, the first institution of the kind established in the kingdom, was founded in 1736; the buildings comprise a centre and two wings, and are in every respect well adapted to the purposes of the institution. Near the cathedral are some almshouses founded in 1672, by *Bishop Morley*, for the residence and support of ten clergymen's widows; and there are various other funds for charitable uses, among which is *Sir Thomas White's* charity, for loans without interest to young tradesmen. The poor-law union of Winchester comprises 33 parishes or places, and contains a population of 20,452.

Among the ancient monastic institutions, in addition to those already described, was *HYDE ABBEY*, originally the New Minster founded by Alfred the Great, adjoining the site of the present cathedral, which, by way of distinction, was thence called the Old Minster. The foundation, after the death of Alfred, was completed by his son, Edward the Elder, and placed under the superintendence of St. Grimbald, who established a fraternity of Canons regular, that were afterwards expelled by Bishop Ethelwold, and replaced by monks of the order of St. Benedict. Alwyn, the eighth abbot in succession from St. Grimbald, was uncle of Harold, and, with twelve of his monks, assisted that monarch at the battle of Hastings, in which he was slain with his bre-



thren. In resentment of this, William the Conqueror treated the New Minster with the utmost rigour, seized upon its revenue, and would not allow a new abbot to be appointed. About three years after, however, he permitted an abbot to be chosen, and restored some of the abbey lands, giving others in exchange for the remainder. The contiguity of the buildings to the Old Minster, and the nuisances which had arisen from the stagnation of the stream of water brought in its immediate vicinity to supply the fosse dug round the castle erected by the Conqueror, induced the fraternity to build a new abbey at a greater distance, on a spot near the north wall of the city, called Hyde meadow, from which it took its name. Into this the remains of Alfred, his queen Alswitha, his sons Ethelred and Edward the Elder, of Elfeda, Ethelhida, and King Edwy, were removed and re-interred. In the contest between Stephen and Matilda the abbey was burnt to the ground by the fire-balls thrown from Wolvesey Castle; but it was rebuilt, with greater magnificence, in the reign of Henry II., and the abbot was invested with the privilege of a seat in parliament. It continued to flourish till the Dissolution, at which time its revenue was £865. 1. 6. The buildings were soon after demolished, and very small portions of them at present remain; among these are, the tower of St. Bartholomew's church, some of the offices, and part of a large barn, with one gateway containing a regal head in the groining of the arch. On the site of the abbey a new bridewell has been erected, in digging the foundations of which many stone coffins, chalices, patins, rings, busts, capitals of ancient columns, and other fragments of sculpture, were found; the most interesting relic being a stone inscribed "Alfred Rex, 881," in Saxon characters.

The *Abbey of St. Mary* was founded by Alswitha, wife of Alfred, and, after the king's death, was the place of her retirement. Edburga, daughter of Edward the Elder, became abbess; and in the reign of Edgar, the convent was amply endowed by Bishop Ethelwold, who prescribed for the observance of the nuns the more severe rules of the order of St. Benedict. Many Saxon ladies of royal and noble lineage were sisters in this establishment, in which Matilda, wife of Henry I., received her education. The buildings were destroyed in the war during the reign of Stephen, and subsequently restored by Henry II., who was a liberal benefactor to the abbey. At the time of the Dissolution, its revenue was £179. 7. 2.; a few years after that period, its abbess and eight of the nuns received small pensions, and the rest of the inmates were dispossessed. The only visible remains are in a large modern mansion, partly built with the materials of the abbey. In the meadow of St. Stephen, near the Bishop's palace of Wolvesey, was a college, established in 1300 by Bishop Pontoys, dedicated to *St. Elizabeth*, a daughter of the King of Hungary, and endowed for a provost, six chaplains, priests, six clerks, and six choristers: its revenue at the Dissolution was £112. 17. 4. A monastery, dedicated to *St. James*, was founded in the abbey churchyard by John, or Roger, Inkpenne, who in 1318 endowed it for a warden and several priests. In the churchyard of St. Maurice was the fraternity of *St. Peter*; and in that of St. Mary Kalendar, a college, the revenue of which was granted to the corporation in the reign of Philip and Mary. The *Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene* was an ancient building,

situated on Magdalene Hill, and supposed to have been erected and endowed by one of the bishops, about the close of the twelfth century. In 1665, the king ordered the inmates to be removed to the city of Winchester; the old hospital buildings, being in a state of ruin, were taken down, and six tenements, with three rooms each, were built in St. John's parish, in the East Soke. The institution consists of a warden and four brothers and four sisters, and the annual income of the charity amounts on an average to £154. There were also convents of Augustine, Carmelite, Dominican, and Franciscan friars, the sites of which were, after the Dissolution, granted to the college. Winchester gives the title of Marquess to the family of Paulet.

WINCHFIELD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of HARTLEY-WINTNEY, hundred of ODIHAM, Odiham and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2 miles (S. by W.) from Hartford-Bridge; containing 317 inhabitants. It comprises 1220 acres of inclosed land, and 211 acres of waste; the surface is flat, the soil in some parts loamy, and in others a strong clay, producing good wheat and beans. The Basingstoke canal has a wharf here; and the Winchfield and Hartley-Row station of the London and South-Western railway is within the limits of the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 16. 10½.; net income, £247; patron, the Rev. H. E. St. John. There is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 50 acres. The church is an ancient edifice, with three Norman arches; the pulpit bears the date 1634.

WINCHMORE-HILL, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and hundred of EDMONTON, county of MIDDLESEX, 8 miles (N.) from London. The chapel, dedicated to St. Paul, was erected in 1828, at an expense of about £5000, of which sum £3843 were granted by the Parliamentary Commissioners, and the remainder raised by subscription. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £220; patron, the Vicar. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, for Independents, and Wesleyans; and a national school. Dr. Fothergill, an eminent physician, and a member of the Society of Friends, was buried here.

WINCLE, a chapelry, in the parish of PRESTBURY, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 5½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Macclesfield; containing 455 inhabitants. It comprises 2467 acres, the soil of which is partly clay and partly sand. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £116; patron, the Vicar of Prestbury. The chapel was erected about 1642.

WINDER, a township, in the parish of LAMPLUGH, union of WHITEHAVEN, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 5¼ miles (E. by S.) from Whitehaven; containing 107 inhabitants. The tithes were commuted for land in the year 1819, under an inclosure act.

WINDER, LOW, a township, in the parish of BARTON, WEST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 5¼ miles (S. by W.) from Penrith; containing 16 inhabitants. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £2. 18. 10., and the vicarial for £1. 0. 8.

WINDERMERE, (*St. Martin*), a parish, in KENDAL ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 9 miles (W. N. W.) from Kendal; containing, with the post-town of Bowness, the townships of Appledwate and



Undermilbeck, the chapelry of Troutbeck, and part of Ambleside, 2498 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the beautiful lake anciently called Wynandermere, which is nearly eleven miles in length, about one mile in breadth, and forty fathoms deep. The lake is studded with many picturesque islands, the principal of which, Belle Isle, is richly wooded, and adorned with an elegant circular mansion in the Italian style: in the centre of the island formerly stood Holm House, which was besieged for the parliament by Col. Briggs, who, on the siege of Carlisle being raised, was obliged to abandon it. On Lady Holm, a smaller island, was a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Le Fleming family; net income, £253. The church, situated at Bowness, is a simple and venerable edifice, of which the east window of stained glass is said to have been brought from Furness Abbey: there are several curious memorials of the Philipson family, once the owners of Rayrigg, Calgarth, and the Island; and among the monuments of modern date, is an elegant one designed by Flaxman, to the memory of Bishop Watson, the learned author of the *Apology for the Bible*, &c. At Troutbeck is a separate incumbency.—See BOWNESS, and WESTMORLAND.

WINDFORD (*ST. MARY AND ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of BEDMINSTER, hundred of HARTCLIFFE with BEDMINSTER, E. division of SOMERSET, 7 miles (S. W. by S.) from Bristol; containing, with the tythings of Felton and Redghill, 852 inhabitants, of whom 262 are in Windford tything. The parish is situated near the road from Bristol to Bridgwater, and comprises 2992 acres, of which 596 are arable, 2141 meadow and pasture, and the rest common, &c. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 12. 11., and in the gift of Worcester College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £480; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 108 acres. The church was rebuilt in 1797, with the exception of the tower, which is ancient and handsome.

WINDLE, with HARDSHAW, a township, in the parish and union of PRESCOT, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of LANCASHIRE; containing 6918 inhabitants, of whom 5051 are in the hamlet of Hardshaw. Before the reign of John, *Windhull* gave name to a family, of whom was Edusa, widow of Alan de Windhull, who obtained from that king a summons for her dower against Alan de Windhull, son of the former. In the reign of Edward III., the manor was held under William Boteler by Peter de Burnhull, with whose heiress the Gerards acquired the property; and this latter family are the present lords. The township consists of 2908 acres, and includes that part of the town of St. Helen's comprised in Hardshaw. Hardshaw Hall, now a farm, was purchased by John Penketh Cottom, Esq., whose heirs are esteemed lords of the manor of Hardshaw, though no manorial court is held. Windle Hall belongs to Sir John Gerard, Bart., at whose annual court for the manor of Windle, officers are chosen for the township. A Roman Catholic chapel, bearing the stamp of antiquity, formerly stood at Windleshaw, but it has crumbled to its foundation, and all that remains is the tower, with a cross; the cemetery, however, is preserved, and is still used. Mr. Barrett, the antiquary, of Manchester, describing the ruins in 1780, says:

"When this place was founded, or by whom, or to what saint dedicated, I have not learned, but suspect the patron saint to be St. Thomas, for near here is a well, which goes by his name, and is bathed in oft, in summer, in regard of extraordinary virtues being ascribed to the water." The impropriate tithes have been commuted for an annual rent-charge of £315. 9., payable to King's College, Cambridge.

WINDLESHAM (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of CHERTSEY, First division of the hundred of WOKING, W. division of SURREY; containing, with the hamlet of Bagshot, 1899 inhabitants. The manor was given by Edward the Confessor to the church of Westminster, and, after the Dissolution, passed to St. John's College, Oxford, to which it still belongs. The village has a very pleasing appearance, displaying an intermixture of forest-trees with gentlemen's seats; but the uncultivated commons around look dark and dreary, except in the latter end of the summer, when the heaths are in blossom. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 9. 7., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £404. The church was built in 1680, and enlarged in 1838 at a cost of £1380. There is a chapel of ease at Bagshot; also places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Baptists; and a national school endowed with £175 three per cents., bequeathed by the Rev. Edward Cooper, late rector. Hool Mill, in the parish, erected by an abbot of Chertsey in the reign of Edward III., is subject to a permanent rent-charge of £8 in support of the poor; and there are almshouses for six men and women, erected by James Butler, Esq. The parish contains numerous chalybeate springs.

WINDLESTON, a township, in the new district of COUNDON, parish of ST. ANDREW AUCKLAND, union of AUCKLAND, S. E. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Bishop-Auckland; containing 215 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1250 acres, and has been long the property of the Eden family, of whom Sir Robert Johnson Eden, Bart., rebuilt Windleston Hall about twenty years since. The village lies west of the road from Aycliffe to Ferryhill.

WINDLEY, a township, in the parish of DUFFIELD, union of BELPER, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Derby; containing 234 inhabitants. It comprises an area of 1052 acres, principally belonging to Lord Scarsdale, who is lord of the manor. Several of the houses have been lately rebuilt. The impropriate tithes of the township have been commuted for £63. 13., and the vicarial tithes for £6.

WINDRIDGE, a ward, in the parish of ST. STEPHEN, union of ST. ALBAN'S, hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of ST. ALBAN'S, county of HERTFORD,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (W. S. W.) from St. Alban's; with 411 inhabitants.

WINDRUSH (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of NORTHLEACH, Lower division of the hundred of SLAUGHTER, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E.) from Northleach; containing 313 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 1500 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of Sherborne in 1776, and valued in the king's books at £5: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1777.





Seal and Arms of the  
Borough.

WINDSOR, or NEW WINDSOR (*St. John the Baptist*), a borough, market-town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of RIPPLES-MERE, county of BERKS, 20 miles (E. by N.) from Reading, and  $22\frac{1}{2}$  (W. by S.) from London; containing, with the castle, 7887 inhabitants. This place owes its origin to a more ancient town about

two miles distant, called by the Saxons, from the winding course of the river Thames, *Windleshora*, of which the present name, Windsor, is an abbreviation. The first authentic notice of that town, which had been the residence of the Saxon kings, occurs in an ancient charter of *Edward the Confessor*, granting it, with all its appendages, to the monks of Westminster, in whose possession it remained till the Conquest. *William*, soon after his establishment on the throne, struck with the beauty of its situation on the bank of the Thames, and the peculiar adaptation of the surrounding country to the pleasures of the chase, procured it from the monastery of Westminster, in exchange for some lands in Essex, and made it his occasional residence while pursuing the diversion of hunting. On a hill in the neighbourhood, that monarch erected a fortress, where he held his court in 1070; and two years afterwards, he assembled in it a synod of the nobility and prelates, at which the question of precedence between the sees of Canterbury and York was discussed, and decided in favour of the former. Around this fortress he laid out extensive parks; he enlarged the boundaries of the neighbouring forest, and enacted severe laws for the preservation of the game. Old Windsor, however, continued to be the residence of *William* and his successors till 1110, when *Henry I.*, having partly rebuilt and considerably improved the fortress which his father had erected, by the addition of a suite of apartments, converted it into a palace, in which he occasionally resided and kept his court. From this time the importance of the ancient town began to decline; and subsequently a new town arose in the immediate vicinity of the castle, which was distinguished by the appellation of New Windsor.

In the treaty of peace between *Stephen* and *Matilda*, the castle is referred to by the name of "Mota de Windsor;" and after the death of *Stephen*, *Henry II.* held a council here, in 1170. When *Richard I.* embarked on his expedition to the Holy Land, the castle became the residence of the Bishop of Durham, to whom, in conjunction with the Bishop of Ely, the king had entrusted the administration of the government in his absence. *King John*, during his contest with the barons, resided in the castle, at that time considered the next strongest fortress after the Tower of London: it was ineffectually besieged by the barons. *Henry III.* erected a barbican, and strengthened the fortifications and outworks of the castle, which, in the baronial wars of this monarch's reign, was alternately taken and retaken by the contending parties, till Prince Edward (afterwards *Edward I.*) finally obtained and held it for his father. On the prince's succession to the throne, the castle was fre-

quently the place of his residence, and four of his children were born at Windsor, which was likewise the favourite retreat of his queen Eleanor. *Edward III.*, who was also born here, rebuilt the palace on a more extensive and magnificent scale, raised additional towers, erected the keep, and, near it, a tower of high elevation, named Winchester Tower, after William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, whom Edward had made superintendent of his buildings. The same sovereign erected the collegiate chapel of St. George, for a dean and twelve canons; also St. George's hall, as a banqueting-house for the knights of the order of the garter, of which he was the founder. He further surrounded the whole with a strong wall and rampart, faced with stone and encompassed with a moat. While this monarch occupied the throne, two sovereigns were prisoners in the castle at the same time, viz., John of France, and David of Scotland, the latter of whom he had captured after the reduction of that country. *Edward IV.* enlarged and partly rebuilt the collegiate chapel, the choir of which was vaulted by *Henry VII.*, who also erected the lofty pile of building adjoining the state apartments in the upper ward. *Henry VIII.* added materially to the buildings by the erection of the prebendal houses and the gateway leading into the lower ward. *Edward VI.* and *Queen Mary* both made Windsor their residence; and, among other improvements, constructed a fountain in the centre of the upper quadrangle, from which the whole castle was supplied with water. *Elizabeth*, after her accession to the throne, resided occasionally in the palace, to which she added some buildings next the Norman gateway, and that part adjoining the buildings of Henry VII. which is called Queen Elizabeth's gallery. She also raised the noble terrace on the north side of the castle, commanding a beautiful view of Eton College, and an extensive prospect over the vale of the Thames. During the civil war, the castle, which had received several additions from *Charles I.*, was seized and garrisoned by the parliament, who, notwithstanding an attempt by Prince Rupert, in 1642, to regain possession of it for the king, retained it in their hands till the conclusion of the war.

After the Restoration, *Charles II.* repaired the injuries it had suffered, and greatly embellished the interior; and *James II.* and *William III.* ornamented the state apartments with a splendid collection of paintings. In almost every succeeding reign this interesting structure continued to receive additional embellishment. By *George III.*, the alterations and additions were conducted on a larger scale, and with a stricter regard to the restoration and preservation of the original character of the building, than by any of his predecessors since the time of Edward III. In the reign of *George IV.*, the varied attractions of Windsor induced that monarch to make it his principal residence; and under the influence of a correct and refined taste, which duly appreciated the merits of the ancient English style, a design was formed for the enlargement and decoration of the castle, of which a considerable part was accomplished under the king's immediate superintendence. For carrying this into effect, various sums, amounting to £771,000, were granted by parliament in this and the succeeding reign for the buildings alone; and among the different plans which were submitted, that of Mr. Jeffrey Wyatt was, on the approbation of His Majesty, adopted by



government. Under this design, several parts of the old building that had been injudiciously engrafted on the main edifice were entirely removed; and portions of freehold land within the park, belonging to private individuals, were purchased, and made to conform in their appearance with the varied beauty of the grounds. The height of the buildings throughout the castle was increased by a new story; several towers were erected, windows of lofty dimensions and of appropriate character generally inserted, and some splendid gateway-entrances from the principal approaches formed in a style of commensurate grandeur; which, with subsequent improvements, have rendered this highly interesting structure, with its appendant gardens, parks, and pleasure-grounds, pre-eminently adapted to the purposes of a royal residence.

WINDSOR CASTLE occupies more than twelve acres of ground, and comprises the upper, lower, and middle wards. The principal approach is from the Little, or Home, Park, through a gateway flanked on one side by the York tower, and on the other by the Lancaster tower, both massive structures, 100 feet high, crowned with projecting battlements supported on corbels. This gateway, which ranges in a line with the noble avenue of elms in the Great Park, called the Long Walk, was erected by George IV., whose name it bears; the first stone being laid on the 12th of August 1824, when His Majesty was pleased to change the name of the architect from Wyatt to Wyatville. It is a stately structure, forming an entrance into the UPPER WARD, a spacious quadrangle, to which are also entrances through St. George's gateway at the south-west, leading from the town, and through the ancient Norman gateway at the west, from the middle and lower wards. On the north side of this quadrangle are the state apartments, which are open to the inspection of the public; on the east, Her Majesty's private apartments; on the south side, apartments for Her Majesty's visitors; and on the west, the round tower, or keep, to the front of which has been removed, from the centre of the quadrangle, an equestrian statue in bronze of Charles II. in the Roman costume, on a marble pedestal ornamented with sculpture. About 400 feet from the castle, on its south side, and to the west of the Long Walk, are the new stables, erected in the present reign, by a parliamentary grant of £70,000; they extend upwards of 600 feet, and include a riding-house nearly 200 feet in length by 68 in breadth. The approach to the STATE APARTMENTS is by a superb vestibule portioned into three parts by ranges of finely-clustered columns and gracefully-pointed arches, in the most finished character of the later English style. The roof is elaborately groined, and decorated with fan-tracery of elegant design; in the walls are four larger and three smaller niches for the reception of statues, richly canopied, and highly embellished with architectural work. The *Grand Staircase*, divided in the centre by a broad landing-place, is defended with a balustrade of bronze, with massive pedestals, and capitals of polished brass, and lighted by an octagonal lantern 100 feet high from the pavement; the roof is delicately ornamented with fan-tracery depending from the centre, and ending with the royal arms, encircled by the garter. At the termination of the grand staircase is the *Drawing-room*. Over the folding-doors are the royal arms in artificial stone, and on each side are shields of the arms of several

British monarchs, supported by angels. The decorations of this apartment are of the most superb character. The ceiling is beautifully painted in compartments, representing the restoration of Charles II., the Labours of Hercules, and other subjects, and bordered with flowers and fruit, and ornaments richly gilt. The mirrors, chandeliers, and furniture, are in a corresponding style of elegance; a choice selection of paintings by the first masters, is finely displayed, and the whole embellishments are disposed with the most refined taste, and on a scale of the most splendid magnificence. The *Audience-chamber*, of which the ceiling bears an allegorical representation of the Re-establishment of the Church of England, is decorated with hangings of blue silk richly embroidered; the chair and canopy of state are superb, and here, also, is a collection of paintings, chiefly historical, representing the victories of Edward III., painted by West, and the first installation of the knights of the garter, in which last more than 100 figures are finely grouped. The *Presence-chamber*, and indeed the whole suite of these state apartments, are of equal grandeur.

The *Ball-room* is finished in the most elaborate style of Louis XIV. The walls and ceiling are panelled in compartments, highly ornamented and richly gilt. In the larger panels of the walls are some superb specimens of tapestry, most exquisitely worked, representing the history of Jason and the Golden Fleece; the colours are singularly vivid, and at the same time so softened by the skilful combination of light and shade, as to have all the force and delicacy of the finest painting. In the intermediate panels are six mirrors, of large dimensions and great brilliancy. A pair of folding-doors, panelled and ornamented to correspond with the walls, open into *St. George's Hall*, a spacious apartment, appropriated as a banquet-room for the knights of the garter. It is nearly 200 feet in length, and of proportionate width and elevation. The lofty arched ceiling is supported on beams springing from corbels decorated with shields, on which are emblazoned the arms of the original knights; and is divided into thirteen compartments, subdivided into panels of bold design, containing nearly 700 shields with the arms of the knights up to the present time. At the east end, under a canopy, is the throne of Her Majesty as sovereign of the order, at the back of which are Her Majesty's arms, and on each side those of twelve preceding sovereigns, richly carved and emblazoned, and also those of Edward III. and the Black Prince. The mantel-piece is a massive piece of workmanship of Dove marble, sculptured in flowers and foliage, with the initials of George IV. In the *Guard-chamber* have been deposited, on pedestals erected for the purpose, under canopied niches, a number of suits of ancient armour, the coats of mail of John, King of France, and David, King of Scotland, with other military trophies; on other pedestals, busts of the Duke of Wellington and the Duke of Marlborough; and on a pedestal formed of the frustum of the Victory's main-mast, a bust of Admiral Lord Nelson. In the *Waterloo Chamber*, a magnificent apartment 100 feet in length, 46 feet wide, and 45 high, and lighted by a lantern, have been arranged portraits of the various sovereigns, popes, cardinals, ministers of state, generals, and others connected with the prosecution of the war on the continent, and in the negotiation of the late peace; painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, at an expense of more than £36,000, paid from the privy purse.



The entrance to Her Majesty's PRIVATE APARTMENTS is in the south-east angle of the quadrangle, through a handsome hall, from which is an ascent by a double staircase of great architectural beauty, lighted by a double lantern of elegant design, into a corridor 500 feet in length, communicating with Her Majesty's apartments on the east, and with the visitors' apartments on the south. The ceiling of this gallery is panelled in compartments, with delicate tracery, and the walls are decorated with paintings by the most eminent masters of the old and modern schools; the furniture is of the most sumptuous character, and the whole, enriched with every architectural ornament which the later style combines, has an air of costly grandeur. The private apartments consist of a dining-room, drawing-room, smaller drawing-room, and library, with bed-rooms, dressing-rooms, boudoir, and various other apartments. These rooms are most splendid; they are decorated with every ornament that ingenuity can devise, or wealth purchase, and lighted with superb oriel windows enriched with tracery, which are not only of internal grandeur, but add greatly to the external embellishments of the castle. An apartment adjoining St. George's Hall was consecrated in December, 1843, as a private chapel for Her Majesty: the organ, formerly in the chapel at Buckingham House, was built by Samuel Green about 1770, and was the favourite instrument of George III. The rooms for Her Majesty's servants occupy the lower and higher stories of the palace. In front of the private apartments is a parterre, 400 feet in length and of equal breadth, surrounded by a broad terrace rampart wall with bastions; in the area are numerous statues finely sculptured, and under the terrace on the north side is an orangery, 250 feet in length, the front of which forms a long series of finely-pointed arches with tracery.

The MIDDLE WARD comprises the *Round Tower*, or keep, which was formerly the residence of the constable, whose office was both of a military and a civil nature. In his military character he was entrusted with the command of the castle, and with the custody of every thing contained in it, assisted by a lieutenant-governor, or deputy, who possessed equal authority during his absence. In his civil capacity, he was judge of a court of record having jurisdiction over the precincts of the forest,  $77\frac{1}{2}$  miles in circumference; this office is now vested in a steward, assisted by a janitor who is keeper of the prison, though no process has issued for many years. The Round Tower, which is of very spacious dimensions, has been raised many feet higher than its original elevation, and is crowned with a projecting machicolated battlement, supported on massive corbels and arches, and surmounted on the eastern part of the circumference by a turret, on which the royal standard is displayed during Her Majesty's residence at the castle. The lower part of the tower is surrounded by a rampart, in which are embrasures for seventeen pieces of cannon: the ascent to it is by a flight of 100 stone steps. The roof of the staircase is supported by corbels, consisting of busts of kings, knights, angels, and others, many of which are in good preservation: at the summit of the staircase is a large piece of cannon, pointed at the entrance, through an aperture in the wall; and from the rampart a strong arched gateway, grooved for a portcullis, leads into the main tower, formerly appropriated to the reception of state prisoners of high rank.

The LOWER WARD or quadrangle is entered from the town through Henry the Eighth's gateway, flanked with two lofty massive towers. It comprises the collegiate chapel of St. George, beyond which, on the north side, are the houses of the dean, canons, minor canons, and other officers of the college, and various towers, among which are those of the Bishop of Winchester, who is prelate, and the Bishop of Salisbury, who is chancellor, of the order of the garter; a small portion of a tower formerly belonging to the garter king at arms; and a store tower. Apartments are also fitted up in this ward for the commanding officer and officer on guard, who, though subordinate to the constable, or governor of the castle, has the command of a company of the royal foot guards, always on duty here. In an apartment in the deanery, called the garter-room, the arms of the sovereign and knights companions of the order are emblazoned; and an ancient screen is decorated with the arms of Edward III., and of the several sovereigns and knights companions of the order from its original foundation. This apartment is at present used as a robing-room on days of installation.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL has a chapter, which is also a corporation, consisting of a dean and eight (formerly 12) canons, possessing the patronage of the six minor canonries, and 55 benefices, with one other benefice alternately; the establishment likewise embraces 10 choristers, a steward, treasurer, and several other officers. Four canonries have been suspended, and the proceeds transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The minor canons have an allowance of £60 each, and six livings are appropriated to them by the chapter; they also hold property bequeathed to them as a body. The edifice, as before observed, was originally built by Edward III., on the site of a smaller chapel erected by Henry I., and dedicated to Edward the Confessor; it was considerably enlarged by Edward IV., materially enriched by Henry VII., and repaired, restored, and greatly embellished by George III., who expended £20,000 in its improvement. Very extensive alterations and embellishments were effected between the months of May and October, 1843. Many portions were carefully restored, and inferior coatings removed; a large quantity of stained glass of the most splendid description was introduced; numerous parts of the edifice were emblazoned with the arms of knights of the garter and distinguished families, under the superintendence of Willement, and this magnificent chapel now presents an appearance grand in the extreme. It is a cruciform structure in the purest character of the later English style, of which it displays one of the finest specimens in the kingdom; the transepts project in an octagonal form from the main building, and at the extremities of the aisles are lateral octangular projections, forming sepulchral chapels. Pierced parapets of elegant design, and buttresses crowned with square embattled turrets, are the principal external embellishments. The interior is finely arranged; the walls are panelled throughout in one general design, of which the windows, enriched with tracery, and divided by battlemented transoms, form an integral part.

The Nave is separated from the aisles by arches and piers of peculiar beauty, adapted to the contrast of light and shade with singular effect. Its roof and that of the choir are elaborately groined, embellished with fan-



tracery of beautiful design, and splendidly decorated with shields of armorial-bearings and heraldic devices. It is lighted by an elegant range of clerestory windows, which are continued round the transepts; and the great window, which occupies the whole of the western extremity above the entrance, is enriched with tracery, and adorned with ancient stained glass of unrivalled brilliancy. The *Choir*, in which the installation of the knights takes place, is separated from the nave by a screen of artificial stone, from Coade's manufactory, ornamented with several devices illustrative of the order of the garter. In the choir are the stalls of the sovereign and knights companions of the order, enriched with historical and emblematical carvings, and with the names and heraldic honours of the knights emblazoned; the curtains and cushions are of blue velvet with gold fringe, and on the canopies of the several stalls are deposited the sword, helmet, mantle, and crest of the knights, above which are their banners of silk, with armorial bearings. The stall of the sovereign, whose banner is of velvet mantled with silk, and considerably larger than that of the knights companions, is on the right hand of the entrance. The other stalls, originally 25 in number, now increased to 31, occupy the north and south sides of the choir. The altar is embellished with a painting of the Last Supper, by West, which is considered to be one of the best productions of that artist; and the wainscot surrounding the presbytery is ornamented with the arms of Edward III., Edward the Black Prince, and the knights who originally composed the order, finely carved. In the east window is a beautiful painting of the Resurrection, in three compartments, executed by Jarvis and Forrest, from a design by West, at an expense of £4000; and in the windows on the north and south sides of the altar are the arms of the sovereign, and of the several knights companions who subscribed to defray that expense. The east window of the south aisle is adorned with a painting of the Angels appearing to the Shepherds, and in the west window is one of the Nativity; the west window of the north aisle contains a painting of the Adoration of the Magi, and at the eastern extremity is a chapter-room, forming an approach to the royal closet on the north side of the altar.

The various monumental chapels are separated from the aisles by screens of appropriate character, and in the south transept is a modern font of good design. At the east end of the north aisle are deposited the remains of *Edward IV.*, over whose tomb is a black marble slab with the inscription "Edward IV. and his queen, Elizabeth Widville:" an elegant monument of iron, beautifully wrought, and representing a pair of gates between two antique towers, of elaborate design, which formerly covered the tomb, has been removed to the north side of the altar. In the opposite aisle, near the choir, were deposited the remains of *Henry VI.*, brought from Chertsey, in Surrey, by order of Henry VIII. Near the ascent to the altar is the entrance to the royal vault, in which were interred the remains of *Henry VIII.*; of his queen, *Jane Seymour*; and of *Charles I.*, whose coffin was opened by order of George IV. while Prince Regent, when the remains were found in a very perfect state, the countenance being as fresh as at the time the body was interred. In a small chapel at the east end of the south aisle are the monuments of *Edward, Earl of Lincoln*, and *Richard Beauchamp, Bishop of Salisbury*, first

chancellor of the order of the garter. In the same aisle is a small chantry, erected in 1522, by *John Oxenbridge*, a canon, and a benefactor to the chapel; adjoining which is *King's*, or *Aldworth*, chapel, probably erected by Dr. Oliver King, Bishop of Bath and Wells, whose remains are interred in it. Opposite to this chapel are some panels of oak, on which are carved the arms and devices of Prince Edward (son of Henry VI.), Edward IV., and Henry VII., whose portraits, in full length, are painted on the panels. Near the centre of the aisle is the chapel of *Sir Reginald Bray*, who is interred here; and at the west end is the *Beaufort chapel*, containing monuments of Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, of white marble, elegantly decorated with sculpture; and of Charles Somerset, Earl of Worcester, and his lady, Elizabeth: on this latter tomb are the effigies of the earl dressed in the habit of the order, and of his lady in her robes of state.

In the centre of the north aisle is *Rutland chapel*, in which is an alabaster monument to the memory of Sir George Manners, Lord Roos, and Lady Anne his wife, niece to Edward IV.: on the tomb are the figures of Sir George in armour, and his lady in her robes of state, while round it are the effigies of their children. In this chapel, Sir Thomas Syllinger and his wife Anne, Duchess of Exeter, and sister of Edward IV., were also interred; and it contains a beautiful marble tablet to the memory of Major Packe, killed at the battle of Waterloo, who is represented as being raised from the field by a brother officer. The same aisle, near the choir, comprises the chapel of *St. Stephen*, decorated with paintings illustrative of the life and death of that martyr: this chapel was erected by Elizabeth, widow of Lord William Hastings, whose remains were deposited in it after his decapitation by Richard III. In the south aisle of the choir is the chapel of *St. John the Baptist*, similarly decorated with paintings illustrative of his history. At the south-west corner of the church is *Urswick's chapel*, founded by Dr. Christopher Urswick, Dean of Windsor, who contributed greatly, with Sir Reginald Bray, to the completion of the church; it contains the cenotaph of the Princess Charlotte, beautifully executed in white marble, by Mr. Matthew Wyatt. There are several other chapels; and, in various parts of this imposing structure, numerous interesting specimens of magnificent decoration.

At the east end of the collegiate chapel is a chapel erected by Henry VII., as a place of interment for himself and his successors; but the king afterwards changing his purpose, it remained in a neglected state till the reign of Henry VIII., when Cardinal Wolsey, by royal permission, began to erect a splendid tomb, the design of which exceeded in magnificence that of Henry VII.'s in Westminster Abbey. The cardinal died before it was completed, and was buried in Leicester Abbey; and the unfinished sepulchre was destroyed in the parliamentary war. James II. converted the building into a chapel, and employed the artist Verrio to ornament the walls and ceiling with paintings; but the populace, excited by the public performance of Roman Catholic rites, furiously assailed the building, destroying the windows and interior decorations. In this ruined state it remained till George III. ordered it to be repaired, and constructed within it a royal mausoleum, in which George III. and IV., and William IV., with several other members of the royal family, have been interred. In clearing away



the ground for this purpose, the workmen discovered two coffins in a stone recess, in one of which were the remains of Mary, daughter of Edward IV. and Elizabeth Widville, and in the other, those of their third son, George, Duke of Bedford: the remains of both were re-interred in the same tomb with those of their parents. The chapel above the mausoleum, or crypt, is intended as a chapter-house for the order of the garter. It is lighted by a fine range of windows with tracery, which form a beautiful group at the east end, which is hexagonal; the west end is ornamented with a large window of elegant design.

The palace is situated in GROUNDS exceedingly attractive. It is surrounded on all sides, except the west, by a noble terrace, above 2500 feet in extent, faced with a strong rampart of hewn stone, and having, at convenient intervals, easy slopes leading down to the park. The smaller park, which is generally called the *Home Park*, immediately on the north-north-east and south sides of the castle, is about four miles in circumference, and was inclosed by William III. with a brick wall. Under the terrace, on the east side of the castle, is a beautiful lawn laid out in shrubberies and walks, called the *Slopes*, and extending on the west side of the park, from the north terrace to the Adelaide Lodge. On the opposite side of the road is *Frogmore Lodge*, which was purchased by Queen Charlotte; the gardens and pleasure-grounds are tastefully laid out, and contain many interesting objects, among which is a hermitage, designed by the Princess Elizabeth, and perfected by Mr. J. Wyatt. This hermitage is situated on the margin of a beautiful piece of water. In the interior is an elegant apartment, in which are the effigy of an infant reposing on a cushion, and a monumental tablet to the memory of the Princess Charlotte, in which the countenance of the princess, and the representation of her infant are exquisitely sculptured. The *Long Walk*, extending from the upper quadrangle of the castle into the Great Park, is continued in a direct line for three miles, forming a noble avenue of double rows of elms, 77 yards wide, and, at the opposite extremity, ascending a hill of considerable elevation, on which the first stone of a monument in honour of his royal father was laid by George IV., in 1829. The monument consists of a colossal statue in bronze, 25 feet high, by Westmacott, placed on a pedestal 40 feet high, and forming a conspicuous object from the castle. Near this spot is Cumberland Lodge, the residence of the Duke of Cumberland, brother of George III.

The *Great Park*, which is partly in the parish of Old Windsor, is eighteen miles in circumference; it abounds with forest scenery of great beauty, and is agreeably diversified with hill and valley, and with water. *Virginia Water*, issuing from a valley commencing near the back of Cumberland Lodge, after winding for several miles through the varied scenery of the park, expands towards the south-east into a beautiful lake, more than a mile in length and of considerable breadth. This lake is bounded by a verdant lawn surrounded with extensive plantations of various kinds of trees, and is terminated by a fine cascade, a view of which is obtained from a bridge on the high road over the rivulet formed by the waste water of the lake, and running into the Thames near Chertsey. On the margin of the lake, an elegant temple and a fishing gallery, of very light and beautiful design, have been erected: there is also a large ruin, consisting of nume-

rous ancient columns of marble brought from the ruins of Corinth, and classically arranged and re-constructed by Sir Jeffrey Wyatville. The grounds are planted with shrubs and flowers, and laid out in pleasant walks; the surface of the lake is enlivened with pleasure-boats, and with several beautiful models of ships, among which is an elegant model of the *Euryalus* frigate, presented by Captain Inglis. After its partial restoration and improvement, George IV., on the 9th of December, 1828, took possession of the castle; which, from the extent and grandeur of its buildings, the richness of the surrounding scenery, diversified with hills and vales enlivened by the frequent windings of the Thames, and the peaceful waters of an inland lake; the luxuriant woodlands within the inclosures, and the majestic forest in the vicinity; must unquestionably be regarded as one of the most magnificent palaces in Europe.

The TOWN of WINDSOR is pleasantly situated on the acclivities of the hill on which the castle is built. It has six principal streets, intersected by several smaller; is well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water: the houses are in general of brick, and of respectable appearance, and several in the more modern part are handsome and well built. The approach from Datchet is strikingly beautiful; and at the other extremity is an elegant iron bridge of three arches, resting on piers of granite, the first stone of which was laid in 1822, by the Duke of York, connecting the town with Eton, on the opposite side of the Thames. Considerable improvements have been made within the last 20 or 30 years, among which are, the removal of the ancient edifices of lath and plaster, and the erection of some lines of building fronted with stone, in which the materials of the lodges that were taken down for the improvement of the castle have been used: among the more recent erections are, York Place, Brunswick Terrace, and Augusta Place. On the west side of High-street is a meadow comprising more than two acres, called the Bachelors' Acre, which has been from time immemorial appropriated to the commonalty of the borough for their amusements. It is bounded on the east and south sides by a high bank; on the summit is a broad terrace, at the end of which is an obelisk, with inscriptions on the pedestal, commemorative of the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of George III., and of the visit of Her Majesty and the princesses, upon that occasion, to partake of the old English fare provided for the assembled populace. The infantry barracks form a commodious range of building, erected in 1795, and enlarged to their present extent in 1803: the cavalry barracks, about half a mile from the town, on the road to Winkfield, are handsomely built, and occupy an open, healthy, and pleasant situation. The theatre, in Thames-street, a small convenient building, erected in 1815, at an expense of £6000, advanced on transferable shares, is open during the Ascot races and the vacations at Eton. A public library in Castle-street, is well supported; and there is also a subscription circulating library.

Windsor, though possessing the advantages of a navigable river, and other favourable circumstances, among which may be reckoned a station on the Great Western railway at Slough, about two miles distant, has no particular branch of manufacture, and the trade is almost confined to what is necessary for the supply of the inhabitants. The town is indebted equally for its origin and



its continued prosperity to the erection of the castle, and to its selection as a royal residence. It has, however, long been celebrated for the quality of its ale, of which considerable quantities are sent to London and other towns. An act was passed in 1847 for a railway to Richmond, there to join the London and Richmond line. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, the latter chiefly for corn, which is pitched in the market-place; the fairs are on Easter-Tuesday, July 5th, and Oct. 24th. A commodious market-place has been constructed for the sale of butchers' meat and other provisions: the area underneath the guildhall is appropriated as a corn-market.



*Seal used by the Corporation for general purposes.*

The inhabitants were first incorporated in the fifth of Edward I., from which time this was the county town till 1314, when Edward II. transferred that distinction to Reading. The charter was extended and confirmed in various successive reigns; but the corporation at present consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, under the act 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76.

The borough is divided into two wards, and the municipal and parliamentary boundaries, which comprise 2625 acres, are co-extensive; the mayor, late mayor, and recorder, are justices of the peace, and the number of other magistrates is six. Quarterly courts of session are held for all offences not capital. The powers of the county debt-court of Windsor, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Easthampstead, and part of the districts of Windsor, Eton, and Cookham. The borough first exercised the elective franchise in the 30th of Edward I., and sent members to parliament till the 14th of Edward III., from which time it discontinued till the 25th of Henry VI.; since that period it has regularly returned two members: the mayor is returning officer. The guildhall, a spacious and handsome building in High-street, erected in 1686, is supported on columns and arches of Portland stone, and ornamented at the north end with a statue of Queen Anne, and at the south with one of Prince George of Denmark: the chamber in which the public business of the corporation is transacted, is decorated with portraits of all the sovereigns from James I. to Queen Anne, of George III. and his queen, and George IV.; also with portraits of Prince Rupert, Archbishop Laud, and some others. The common gaol and house of correction for the borough was rebuilt at the expense of George III.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £400; impropiator, Frederick Walpole Keppell, Esq. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, erected in 1822, upon the site of an edifice which, having become greatly dilapidated, was taken down in 1820. The expense amounted to £14,040, towards defraying which, George III. contributed £1050, and the Incorporated Society £750; £4000 were raised by subscription, and the remainder by a rate on the inhabitants. The interior is

elegantly arranged. The altar is embellished with an excellent painting of the Last Supper, found in one of the chantries in St. George's chapel, where it is supposed to have been secreted during the parliamentary war: after having been restored to its place over the altar of that chapel, it was presented to this church by George III., in 1788. The screen is of oak, richly carved, to correspond with two massive chairs presented by the Princess Augusta; and the rail which surrounds the chancel, is elaborately carved with beautiful devices of pelicans feeding their young, and with fruit and foliage, thought to be the work of the celebrated Gibbons, and formerly belonging to St. George's chapel. Under small arches at the east end of the church, are the royal closets, fitted up with crimson drapery; the corporation seat is ornamented with tabernacle-work, and surmounted by an enriched canopy. There are several ancient monuments, among which may be noticed the sarcophagus of Chief Justice Reeve, with busts of himself and his lady, by Schemacker; and that of Edward Jobson and Eleanor his wife, with their effigies, and those of their ten children, in the costume of the 16th century. The first stone of a military church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was laid by Prince Albert, on the 4th of April 1842, a site having been presented by Mr. Bedborough. The edifice is of white brick and Bath stone, and is cruciform, in the early English style, having two large transepts, and a beautiful tower and spire together 148 feet in height. Three sides of the interior are fitted up with extensive galleries, of which those in the transepts are for the military, and that at the west end for the children; the body of the edifice is laid out with richly-carved oak benches, affording 1000 sittings, for the inhabitants of Windsor and Clewer. The expense, about £10,000, was raised chiefly by subscription, towards which Her Majesty contributed £200, and Prince Albert 100 guineas. The living is a perpetual curacy; patron, the Crown; income, £200. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Baptists.

On the north side of the church is a charity school, established in 1705, which has several benefactions vested in the funds, and an annual payment of £24. 15. from the exchequer, together amounting to £167; the school-house was erected by means of £500 bequeathed by Theodore Randue, Esq. A ladies' charity school was established in 1784, by subscription, under the patronage of Queen Charlotte; the income, arising from endowments, is £56. Another school is endowed for twelve boys; a national school is supported by subscription, and there are funds left by Mrs. Barker and Mr. Marrat, for teaching children, and by Mr. Panton, for the endowment of a Sunday school. Archbishop Laud bequeathed £50 per annum to the parish, to be employed for two following years in apprenticing five boys; and every third year in giving marriage portions to three maidens: this charity was augmented with a bequest of £1000 by Mr. Randue, with which, increased by £250 added by his executors, an estate was purchased now yielding a rental of £128. An hospital for eight men and women was endowed by Thomas Brotherton in 1510, and Richard Gallis in 1666, with funds now producing £102. 16. per annum; the almshouses were rebuilt in 1702, on an enlarged scale, and the number of inmates has been augmented to twelve. An almshouse for twelve women, founded by a bequest from Henry



Franklyn, in 1575, and situated in Park-street, is supported from money vested in the parish. Near the Pit-fields, now called the Bachelors' Acre, four almshouses were founded in 1687, by Richard Reeve, who endowed them with funds from which the inmates receive £10 per annum. A college for seven indigent gentlemen, situated in Datchet Lane, and called "Travers's College for Naval Knights of Windsor," was founded by a bequest made by Samuel Travers, in 1724, settling upon each of the inmates £60 per annum; the endowment was augmented in 1805, by Lieutenant Robert Brathwaite, and the whole income now amounts to £564. Mrs. Phebe Thomas, in 1821, bequeathed funded property from the proceeds of which twelve widows receive £10 per annum each. There are also bequests for apprenticing children, and for other charitable purposes. The union of Windsor comprises six parishes or places, and contains a population of 20,502.

Among the illustrious natives of Windsor were, John, eldest son of Edward I., who died in his infancy, and was interred at Westminster, in 1273; Eleanor, eldest daughter of the same monarch, born in 1266, and married to Henry, Earl of Burg, in France, from whom the house of Anjou and the kings of Sicily are descended; Margaret, third daughter of Edward I., born in 1275, and married to John, second duke of Brabant, from whose son John, the third duke, the dukes of Burgundy were descended; Mary, sixth daughter of the same monarch, born in 1279, who, when ten years of age, entered a nunnery at Amesbury, in the county of Wilts; Edward III.; William, the sixth son of Edward, who died in his infancy; and Henry VI. Her present Majesty gave birth to the infant Prince Alfred at the castle, on the 6th of August, 1844. Windsor confers the title of Earl upon the family of Stuart, marquesses of Bute.

WINDSOR, a suburb of the town of LIVERPOOL, in the extra-parochial district of TOXTETH-PARK, union and hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of LANCASHIRE,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (S. E. by E.) from the Exchange, Liverpool. It consists principally of terraces and other handsome ranges of houses, the residence of merchants and gentry; the ground is elevated, the air very salubrious, and fine views are obtained of the Cheshire hills and Welsh mountains. Here are a large foundry and a brewery. St. Clement's church, Windsor, erected in 1841 at a cost of £3400, is a neat stone structure in the early English style, with a low spire: the district annexed to it, contains a population of 5000; and the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of Trustees. Near the church are some excellent schools.

WINDSOR, OLD (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of WINDSOR, hundred of RIPPLESMERE, county of BERKS, 2 miles (S. E. by S.) from Windsor; containing 1600 inhabitants. This place is said to have been the residence of several Saxon kings, but after the improvements made by Henry I. in the fortress erected at (New) Windsor by William the Conqueror, it speedily lost its original importance. The parish comprises 4349a. 2r. 17p., of which about 3000 acres are comprehended in Windsor Great Park; it is beautifully situated on the river Thames, and includes Cumberland Lodge, Virginia Water, part of the Long Walk, and other interesting features. A pleasure-fair is annually held. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown;

net income, £270; impropiator, the Rev. G. Isherwood. The church is a very ancient structure: in the churchyard are several tombs of noble and distinguished personages. There is a chapel in the Great Park, a royal donative, built by George IV. for the accommodation of his household, and now used for the gentry, tenants, and keepers connected with the royal domains. At Sunningdale is a church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, which was completed in October, 1840, at a cost, including the endowment, of about £3000; the edifice is an exact model of the Lombardo-Gothic style, and the first of the kind erected in England. The living is in the gift of the Bishop of Oxford. A parochial school (now an almshouse), and four cottages with gardens attached, were erected in 1797, and endowed with land, which is divided into allotments, and let to 40 poor persons. Here is the Onslow and Jubilee school of industry, founded by a bequest of £23 per annum by Lady Onslow, for teaching gardening and agriculture to boys during one-half of the day, and instructing them during the other half on the national plan; and also for preparing girls for creditable service. The workhouse for the Windsor union is situated here; and in the vicinity of Cumberland Lodge are schools where more than 100 boys and girls are clothed, boarded, and lodged, at the Queen's expense. The Roman road from Silchester passes through the parish.

WINDY-NOOK, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of JARROW, union of GATESHEAD, E. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 2 miles (S.) from Gateshead; containing 2009 inhabitants. This district, which was separated from the chapelry of Heworth in 1843, occupies an elevated situation, and abounds with wildly romantic scenery. The substratum is principally freestone of excellent quality, of which there are numerous quarries; the produce is chiefly formed into grindstones, for which the place has long been celebrated. An extensive pottery for common earthenware has been established; there are also two windmills, and a mill driven by water. The church (St. Alban's), consecrated on the 25th of August, 1842, was erected at an expense of £880, of which £200 were a grant from Her Majesty's Commissioners, £175 from the Incorporated Society, £75 from the Diocesan Society, and the remainder was raised by subscription; it is a neat structure in the early English style, with a campanile turret. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Incumbent of Heworth, with a net income of £150. A national school built also in 1842, is supported by subscription.

WINESTEAD (*ST. GERMAN*), a parish, in the union of PATRINGTON, S. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESSE, E. riding of YORK, 9 miles (E. S. E.) from Hedon; containing 139 inhabitants. The parish is nearly in the centre of the peninsula of Holderness, and consists of about 2000 acres. Two-thirds are arable, and one-third under grass, among the latter of which are interspersed above 200 acres of wood; the surface is undulated, and the soil a strong fertile clay. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the patronage of Mrs. Hildyard, of Winestead Hall; net income, £247. The church is an ancient building, surrounded by stately trees: in front of the pulpit is a monument with a recumbent figure in armour, to the memory of Sir Robert Hildyard. The celebrated An-



drew Marvel, M.P. for Hull in the time of Charles II., was born here, March 31st, 1621, during the incumbency of his father.

WINFARTHING (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of GUILTCROSS, hundred of DISS, E. division of NORFOLK,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. by W.) from Diss; containing 696 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the gift of the Earl of Albemarle: the glebe contains about 31 acres. The church is in the early and decorated styles, with an embattled tower. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. The poor have 82 acres of land, of which 60 were allotted at the inclosure, when 23 were also assigned to the church.

WINFORD-EAGLE (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of DORCHESTER, hundred of TOLLERFORD, Dorchester division of DORSET,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (S. W.) from Maiden-Newton; containing 133 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1789 acres, of which 500 acres are arable, 130 woodland, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the soil is fertile, resting on gravel. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Toller-Fratrum: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £6. 10., and the vicarial for £150. The church, erected in 1840, is a handsome structure in the later English style. On Fernham down are several barrows, in one of which seventeen urns, containing bones and ashes, have been discovered. Dr. Thomas Sydenham, the eminent physician, was born here in 1624.

WINFORTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of KINGTON, hundred of HUNTINGTON, county of HEREFORD, 6 miles (N. E. by E.) from Hay; containing 178 inhabitants, and comprising 1020 acres. It is beautified by the windings of the river Wye, and is intersected by the Hay and Kington tramway. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Rev. William Domville: the tithes have been commuted for £255, and the glebe contains  $15\frac{3}{4}$  acres. A school was endowed in 1812, by the late Mr. Freeman, with £12 per annum, and a house and garden.

WINFRITH-NEWBURGH (*ST. CHRISTOPHER*), a parish, in the union of WAREHAM and PURBECK, hundred of WINFRITH, Wareham division of DORSET, 9 miles (W. by S.) from Wareham; containing 963 inhabitants. This is a very extensive and ancient parish, giving name to the hundred. It formerly belonged to the family of Newburgh, who had a seat here, of which there are no traces. Near the hamlet of Brome-hill, a rivulet, tributary to the Frome, is crossed by three bridges, erected in 1769, at the joint expense of Edward Weald and James Frampton, Esqrs. The living is a rectory, with the living of West Lullworth annexed, valued in the king's books at £23. 14.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £440; patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. Two-thirds of the great tithes of corn, wool, and lambs, belong to the vicar of Chipping-Campden, in the county of Gloucester. The church has a fine Norman doorway and an embattled tower; the nave is covered with lead.

WING (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Leighton-Buzzard; containing, with the hamlets of Ascott, Burcott, Crafton, Littleworth, and Wingberry, 1274 inhabitants, of whom 808 are in Wing township. The parish

is situated near a branch of the river Ouse, and comprises 5600 acres, of which 4000 are pasture, 1520 arable, and 80 woodland. The Grand Junction canal, and the London and Birmingham railway, run along the eastern boundary of the parish, and the road from Oxford to Cambridge through the village. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 16. 3.; net income, £338; patron and impropriator, Samuel Jones Loyd, Esq. The church is a remarkably fine structure, containing about 400 sittings. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also an hospital founded in 1596 by Lady Pelham, widow of Sir William Dormer, for eight persons, and endowed by her with property producing, with a bequest from Sir William Stanhope in 1772, an income of £72. A fund of about £20 arising from bequests, with £10. 15. under the charity of Thomas Pratt, of Wingrave, is annually distributed in great-coats and other clothing. A Benedictine priory, a cell to the monastery of St. Nicholas, at Angiers, in France, was founded at Ascott by the Empress Maud, and after the suppression came to Cardinal Wolsey.

WING (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of UPPINGHAM, hundred of MARTINSLEY, county of RUTLAND,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E.) from Uppingham, near the road to Oakham; containing 302 inhabitants. It comprises 1044*a.* 3*r.* 6*p.*; the surface is hilly, and the soil in general a good red earth. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 5. 5., and in the gift of the Crown, with a net income of £340 per annum: there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 195 acres of land.

WINGATE-GRANGE, a township and ecclesiastical district, in the union of EASINGTON, S. division of EASINGTON ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 1 mile (W. by S.) from Castle-Eden, and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. S. E.) from Durham; the township containing 2625 inhabitants. The district was separated from the parishes of Castle-Eden and Kelloe, for ecclesiastical purposes, in 1842. It is about two miles in length, from east to west, and one mile in average breadth, comprising an area of nearly 1700 acres, of which 1200 are arable and pasture in nearly equal portions, 360 woodland and plantations, and the remainder sites of buildings, roads, and waste. The soil is generally of a clayey kind, varying in fertility: those portions of it which are naturally of inferior quality have within the last few years been greatly improved by draining and the use of lime. The substratum is chiefly magnesian limestone, which is quarried for burning into lime, and for building purposes. Coal abounds on the lands of Wingate and Wingate-Grange; on the latter, Lord Howden and others opened a mine in 1838, and, in the course of the following year, discovered a rich bed called the "Caradoc Wallsend" coal. The Wingate branch of the Hartlepool railway terminates at the colliery; and the Hartlepool, Clarence, and York and Newcastle Junction railway passes through the southern portion of the district. Since the establishment of the colliery, the village of Wingate-Grange, containing more than 400 houses, has been built. An iron-foundry, also, was established in 1841, near the line of the Junction railway, within the district, but from its proximity to the Trimdon colliery in the adjoining parish, it is called the Trimdon foundry. The church was built in 1840, by subscription, at an expense of £1300, of which £300 were given by the owners of



the colliery; it is a neat structure in the early English style. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham, with a net income of £150. The inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £184. 17. 11., payable to Christ's Hospital, Sherburn; and the vicarial for £43. 16. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

WINGATES, a township, in the parish of LONG HORSLEY, union of ROTHBURY, W. division of the ward of MORPETH, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 6 miles (S. E. by S.) from Rothbury; containing 175 inhabitants. This place was anciently part of the possessions of Gospatrick, Earl of Durham, from whom it passed to the families of Merlay, Sommerville, and Thornton; it is now the property of R. Trevelyan and H. P. M. Witham, Esqrs. The land, with the exception of that near the village, is of very indifferent quality, a poor thin soil resting upon a retentive clay, and altogether unsheltered by woods or plantations; the substratum contains ironstone, which appears to have been formerly wrought, and there are seams of coal and limestone in operation to a limited extent. The village is situated on elevated ground, and consists chiefly of two farmhouses, and some low thatched cottages extending from east to west. About a mile north of it is a mineral spring, discovered about 60 or 70 years' since, which, on being analysed, was found to contain in one pint, 6 grains of pure sal martis, 15 of alum, and 9 of ochreous earth. The late Walter Trevelyan, Esq., soon after its discovery, erected a large bath of stone, and conveyed to it the water from the spring, for the use of invalids affected with scrofula, other cutaneous eruptions, and debility, in the cure of which it was found powerfully efficacious, either when taken internally or used for bathing. The present proprietors, also, have raised plantations, and ornamented the grounds surrounding the baths, which have been inclosed; but the want of lodging-houses confines the benefits of the water to the inhabitants of the immediate neighbourhood.

WINGBERRY, a hamlet, in the parish of WING, union of LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM; containing 25 inhabitants.

WINGERWORTH, a parish, in the union of CHESTERFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. by W.) from Chesterfield; containing 484 inhabitants. It comprises about 3000 acres; the surface is hilly, the soil a good loam, and large quantities of coal, ironstone, and freestone are obtained. The Midland railway passes along the eastern side of the parish. The Hall was taken possession of and garrisoned for the parliament, in 1643; the present large and elegant mansion was erected in 1728. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lichfield, with a total income of about £100: the inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £245, and £34 are payable to the incumbent, who has  $14\frac{1}{2}$  acres of glebe; 30 acres belong to the impropiators. In the church are some arches and a doorway of Norman architecture; the rood-loft still remains, with a winding stone staircase leading to it. A school is partly supported by an endowment of £19 per annum. On Stonedge cliff are several basins and two seats, excavated in the rock. The brass head of a catapulta was found a few years since on the Ikeneld-street, which intersects the parish.

WINGFIELD, a hamlet, in the parish of CHALGRAVE, union of WOBURN, hundred of MANSHEAD, county of BEDFORD; containing 160 inhabitants.

WINGFIELD (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HOXNE, E. division of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (N.) from Stradbroke; containing 668 inhabitants. Michael De la Pole, first Earl of Suffolk, in the eighth of Richard II. built a castle here, of which the south front still remains, and the west side has been converted into a farmhouse: the ruins, surrounded by a moat, are situated about a quarter of a mile north-west of the church, and are now the property of Lord Berners. A college was founded on the south side of the church by the will of Sir John Wingfield, in 1362, for a provost and nine priests; it was valued at the surrender in 1534, at £50. 3.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ . per annum: all that remains is the west side of the quadrangle, now used as a farmhouse. The parish comprises 2442 acres, of which 87 are common or waste. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Norwich, whose tithes have been commuted for £700, and whose glebe contains about three-quarters of an acre. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, chiefly in the decorated style, with an embattled tower; the nave and chancel are lighted with clerestory windows, and there are considerable remains of stained glass. In the chancel, of which the architecture is highly enriched, are some superb monuments of the De la Poles; one to the memory of Michael, second Earl of Suffolk, one to William, Duke of Suffolk, another to his son, and one to John, Duke of Suffolk. There were formerly also monumental brasses to the ancient family of Wingfield, but they have all disappeared. John Trower, in 1515, left an estate now producing £50 per annum, for the repair of the church, and the relief of the poor.

WINGFIELD, NORTH (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of CHESTERFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. E.) from Chesterfield; containing, with the hamlet of Pilsley, and the townships of Claylane, Stretton, Tupton, and Woodford, 3144 inhabitants, of whom 250 are in North Wingfield township. The Roman Ikeneld-street may be traced in the parish. At Clay-Cross, the Midland railway is carried through a tunnel 1760 yards long, 22 feet wide, and 26 feet high, the expense of constructing which is stated to have been above £100 per lineal yard. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 6. 3.; net income, £772; patron, G. H. Barrow, Esq. The church is a large handsome structure, at a distance from the village. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WINGFIELD, SOUTH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BELPER, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W.) from Alfreton; containing 1188 inhabitants. It comprises 3268a. 3r. 19p. of land; and although the scenery is not so romantic as in many other parts of the county, yet from some of the high grounds the views are very extensive, and both bold and beautiful. The Amber, a small stream, runs through the parish, which is also intersected by the Derby and Chesterfield road; and the Midland railway here passes through a tunnel 250 yards in length. The manor-house, now an interesting ruin, was a splendid edifice, erected by Ralph, Lord Cromwell, in the reign of Henry VI., and afterwards, for several



generations, one of the principal seats of the earls of Shrewsbury. Mary, Queen of Scots, while in the custody of George, the sixth earl, passed some months here in 1569, and was also here in Nov. and Dec. 1584. At the commencement of the civil war, it was garrisoned for the parliament, but being taken by the Earl of Newcastle, towards the close of the year 1643, was then made a royal garrison; in 1644 it surrendered to the parliamentarians, and in 1646 was dismantled. The principal part of Okerthorpe, in the parish, belongs to the ancient family of Strelley. The village is large, and possesses a considerable and increasing trade in the weaving of stockings, for which about 200 frames are in operation; there is also a small cotton-factory, and part of the population is employed in obtaining coal. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; net income, £324; patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The tithes of a portion of the parish were commuted for land in 1776: the glebe consists of 20a. 3r. 15p., with a vicarage-house. The church, which stands at Okerthorpe, is a neat structure with a tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Samuel Newton in 1683 gave £200 for charitable uses, with which some lands were purchased now producing £33 per annum; of this, £17 are applied in teaching children. £20 from an estate at Okerthorpe were directed by the donor to be applied yearly in setting up two young persons in their trade, having served seven years' apprenticeship; and £10 in exhibitions for two scholars at the university. The Roman road leading from Little Chester, near Derby, towards Chesterfield, passed through the parish.

WINGFORD, CAMBRIDGE.—See WENTWORTH.

WINGHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of EASTRY, hundred of WINGHAM, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, 9 miles (S. E.) from Canterbury; containing 1129 inhabitants. This place is situated on the road from Canterbury to Sandwich, in a neighbourhood abounding with genteel residences. It formerly belonged to the see of Canterbury, to which it was granted in the early part of the heptarchy; and in the 36th of Henry III., Archbishop Boniface obtained for the inhabitants the grant of a market. The archbishops had a palace here, in which they entertained several of the kings of England on their way to and from the continent. The manor was exchanged for other lands by Cranmer. The parish comprises 2641 acres, of which 113 are in woodland; the soil is good, the Wingham hops being considered the best grown in the county. A horticultural society, of which Lady Bridges is patroness, was established in Aug. 1835, and is well supported. Large fairs for cattle are held on May 12th and Nov. 12th, and the petty-sessions for the division take place here. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £114; patron, John Bridges, Esq.; impropiator, W. Greville, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £1368. The church, originally built in the early English style, contains portions, subsequently added, in the decorated and later English. A college for a provost and six canons was founded in the church in 1286, by John Peckham, archbishop; it had a gross revenue of £208. 14. 3½., and was granted by Edward VI. to Sir Henry Palmer: on or near its site, a stone coffin and some other relics of antiquity

have been found. There is a place of worship for Independents. Sir James Oxenden, Bart., in 1686, founded a free school, and endowed it with £16 per annum. William de Wengham, Bishop of London, and chancellor in the reign of Henry III., was born in the parish.

WINGRAVE, (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of AYLESBURY, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 5½ miles (N. E.) from Aylesbury; containing, with the hamlet of Rowsham, 814 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 9. 7., and in the patronage of the Trustees of the Earl of Bridgewater; net income, £98; impropiator, O. Oldham, Esq. There is a place of worship for Independents. At Rowsham was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Lawrence. Thomas Pratt, in 1615, bequeathed property now producing a rental of £35, to be distributed among the poor of the parishes and hamlets of Wingrave, Wing, Mentmore, Cheddington, Bettlow, and Aldwick. Some property known as Bailey's House Gift, let for £17. 10. per annum, is applied to repairing the church.

WINKBOURN, a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, Southwell division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 4 miles (N.) from Southwell; containing 144 inhabitants. It anciently belonged to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem: the town was granted to them by Adam Tyson, soon after the institution of the order; and Henry Hosatus gave the church to them, which gift was confirmed by King John. The manor, rectory, and church were conveyed by a grant of Edward VI. to William Burnell and Constance his wife, in lieu of the rectory and lands at Betchworth, in Surrey, which they had surrendered to Henry VIII.; and a spacious brick mansion, with stone facings, was erected on the site of the religious establishment, about the close of the 17th century. This is now the family residence of the proprietor of Winkbourn. The living is a donative, in the patronage of P. Pegge Burnell, Esq. The church is a large ancient edifice. A school, endowed with £30 per annum and a house and garden, was founded by William Burnell, Esq., in 1738.

WINKFIELD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of EASTHAMPSTEAD, hundred of RIPPESMERE, county of BERKS, 5½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Windsor; containing 2178 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated on the road from London, through Windsor Forest, to Reading. It comprises 9878a. 18p., and contains the course on which the celebrated Ascot races are held, a beautifully smooth surface, formed by William, Duke of Cumberland, and recently much improved. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 5. 10.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. The great tithes have been commuted for £661, and the vicarial for £390; there is a parsonage-house, and the appropriate and vicarial glebes contain respectively 18¾ and 26½ acres. There is a place of worship for Independents. The Earl of Ranelagh, in 1710, built a chapel on Winkfield Plain, in which service is performed daily, and attached to which is a free school for twenty-two boys, and another for twenty-two girls. In 1715, Thomas Maule, Esq., bequeathed £500 to the establishment; in 1783, Thomas Hatch, who had been educated here, £500; and in 1809, John Tow left £500 four per cent. stock, in augmenta-



tion of the income, which altogether amounts to upwards of £350 per annum.

WINKFIELD (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BRADFORD, Westbury and N. divisions, and Trowbridge and Bradford subdivisions, of WILTS, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Trowbridge; containing 305 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 16. 5½, and in the patronage of the Rev. John Hall and others: the incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £255, and £20 are payable to the rector of Farleigh-Hungerford; the glebe contains 20½ acres. In the church is a monument erected by his pupils to the memory of the Rev. Edward Spencer, who was for forty-three years rector, and died in 1819, in the 80th year of his age.

WINKLEY, or WINCKLEIGH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of TORRINGTON, N. division of DEVON, 6½ miles (S. W.) from Chulmleigh; containing 1650 inhabitants. This parish forms a distinct hundred, to which it gives name. The new road from Torrington to Exeter passes through it, and the scenery is agreeably enlivened with the grounds of Winkley Court. A fair for cattle is held on the Monday after July 7th; and courts leet and baron annually. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £21. 8. 9.; net income, £215; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. There is an endowed almshouse, called Gidley's, for widows.

WINKSLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of RIPON, Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 4¾ miles (W.) from Ripon; containing 457 inhabitants. Winksley township comprises 600 acres of cultivated land, chiefly the property of Lord Grantley, who is lord of the manor. The chapelry includes also the township of Grantley: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £68; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Ripon. The chapel, dedicated to St. Oswald, a small ancient structure with a tower, has been enlarged.

WINKTON, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of CHRISTCHURCH, Ringwood and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Christchurch; containing 928 inhabitants.

WINLATON (*St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of GATESHEAD, E. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing 5326 inhabitants. This parish was formed out of Ryton in 1833. It comprises the townships of Winlaton and Chopwell, and consists of about 9000 acres, of which the chief part is arable, with 2000 acres of woodland; the soil is a strong clay, producing excellent crops of wheat. Considerable seams of coal are found in both townships; the principal are situated to the east, at a depth of from 20 to 50 fathoms, the strata rising towards the west, where they approach the surface. The proprietors of the mines in Winlaton township are its lords; and the lessees are, the Marquess of Bute, George Heppel Ramsay, Esq., and J. Cowen, Esq.: the mines in Chopwell belong to the marquess, who works his own coal, and to the crown, whose lands here are to the extent of 1000 acres. The coal throughout the parish is thought to be of the best kind for making coke, and its freeness from sulphur renders it valuable for smelting iron, and for smiths' use. About 100,000 tons are annually raised by the marquess and Mr. Ramsay, who have extensive coke-

ovens at Derwent-Haugh. There are excellent freestone quarries, and also some superior clay, great quantities of which are made into fire-bricks for furnaces and gas and other works, for which purpose Mr. Ramsay and Mr. Cowen have large premises.

The place has been long famous for its manufacture of iron and steel goods of every description, from an anchor of the largest size to the minutest article. About the year 1690, Sir Ambrose Crowley removed hither from Sunderland, and established some iron-works, to which the village, occupying an elevated site between the rivers Tyne and Derwent, owes its rise: he afterwards extended them to Swalwell and Winlaton-Mill. In the village are now several iron-factories, where anchors, chain-cables, pumps, and cylinders for steam-engines, are made, as also edge-tools, nails, &c.; they employ, when in full operation, about 1000 men and boys. On the bank of the Tyne are works for refining lead, and at Blaydon is a wharf for embarking the produce. The Newcastle and Carlisle railway passes through the parish, and divides at Blaydon, one branch crossing the Tyne to Newcastle, and the other proceeding to Gateshead. There is also a magnificent suspension-bridge across the Tyne, built in 1829-30, by subscription, and connecting the counties of Durham and Northumberland.

A chapel was built in 1705, on the site of an ancient one said to have been demolished in 1569; but having been suffered to go to ruin, a spacious schoolroom was erected on the spot in 1816, in which divine service was occasionally performed by the rector of Ryton, until the church was built. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham: the tithes have been commuted for £347, and the glebe consists of 22 acres, with a good house. The church, consecrated September 9th, 1828, is in the early English style, with a tower and pinnacles, and contains 800 sittings, of which 400 are free; it was erected at an expense of £2300, the Church Commissioners contributing one-half, the Incorporated Society £400, and the rest being raised by subscription. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Presbyterians, Primitive Methodists, and Methodists of the New Connexion; and four parochial schools, in connexion with the National Society. Near Axwell Park, on the bank of the Derwent, the seat of Sir T. J. Clavering, Bart., is a sulphureous spring, much resorted to.

WINMARLEIGH, a township, in the parish and union of GARSTANG, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 2 miles (N. W.) from Garstang; containing 257 inhabitants. In the reign of Henry III. lived a Gregory de *Winnerlie* or de *Wimerlegh*. In the 17th of Edward III., Robert de Plesyngton received a fine from Thomas le Gentyll and his wife and son, for a moiety of the manor of *Wynmerles*. William le Molyneux held lands in *Wimmerleghe* of the manor of Wyersdale, in the 36th of the latter reign. The Radcliffes afterwards became lords of the manor by the marriage of Richard le Radcliffe with the heiress of the Plesyngtons; and the estate passed through several heirs to Anne Radcliffe, who married Sir Gilbert Gerard: by a descendant of the last-named, it is supposed to have been sold to the Pattens. The township comprises 1777 acres, all the property of John Wilson Patten, Esq., M.P. for North Lancashire. Winmarleigh Moss, here, is part of the immense bog of Pilling Moss. Some celts



have been found in it; they were sold to Mr. Patten. A mansion called Mockbeggar Hall, was taken down about a century ago. The inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £150.

WINNALL, a parish, in the union of WINCHESTER, hundred of FAWLEY, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile (N.N.E.) from Winchester; containing 113 inhabitants. This is a small parish, north of the road to Alresford, and east of the river Itchin.—See WINCHESTER.

WINNERSH, a liberty, in the parish of HURST, union of WOKINGHAM, hundred of SONNING, county of BERKS; containing 547 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 1777*a.* 27*p.* of land.

WINNINGTON, a township, in the parish of GREAT BUDWORTH, union of NORTHWICH, Second division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 1 mile (N.W.) from Northwich; containing 321 inhabitants. It is situated on the banks of the Weever, over which is a stone bridge; and comprises 563 acres, of a sandy soil. Winnington Hall, anciently the seat of the Winningtons, and subsequently of the Warburtons, was purchased, with the estate, in 1806, on the death of Richard, Lord Penrhyn (who had obtained it in marriage), by the Stanleys. Of this family, Edward John Stanley, Esq., the present owner, was created Baron Eddisbury, of Winnington, in May 1848.

WINNINGTON, a township, in the parish of MUCKLESTON, union of DRAYTON, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.E.) from the town of Drayton; containing 208 inhabitants.

WINNOW, ST., a parish, in the union of BODMIN, hundred of WEST, E. division of CORNWALL,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.E.) from Lostwithiel; containing 1056 inhabitants, and comprising 5000 acres. The great London road passes through the parish; the navigable river Fowey runs on the west and south, and is crossed by a bridge at Resprin. Stone is quarried for building and the repair of roads. A fair is held at Bridgend on the 12th of January. The living is a vicarage, with the chapel of Nighton, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £5: the great tithes have been commuted for £416, and the vicarial for £297. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. On Beacon Hill, a square battery was constructed by the royalists, a short time before the capitulation of the parliamentary army, in 1644.

WINSKALES, a township, in the parish of WORKINGTON, union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.E.) from Workington; containing 111 inhabitants. The tithes were commuted for land in 1809.

WINSCOMBE (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of AXBRIDGE, hundred of WINTERSTOKE, E. division of SOMERSET, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Axbridge; containing, with the hamlet of Woodborough, 1436 inhabitants. It comprises 4140 acres, of which 467 are common or waste land. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 2. 11.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The great tithes have been commuted for £200, and the vicarial for £250: the appropriate and vicarial glebes contain respectively,  $125\frac{1}{2}$  acres, and  $1\frac{3}{4}$  acre. The church is a handsome structure, with a stately tower crowned by

pinnacles. Symons Cardinbrook, in 1761, gave the residue of his estate to be applied in teaching poor children; a schoolroom was erected by subscription, aided by about £60 from the bequest: the permanent annual income is £15.

WINSFORD, county of CHESTER.—See OVER.

WINSFORD (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of DULVERTON, hundred of WILLITON and FREEMANNERS, W. division of SOMERSET, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Dulverton; containing 581 inhabitants. The parish comprises 8656 acres, including 2035 common or waste; and is situated on the river Exe, which forms its boundary for 6 or 7 miles. Iron-ore is abundant, and there are indications of its having been formerly wrought to a great extent; common stone, of the slate species, is quarried for roads and for building rough walls. A cattle-fair is held on the 20th of August. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 13. 9., and in the gift of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Of the inappropriate tithes,  $\frac{1}{4}$  belongs to Sir T. D. Acland, Bart.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to the poor of the parishes of King's-Brompton, Kingston, and Bishop's-Lydeard, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  is appropriated for exhibitions at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford. These tithes have been commuted for £130, and the vicarial tithes for £370; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises  $92\frac{3}{4}$  acres. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WINSHAM, a parish, in the union of CHARD, E. division of the hundred of KINGSBURY, W. division of SOMERSET, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Chard, on the new road to Bridport; containing 999 inhabitants. There are quarries of freestone and flint, used for building. The manufacture of woollen-cloth was formerly carried on to a considerable extent, but it has of late greatly diminished. A pleasure-fair is held on the Thursday in Whitsun-week. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 13. 4.; net income, £287; patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells; impropiator, H. H. Henley, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for £139. 10. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower rising from the centre: in the belfry is a representation of the Crucifixion of Our Saviour, considered to be perfectly unique. Sir Matthew Holworthy, in 1680, gave some premises now producing about £6 per annum, which sum is applied towards instruction in a national school erected in 1818.

WINSHILL, a township, in the parish and union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, S. division of the county of DERBY,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (E. N.E.) from Burton; containing 377 inhabitants.

WINSKILL, with HUNSONBY.—See HUNSONBY.

WINSLADE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BASINGSTOKE, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Basingstoke; containing, with the tything of Kempshott, 169 inhabitants, of whom 100 are in Winslade hamlet. The parish is situated on the road from Basingstoke to Alton, and comprises 1448 acres, of which 743 are arable, 351 meadow and pasture, 312 wood, and 30 waste, &c. The land under tillage has a substratum of chalk, and produces good barley and turnips. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 12. 1., and in the gift of Lord Bolton: the tithes have been commuted for £204. 14. 6.; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises 12 acres.



WINSLEY, with SNITTERTON, in the hundred of WIRKSWORTH, DERBY.—See SNITTERTON.

WINSLEY, a tything and chapelry, in the parish, union, and hundred of BRADFORD, Westbury and N. divisions, and Trowbridge and Bradford subdivisions, of WILTS,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (W.) from Bradford; the tything containing 2269 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Nicholas: there is a second chapel at Limpley-Stoke. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol; income, £147. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WINSLEY, with HARTWITH.—See HARTWITH.

WINSLOW (*St. LAWRENCE*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E.) from Buckingham, and 50 (N. W.) from London; containing, with Shipton hamlet, 1434 inhabitants. This town, which is of considerable antiquity, having been given by King Offa to the abbey of St. Alban's so early as 794, is situated on the brow of a hill, and consists principally of three streets regularly built and of neat appearance; the houses are chiefly of brick: water is amply supplied from wells. The land in the vicinity is extremely fertile, and in a high state of cultivation. The white poppy was so successfully grown here, in 1821, as to produce 60lb. of opium, worth at least £75, from four acres, and 143lb. in the next year from eleven acres; for which, on both occasions, the prize of 30 guineas was awarded by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. The market, granted by charter of Henry III., is on Thursday; a small quantity of corn is pitched in the market-house. Fairs are held on February 18th, March 20th, Holy-Thursday, August 21st, September 22nd, and November 26th, for cattle; and on the Thursday before Old Michaelmas-day, and the first and second Thursdays following, are statute-fairs. The parish comprises 1900 acres, of which 310 are arable, 1570 pasture, including homesteads, and 20 woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11.5.10., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £185; impropiator, W. S. Lowndes, Esq. The church is a spacious and venerable structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower at the west end; it has been repewed. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. A school was endowed by Joseph Rogers, in 1724, with property now producing an income of £30; and coal and bread are annually distributed among the poor to the amount of about £35, from bequests. The union comprises 17 parishes or places, containing a population of 8376.

WINSLOW, a township, in the parish and union of BROMYARD, hundred of BROXASH, county of HEREFORD,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Bromyard; containing 424 inhabitants, and comprising 2832 acres. The tithes have been commuted for £490, of which £210 are payable to the first, and £55 to the second, portionist of Bromyard, and £225 to the vicar. There is a glebe of 8 acres.

WINSON, a chapelry, in the parish of BIBURY, union of NORTHLEACH, hundred of BRADLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5 miles (N. W.) from Fairford; containing 202 inhabitants, and comprising by admeasurement about 1300 acres, chiefly arable land. The chapel is dedicated to St. Michael.

WINSTANLEY, a township, partly in the chapelry of UP HOLLAND and partly in that of BILLINGE, parish and union of WIGAN, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of LANCASHIRE,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Wigan; containing 681 inhabitants. At the period of the Conquest, Uctred, a Saxon, held *Wibaldeslei*; and in the reign of John, Roger de *Winstanesley* held lands in the township. A long race of gentlemen taking their name from Winstanley, succeeded these ancient proprietors. In the reign of James I., the manor belonged to James Bancks, a descendant of the Bankes, of Bank-Newton, in Craven; in whose family the property continued until about 1731, when, by marriage with the heiress of William Bankes, it passed to the family of Holme, who eventually changed their name to Bankes. This is a fertile and picturesque township, rich in coal, the prevailing mineral of the district; it comprises 1866 acres, of which 600 are arable, 900 meadow and pasture, 100 woodland, and the remainder common and waste. Winstanley Hall, existing in the 16th century, is the seat of the Bankes family, and stands in a spacious and delightful park: it has been lately re-edified and improved. The tithes of the township have been commuted for a rent-charge of £203. 9.

WINSTER, a market-town and chapelry, in the parish of YOULGRAVE, union of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by N.) from Matlock, and 145 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 1005 inhabitants. This small town is situated on the road from Ashbourn to Bakewell, about midway between the river Derwent and the Cromford and High Peak railway. It is badly supplied with water, which in dry seasons is only to be procured at the distance of a mile. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the adjacent lead-mines, which were once much more extensively worked; the market, on Saturday, is very indifferently attended, and four fairs formerly held annually have also declined. The chapelry comprises 1049*a.* 1*r.* 24*p.* The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £104; patrons, the Inhabitants. The tithes were partly commuted for land, under inclosure acts, in 1763 and 1809; the Duke of Rutland is entitled to the tithe of lead-ore. In 1702, Mrs. Anne Phermey and Mrs. H. Fanshaw bestowed on the minister one-fourth of the tithes of corn and hay in the township; and about 50 acres of land belonging to the benefice. The chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1843. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. Thomas Eyre, Esq., in 1717 bequeathed £20 per annum for instruction; and an annuity of £5 was left in 1718, by Robert Moore, for the same purpose. In the neighbourhood are several barrows, in one of which, opened in 1768, two glass vessels were found, containing some clear but green-coloured water, a silver bracelet, some glass beads, and other trinkets.

WINSTER, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, 7 miles (W.) from Kendal; containing, with the township of Undermilbeck, in the parish of Windermere, 1033 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £97, derived from two small farms and the glebe land; patron, the Vicar of Kendal. Winster once formed part of the chapelry of Crook, and the inhabitants still contribute towards the repairs of the chapel there.



WINSTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of TEESDALE, S. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 10 miles (W. by N.) from Darlington, on the road to Barnard-Castle; containing 293 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises about 3150 acres, belongs to the Trustees of the Earl of Bridgewater. The village is situated on an elevation rising from the northern bank of the river Tees, which is crossed here by a handsome stone bridge of one arch, 111 feet in the span, built in 1764. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 18. 1½., and in the gift of the Bishop of Durham: the tithes have been commuted for £385. 10. to the rector, £25. 14. to Trinity College, Cambridge, and 13s. to the vicar of Gainford; the glebe contains 29½ acres. The church is a small ancient fabric, chiefly of early English character: the churchyard is shaded by venerable elms, beneath the branches of which a noble prospect of Raby opens to the north. The parsonage, with its beautiful gardens laid out in hanging terraces, joins the church on the east, and commands one of the richest views of the Tees, the wild range of the Richmondshire hills bounding the horizon on the south and west.

WINSTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, hundred of THREDLING, E. division of SUFFOLK, 1 mile (S. S. E.) from Debenham; containing 399 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 3. 9.; net income, £169; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Ely. There is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains about 32 acres. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with an embattled tower.

WINSTONE (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of CIRENCESTER, hundred of BISLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Cirencester; containing 262 inhabitants. It comprises 1400 acres by admeasurement. Stone is quarried for building. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10., and in the patronage of J. W. Lyon, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £190; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 80 acres. The Baptists have a place of worship. The ancient Ermin-street passes through the parish.

WINTERBOURNE, a chapelry, in the parish of CHIEVELEY, union of NEWBURY, hundred of FAIRCROSS, county of BERKS, 3½ miles (N. N. W.) from Newbury; containing 337 inhabitants, and comprising 2084a. 26p. The chapel is dedicated to St. James. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £530, the vicarial for £200, and there is a glebe of 16½ acres. A school is endowed with £10 per annum.

WINTERBOURNE (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of DORCHESTER, hundred of GEORGE, Dorchester division of DORSET, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Dorchester; containing 422 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3474 acres, of which 100 are common or waste. A market, granted by Henry III., was formerly held here; and a fair is still kept on St. Martin's day. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 15.; net income, £73; patron, the Bishop of Salisbury; impropriator, H. Sturt, Esq. The church has a neat embattled tower crowned with pinnacles. In this parish is Maiden Castle, one of the strongest and most extensive Roman camps in the west of England, which, according to Ptolemy, was the *castra æstiva* of the garri-

son of *Dunium*, afterwards called *Durnovaria*, the capital of the Durotriges. It has a treble ditch and rampart, inclosing an irregular oval area of 44 acres; the entire work covers 115½ acres. There are two very intricate entrances, that at the east end being defended by five, and that at the west end by six, ditches and ramparts. Near the former passes the vicinal road leading from Dorchester to Weymouth, and to the latter extends a branch from the *Via Iceniana*, which passes about a mile north of the camp. The summit commands a prospect of barrows stretching for many miles along the tops of the hills southward.

WINTERBOURNE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of CLIFTON, Upper division of the hundred of LANGLEY and SWINEHEAD, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 6 miles (N. E. by N.) from Bristol; containing 3151 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Bristol to Oxford, and watered by the small river Frome. It comprises by admeasurement 3202 acres. There are numerous quarries of stone for building and the repair of roads; and between 300 and 400 persons are employed in a hat manufactory. Fairs, chiefly for farmers' live-stock, are held in the spring and in October. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £27. 7. 6.; net income, £1187; patrons, the President and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford. The church is supposed to have been built in the reign of Henry II. A church was erected at the large hamlet of Frenchay in 1836, which has since been amply endowed; and a portion of the parish having been assigned to it ecclesiastically, it is now an independent rectory. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, the Society of Friends, and Unitarians.

WINTERBOURNE-ABBAS (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of DORCHESTER, hundred of EGGERTON, Dorchester division of DORSET, 4¾ miles (W.) from Dorchester; containing 206 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Winterbourne-Steepleton united, valued in the king's books at £13. 17. 6., and in the gift of Lincoln College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £240; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 88¾ acres. The stream called the South Winterbourne, which runs through the parish, rises about a mile to the west, in the vicinity of an ancient British temple, consisting of nine rude stones of unequal height, placed in a circle, the diameter of which is 28 feet. Half a mile westward are the remains of a cromlech, and there are several other erect stones in the neighbourhood. The parish is supposed to have been the scene of some remarkable action, from the great number of tumuli scattered in different directions.

WINTERBOURNE-ANDERSTON, in the county of DORSET.—See ANDERSTON.

WINTERBOURNE-BASSET (*St. Catherine*), a parish, in the union of MARLBOROUGH, hundred of SELKLEY, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and N. divisions of WILTS, 7 miles (N. W.) from Marlborough; containing 275 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2000 acres, and is situated on the road from Bath through Devizes to Swindon; the soil near the village is a good loam, and on the rise of the hills appears chalk, with its usual mixture of flints. Some property here formerly possessed by the Baskervilles has descended to Lord Holland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 9. 7., and in the gift of Magdalene College, Ox-



ford: the tithes have been commuted for £674. 15.; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe consists of 80 acres. The church is a small ancient edifice with a neat tower, containing portions in the early and later English styles; it has a handsomely carved font, and in one of the aisles is a singularly elegant window: the chief monuments are of the family of Baskerville, who long resided here. Among the various Druidical remains are, a double circle of rude stones, a barrow surrounded with large stones, and the supposed site of buildings once occupied by Archdruids.

WINTERBOURNE-CAME (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of DORCHESTER, partly in the hundred of CULLIFORD-TREE, and partly within the liberty of FRAMPTON, Dorchester division of DORSET, 2 miles (S. E. by S.) from Dorchester; containing, with the hamlet of Cripton, 157 inhabitants, of whom 140 are in Winterbourne-Came hamlet. This parish is situated on the road from Dorchester to Wareham, and comprises 1500 acres, of which 500 are arable, 600 pasture, and 400 woodland; the soil rests upon chalk and gravel. The living is a rectory, to which that of Winterbourne-Farringdon was united in 1751, valued jointly in the king's books at £15. 5.; net income, £251; patron, the Earl of Portarlington. The church was erected about the year 1640. Here was a small Benedictine nunnery, supposed to have been a cell to the abbey of Caen, in Normandy.

WINTERBOURNE-CLENSTONE (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of BLANDFORD, hundred of COOMBS-DITCH, Blandford division of DORSET,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. W.) from the town of Blandford; containing 96 inhabitants. This parish was anciently more populous and of much greater importance than it is at present, having three churches, the livings of which were rectories. A little south of the present church, on the side of a hill, commences Coombs-Ditch, which gives name to the hundred, and where courts were formerly held; it is thought by Dr. Stukeley to have been a rampart and ditch of the first colony of the Belgæ. The parish is situated about two miles from the road between Salisbury and Dorchester, and comprises 1357*a. 2r. 29p.*, of which about 274 acres are arable, 447 meadow and pasture, and 335 woodland. The soil rests upon chalk and flint, and is in some parts clay, in others a thin loam. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 18.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of the Pleydell and Damer families, alternately: the tithes have been commuted for £199. 10.; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The church, built in 1839 at the expense of the lord of the manor, is a cruciform structure in the early English style, larger than the ancient edifice on the same site by the addition of a chancel and north transept; a gallery has been erected, and the building is ornamented with an east window of stained glass.

WINTERBOURNE DANTSEY or DANNERY (*St. Edward*), a parish, in the union of AMESBURY, hundred of ALDERBURY, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Salisbury; containing 166 inhabitants, and comprising about 1550 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury; net income, £80. The impropriation of the parish belongs to Miss M. A. Skinner.

WINTERBOURNE, EARLS (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of AMESBURY, hundred of ALDERBURY, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. E. by N.) from Salisbury; containing 221 inhabitants, and comprising about 1612 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury; net income, £34. The tithes have been commuted for £470, and the glebe contains 137 acres. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Near the village is an ancient earthwork called Chlorus Camp, or Figbury Ring, of circular form, including an area of about 15 acres.

WINTERBOURNE-FARRINGDON, or *St. German's*, formerly a parish, now claiming to be extra-parochial, in the union of WEYMOUTH, hundred of CULLIFORD-TREE, Dorchester division of DORSET,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.) from Dorchester. The living, a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 3.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ., was in 1751 united to the rectory of Winterbourne-Came.

WINTERBOURNE-GUNNER, or CHERBOROUGH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of AMESBURY, hundred of ALDERBURY, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Salisbury; containing 144 inhabitants. It comprises 1506 acres, of which 286 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 16.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of the Rev. C. J. Coleman: the tithes have been commuted for £214; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains  $7\frac{1}{2}$  acres.

WINTERBOURNE-HERRINGSTONE, in the county of DORSET.—See HERRINGSTONE.

WINTERBOURNE-HOUGHTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of BLANDFORD, hundred of PIMPERNE, Blandford division of DORSET, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from the town of Blandford; containing 304 inhabitants. In the reign of Edward II., this place belonged to Hugh le Despenser, on whose execution at Bristol it escheated to the crown. The parish comprises about 2000 acres, of which about 750 are down and pasture, 500 woodland, and the rest arable: the surface is very hilly, and the soil chalk, thickly set with flints; good barley is produced, and large flocks of sheep are pastured. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 13. 4., and in the patronage of Mrs. Michel: the tithes have been commuted for £180; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains about 100 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with some remains of the original rood-loft still in good preservation. Considerable quantities of spar are found in the coppices.

WINTERBOURNE-KINGSTON (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of BLANDFORD, hundred of BEER-REGIS, Wareham division of DORSET,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. W.) from Blandford; containing 567 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Beer-Regis; impropriators, E. M. Pleydell, Esq., and others. The great tithes have been commuted for £410, and those of the vicar for £120. 17. 6.

WINTERBOURNE-MONKTON, a parish, in the union of DORCHESTER, hundred of CULLIFORD-TREE, Dorchester division of DORSET, 2 miles (S. W. by S.) from Dorchester; containing 91 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £157; patron, the Earl of Ilchester. An alien priory subordinate to the priory of West, or de Vasto, of the order of Cluny, is said to have existed here.



WINTERBOURNE-MONKTON (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of MARLBOROUGH, hundred of SELKLEY, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and N. divisions of WILTS, 7 miles (W. N. W.) from Marlborough; containing 251 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2000 acres; the surface is flat, and the soil in general light. The living is a discharged vicarage, united in 1747 to that of Avebury, and valued in the king's books at £5: the tithes were commuted for land in 1813; the glebe contains 90 acres.

WINTERBOURNE-STEEPLETON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of DORCHESTER, hundred of UGGSCOMBE, Dorchester division of DORSET, 4 miles (W. by S.) from the town of Dorchester; containing 189 inhabitants. It comprises 1783 acres, of which 565 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, united to that of Winterbourne-Abbas, and valued in the king's books at £10. 4. 7. The church, situated in the middle of the parish, is ornamented with a stone spire, which, and that at Iwerne-Minster, are perhaps the only spires in the county.

WINTERBOURNE-STOKE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of AMESBURY, hundred of BRANCH and DOLE, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, 9 miles (N. W. by N.) from Salisbury; containing 328 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Amesbury to Hindon and Shaftesbury, and comprises 3500 acres, of down land, forming a part of Salisbury Plain, and entirely appropriated to pasturing sheep. The soil is incumbent on chalk and flint. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 2. 8.; patron and impropiator, Lord Ashburton. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £131. 9., and the vicarial for £220; a rent-charge of £95 is paid to the Dean and Chapter of Sarum, and the glebe contains between 2 and 3 acres. The church is a fine ancient structure with a handsome tower; it has been repaired and repewed, and the chancel rebuilt, at a cost of £350, by subscription. On the downs are some barrows, and traces of an ancient encampment.

WINTERBOURNE-STRICKLAND, a parish, in the union of BLANDFORD, hundred of PIMPERNE, Blandford division of DORSET,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. S. W.) from Blandford; containing 383 inhabitants, and comprising 2215a. 3r. 18p. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 6. 3.; net income, £367; patron, the Earl of Portarlington. There is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains about 60 acres. The church, situated nearly in the centre of the parish, has an embattled tower crowned with pinnacles; it was repaired about 1716. Quarrelston House, an ancient quadrangular building, formerly the seat of the Bingham, has been, for the greater part, pulled down at different times within the last half century.

WINTERBOURNE-WHITCHURCH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BLANDFORD, hundred of COOMBS-DITCH, Blandford division of DORSET, 5 miles (S. W.) from the town of Blandford; containing 541 inhabitants. It comprises 2866a. 3r. 37p., of which about 1390 acres are arable, 1198 pasture, and 258 woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 16. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; patron, Bishop of Salisbury; impropiators, E. M. Pleydell, and H. C. Compton, Esqrs. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £95. The church is a long narrow edifice,

with a south transept, and a low embattled tower rising from the intersection, and contains a curious ancient font. The Rev. Samuel Wesley, father of John and Charles Wesley who founded the sect of Methodists, and author of several poems on religious subjects, was born here during the incumbency of his father, who was ultimately ejected for nonconformity.

WINTERBOURNE-ZELSTONE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BLANDFORD, hundred of RUSHMORE, Blandford division of DORSET, 8 miles (S. by E.) from Blandford; containing 222 inhabitants. This parish, which takes its name from a stream, or bourne, that runs through it only in winter, comprises 823 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres; the surface is in general flat, and the soil rests on gravel. Buttons are made to a considerable extent by the females. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 11. 3., and in the gift of J. J. Farquharson, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £239. 18.; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 32 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The church is ancient, and has a lofty embattled tower. Here is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists.

WINTERBURN, with FLASBY, a township, in the parish of GARGRAVE, union of SKIPTON, E. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 7 miles (N. W. by N.) from Skipton; containing 140 inhabitants. It is situated on the east side of the Aire, and intersected by a tributary of that river. There is a place of worship for Independents.

WINTERINGHAM (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of GLANDFORD-BRIGG, N. division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W.) from Barton-upon-Humber; containing 694 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the line of the Roman Ermin-street, was formerly of considerable importance; about half a mile east of it, stood the town *Ad Abum*, which, according to Stukeley, was ploughed up at the close of the 17th century, when many curious relics of antiquity were discovered. The estates were anciently held by the Marmions, one of whom, in the reign of Edward II., obtained a charter for a market here, now no longer held. The parish is tolerably extensive, and the village, which is long and straggling, occupies a bold acclivity on the south side of the Humber, of which river and its northern bank pleasing views may be had, together with prospects of the more distant parts of Yorkshire. Two-thirds of the land are arable, and the rest grass, with a little wood. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £28, and in the gift of the Rev. T. F. R. Read, with a net income of £657: above 300 acres of land have been awarded in lieu of tithes, under an inclosure act. The church is a neat edifice, chiefly in the Norman style, and consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a chapel on the north side. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists; and a national school. A bequest amounting to £16 per annum, made by Thomas Boothby in 1682, is distributed among poor widows; and £13, left by various donors, are yearly given away in money and coal. Henry Kirke White was for some time at school here.

WINTERSETT, a township, in the parish of WRAGBY, wapentake of STAINCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Wakefield; containing 167 inhabitants. It comprises about 1170 acres, the property



of Sir E. Dodsworth, Bart. The village is distant about a mile and a half south-west from Wragby.

WINTERSLOW (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union, and partly in the hundred, of ALDERBURY, and partly in the hundred of AMESBURY, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS; containing 838 inhabitants. East Winterslow is  $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. E. by E.), and West Winterslow  $6\frac{1}{2}$  (E. N. E.), from Salisbury. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 13. 4.; net income, £784; patron, the Rev. H. E. Fryer. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school endowed with a small portion of an estate, the remainder of which, about £28 per annum, is distributed among the poor. A man and woman from the parish are entitled to £10 per annum each, charged upon the rectorial tithes of Pitton and Farley, under the will of John Thistlethwaite, who died in 1724. Near Winterslow-Hut are three barrows, in one of which was discovered, some years since, an arched vault constructed of rude flints wedged together, and inclosing two large sepulchral urns inverted. These urns were found to contain ashes enveloped in linen of a very fine texture, burnt bones, beads of red amber, a metal pin, and a two-edged lance-head of brass, with hair of a beautiful brown colour, and other relics, supposed to be those of some illustrious British female. The Roman road from Salisbury to Winchester passes through the parish.

WINTERTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a small market-town, and a parish, in the union of GLANDFORD-BRIGG, N. division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $8\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. S. W.) from Barton-upon-Humber; containing 1373 inhabitants. This place, which is of some antiquity, is situated about half a mile west of the Ermin-street, and, from the discovery of various remains, appears to have been well known to the Romans. It occupies a salubrious position on the eastern side of one of the Wold hills, about two miles south of the Humber. A corn-market established some years since, takes place every Wednesday; and fairs for cattle are held on the Tuesday before Palm-Sunday, and on September 23rd. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the gift of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £82, and some land is attached to the benefice. The church, a spacious cruciform structure in the Norman and early English styles, with a tower, was greatly injured during the civil war in the time of Charles, but was afterwards restored, and has recently been thoroughly repaired: the church land consists of about 3 acres. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Independents. The antiquities above alluded to were found in 1747, and comprised three highly curious tessellated pavements discovered at the foot of the hill on the Cliff farm, some Roman bricks, the foundations of walls, and other interesting relics. On the Northlands farm, a well, thought to have been constructed by the Romans, was opened a few years since. A petrifying spring, called Holy well, was formerly much resorted to on account of its medicinal properties.

WINTERTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the EAST and WEST FLEGG incorporation, hundred of WEST FLEGG, E. division of NORFOLK,  $8\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. by W.) from Yarmouth; containing 588 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1266a. 2r., of which 450 acres are arable,

and the rest pasture, sand-hills, &c. It is situated on the sea-coast, and about 200 persons are employed in a fishery. On an eminence south-east of the village is a lighthouse of late erection, an hexagonal tower seventy feet high, lighted with patent argand lamps and reflectors. The place had a market and a fair, which have been long disused. The living is a rectory, with that of East Somerton annexed, valued in the king's books at £20. 13. 4.; net income, £478; patron, J. Hume, Esq. There is a parsonage-house, erected by the incumbent, the Rev. J. Nelson; and the glebe contains about 30 acres. The church is chiefly in the later style, with a tower 140 feet high, which serves as a landmark for mariners; the entrance on the south is by a handsome porch: the roof of the nave is supported by tiers of columns of chesnut wood, inserted in bases of brick. At the inclosure, 40 acres were allotted to the poor for fuel. Several large bones were found on the cliff in 1665, one of which, supposed to be that of a man's leg, was three feet two inches in length, and weighed 57lb. Winterton gives the title of Earl to the Turnour family.

WINTHORPE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, Marsh division of the wapentake of CANDLESHOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 11 miles (E. by N.) from Spilsby; containing 273 inhabitants. It is about a mile from the sea-coast, and comprises 2281a. 4p. The living is a discharged vicarage, united in 1729 to that of Burgh-in-the-Marsh, and valued in the king's books at £8; the glebe contains 2 acres.

WINTHORPE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union, and N. division of the wapentake, of NEWARK, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (N. N. E.) from Newark; containing 225 inhabitants. It comprises about 635 acres; the soil is light and sandy. The village, which is picturesque and well built, occupies a richly-wooded eminence on the banks of the Trent; and Winthorpe Hall, an elegant mansion, is surrounded by extensive grounds and beautiful plantations. Here is a station of the Nottingham and Lincoln railway. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 11. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £170; patron, John Handley, Esq. The church, situated in the highest part of the village, was wholly rebuilt of brick, with the exception of the south wall, in 1779. The Fosse-road passes through the parish.

WINTNEY, HARTLEY.—See HARTLEY-WINTNEY.

WINTON, a township, in the parish of KIRKBY-STEPHEN, EAST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (N. N. E.) from Kirkby-Stephen; containing 358 inhabitants. It comprises 3383 acres, of which 1800 are common or waste: the village is large, and the houses are well built and of handsome appearance. A free school, erected in 1659, is endowed with £14. 8. a year. John Langhorne, D.D., translator of *Plutarch*, and author of *Fables of Flora* and other works; his brother William, who assisted in the translation; and Richard Burn, LL.D., the eminent law-writer and historian, were natives of this place, and received the rudiments of their education at the school.

WINTON, a township, in the parish of KIRBY-SIGSTON, union of NORTHALLERTON, wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE, N. riding of YORK,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Northallerton; containing 112 inhabitants. It comprises about 1340 acres, and includes the hamlets



of Hallikeld and Stank, which are the property of the Earl of Harewood: a branch of his lordship's family was formerly seated at Stank Hall, now a farmhouse. The village is on the road to Stokesley.

WINTRINGHAM (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of MALTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by N.) from Malton; containing, with the chapelry of Knapton, 603 inhabitants, of whom 339 are in the township of Wintringham. This parish is situated on the river Derwent, and comprises 8480 acres, of which 5740 are in the township, and, with the exception of the large farm of Linton, exclusively the property of Sir George Strickland, Bart., who is lord of the manor. The greater portion is arable, and the remainder principally sheep-walks, with plantations chiefly of ash and fir trees. Near the river the soil is clay, alternated with sand, but towards the south the land rises into wolds of fertile and chalky soil. The surface is diversified with numerous small streams. The village is situated at the foot of the Wolds, on the road from Scarborough to York, and consists mostly of one long street of ancient houses, built of stone and covered with thatch. The living is a donative, in the patronage of Sir George Strickland: the church is in the early English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a tall and graceful spire. At Knapton is a separate incumbency. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is supported in the village. The farm of Linton, the property of Sir Tatton Sykes, was the site of a monastic cell subordinate to the abbey of Scarborough.

WINWICK (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of OUNDLE, partly in the hundred of LEIGHTONSTONE, county of HUNTINGDON, and partly in that of POLEBROOK, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 7 miles (S. E.) from Oundle; containing 373 inhabitants, of whom 207\* are in the Huntingdon portion. This parish is situated about four miles from the road between Oundle and Huntingdon, and comprises 1800 acres, of which 400 are pasture, 5 acres wood, and the rest arable. The Northamptonshire portion consists of 959 acres. The soil is clayey. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 16. 10.; net income, £66; patrons and impropiators, the Montagu family. The church contains about 300 sittings. Sarah Ruff in 1721 bequeathed an estate, the rent of which, amounting to £20 per annum, is distributed among the poor.

WINWICK (*St. Oswald*), a parish, in the union of WARRINGTON, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of LANCASHIRE; containing, with the township of Houghton with Middleton and Arbury, 896 inhabitants, of whom 603 are in the township of Winwick with Hulme, 3 miles (N.) from Warrington. Winwick is supposed, on good authority, to be the site of the British city *Caer Guintguic*, and to have been the seat of one of the twelve Saxon chiefs who formed their establishments in South Lancashire, before the institution of parishes. It also appears to have been the favourite residence of Oswald, King of Northumbria, who was slain in August 642 at a place which Bede calls *Maserfelth*. The district in which Winwick is seated has from a very distant period been denominated Makerfield, "a battle field;" and the parish claims to be the battle-field on which the gallant Oswald fell: a little more than half a mile north of the church,

on the road to Golborne and Wigan, is an ancient well, known from time immemorial as St. Oswald's well. During the civil war, in 1643 and 1648, the parish was the scene of military operations. In the latter year, in an engagement between the parliamentarians and the Scots, Cromwell is said to have charged home upon the royalists, and to have driven them from their post, slaying 1000 men, and taking 2000 prisoners who had sought refuge in the church.

The parish was, until lately, of great extent, and included the now distinct parishes of Ashton-in-Makerfield, St. Thomas in Ashton, Croft with Southworth, Lowton, Newchurch, and Newton-in-Makerfield; all which, by acts of parliament passed in 1844 and 1845, were formed into separate parishes. Winwick now comprises 2281 acres, whereof 1441 are in the township of Winwick with Hulme: of the latter area, 915 acres are meadow and pasture, 421 acres arable, 40 wood, and the remainder gardens and waste. The country around is for the most part flat and unvaried; the soil is chiefly a strong loam, on clay and red-sandstone. The road from Warrington to Newton passes through the parish.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £102. 9.  $9\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Earl of Derby: the net income, previously to the division of the parish, was £3616, arising chiefly from the glebe; the whole of the township, with the exception of an acre belonging to the free grammar school, being glebe land. The rectory-house is a large and substantial mansion, in a well-wooded park. The church stands on an eminence commanding a most extensive view. It consists of a nave, aisles, chancel, and a tower and spire; the fabric is large and irregular, of various ages, and evidently existed before the Conquest. The nave is separated from the aisles by five arches indented, resting on fluted capitals, bearing clustered columns adorned by the Tudor flower: on the south side of the nave is a chapel belonging to the family of Legh, and opposite to it on the north side is one belonging to Sir John Gerard, Bart. On the cornice or upper part of the south wall is an inscription in ancient Latin verse, in dedication of the church to St. Oswald. The remains of a cross, of great antiquity, exist in the churchyard. The free grammar school was founded in 1618, by Gwalter Legh, of Lyme, and was endowed by him with £10 per annum, since increased by benefactions to £34: the site of the school is supposed to have been the cell of some monks attached to the church.

WINWICK (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of DAVENTRY, hundred of GUILSBOROUGH, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON,  $8\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Daventry; containing 165 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the Grand Union canal, and comprises by measurement 2011 acres, about 300 of which are arable, and the rest pasture. The soil is very rich, and consists of clay and sand, the former greatly predominating. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln: the tithes have been commuted for £475; the glebe comprises 100 acres. The church is in the early English style, with a tower, and contains some handsome monuments of the Craven family. Some remains of an old mansion in the parish have been converted into a farmhouse; the gateway is a curious antique structure.



**WIRKSWORTH** (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, in the union of **BELPER**, chiefly in the hundred of **WIRKSWORTH**, but partly in that of **APPLETREE**, and partly in that of **HIGH PEAK**, county of **DERBY**; containing 7891 inhabitants, of whom 4122 are in the town, 13 miles (N. N. W.) from Derby, and 139 (N. W. by N.) from London. This place, formerly written *Wircesworth*, *Werchestworde*, *Wyrkysworth*, is of very great antiquity. It is supposed to derive its name from some valuable lead-works in the neighbourhood, which, by an inscription on a pig of lead found in 1777, appear to have been worked so early as the time of the Emperor Adrian, at the commencement of the 2nd century. The Saxons subsequently carried on mining operations here on an extensive scale. In 714, Eadburga, abbess of Repton, to whom Wirksworth then belonged, sent hence to Guthlac, patron saint of Croyland Abbey, a leaden coffin; and in 835, Kenwara, another abbess of Repton, granted her estate at *Wercesvorde* to Humbert, on condition that he gave annually lead worth £15 to Archbishop Ceolnoth, for the use of Christ-Church at Canterbury. In Domesday book, Wirksworth is described as the property of the king, having a church, a priest, and three lead-mines; and it remained in the crown until King John, in the fifth year of his reign, granted it to William de Ferrers, in whose family it continued till the attainder of his descendant, Robert, in the time of Henry III. By this monarch it was given in 1265 to his son, Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, and the manor has since that period constituted a part of the possessions of the duchy of Lancaster.

The **TOWN** is situated in a valley nearly surrounded with hills, at the southern extremity of the mining district, and is supplied with water brought by pipes from the hills on its eastern side. Gas-works were erected in 1838. The chief employment of the inhabitants arises from the lead-mines, but some of them are engaged in the cotton manufacture; in the town and its immediate neighbourhood are three establishments for the manufacture of small-wares, and about 1500 quarters of malt are made here annually. The Cromford canal, and the Cromford and High Peak railway, commence in the parish; the former about a mile and a half north of the town, near where it crosses the river Derwent by means of an aqueduct; and the latter about half a mile north. The Midland railway passes a few miles on the south-east of the town. The mines and miners of the neighbourhood are governed by ancient customs, confirmed by a commission of inquiry in 1287; and all disputes and offences are determined at the Barmote courts, held twice a year before the steward, in the moot-hall, a handsome stone building erected in 1814 by the Hon. Charles Bathurst, then chancellor of the duchy. In this hall is deposited the ancient brass dish, the standard for those used for measuring the ore, which must be brought to be corrected by it, at least twice a year, by all the miners. The code of laws and regulations by which these courts are governed is very similar to that in force in the mining districts of the duchy of Cornwall. One remarkable custom is, that each person has the privilege of digging and searching for lead-ore in any part of the king's field, which, with a few exceptions, comprehends the whole wapentake; and should he discover a vein of lead, he has a right to work it, and erect buildings necessary for that purpose, without making any com-

pensation to the owner of the land. A market on Wednesday, and an annual fair for three days, were granted by Edward I., in 1305, to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster: Tuesday is now the market-day; and there are fairs on Shrove-Tuesday, Easter-Tuesday, May 12th, July 8th, Sept. 8th, and the third Tuesday in November, for cattle, the last being also a statute-fair. The town is governed by a constable and headborough; and a petty-session is regularly held by the county magistrates. The powers of the county debt-court of Wirksworth, established in 1847, extend over part of the registration-districts of Ashbourn, Bakewell, and Belper. Two courts baron, at Easter and Michaelmas, and a court leet at Easter, occur for the king's manor, under the lessee of the crown; and a court is held for the rectorial manor. There is also a manor within the parish, which has no courts, called the Holland, or Richmond, manor, granted in 1553, by the crown, to Ralph Gell. The parish comprises 14,022*a.* 3*r.* 20*p.*, and includes the chapelries of Alderwasley and Cromford; the townships of Ashley-Hay, Biggin, Hopton, Ible, and Idridgehay with Allton; and the hamlets of Callow, Ivonbrook-Grange, and Middleton.

The **LIVING** is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £42. 7. 8½; net income, £164; patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square tower supported in the centre by four large pillars, and contains some ancient monuments. At Cromford, Alderwasley, and Middleton, are chapels, the two former built and endowed by individuals, and the latter by subscription. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. The free grammar school, adjoining the churchyard, was established and endowed by Anthony Gell, of Hopton, in 1576, and was rebuilt in the English style, in 1828, at an expense of about £2000; the income is upwards of £250 per annum. This school, in common with those of Ashbourn and Chesterfield, is entitled, next after the founder's relatives, to two fellowships and two scholarships at St. John's College, Cambridge, founded by James Beresford, vicar of Wirksworth, who died in 1520. Almshouses for six men, near the school, were also founded and endowed by Anthony Gell. Elizabeth Bagshaw, in 1797, left £2000 three per cent. consols. for the poor, the dividends of which amount to £56 per annum; and there are many other donations and bequests, producing together a considerable sum. In 1736, a quantity of Roman coins was discovered; and spars, fluors, &c., have been found in great variety in the neighbourhood. Here were also some mineral springs, but they have been destroyed by draining the mines.

**WIRSWALL**, a township, in the parish of **WHIT-CHURCH**, union and hundred of **NANTWICH**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 5½ miles (E. S. E.) from Malpas; containing 91 inhabitants. It comprises 954 acres, of a light soil, with some bog. The Chester canal passes along its western boundary. A rent-charge of £70 has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes.

**WISBECH** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **WISBECH**, **ISLE of ELY**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, 3 miles (N. W.) from the town of Wisbech; containing, with the chapelry of Guyhirn, 1931 inhabitants. The parish comprises 9483*a.* 1*b.* 5*p.*, of arable and pasture land in nearly equal portions; 186 acres are common or waste. The living is annexed to the vicarage



of Wisbech St. Peter. The church is principally in the later English style, with a large square tower. At Guy-hirn is a neat chapel, built in 1666, of which the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar. A school is endowed with 21 acres of land.



Corporation Seal.

WISBECH (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a sea-port, borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Wisbech, Isle of Ely, county of Cambridge, 43 miles (N.) from Cambridge, and 94 (N. by E.) from London; containing 8530 inhabitants. This place is of great antiquity, being noticed in 664, in a charter by

which Wulfhere, son of Peada, King of the Mercians, granted to the abbey of Medehamstead, now Peterborough, "the lands from Ragwell, 5 miles to the main river that goeth to Elm and to Wisbece." In the Norman survey it is mentioned under the same appellation, which it retained till the reign of Edward I., from which period till the time of Henry VI. it was invariably written *Wysebeche*. The name is supposed to be derived from the river Ouse, then called the *Wise*, and from the Saxon *bec*, signifying either a running stream, or a tongue of land at the confluence of two rivers: before the diversion of their streams, the town might be described as situated at the confluence of the Ouse with the Nene.

From the date of Wulfhere's charter, little is recorded of the history of the place till the year 1000, when the manor is said to have been given to the convent of Ely, by Oswi, and Leofede, daughter of Brithnod the first abbot, on the admission into that monastery of their son Ailwin, afterwards bishop of Elmham. William the Conqueror, in the last year of his reign, erected a strong castle here, which he placed under the command of a governor, styled a constable, with a strong garrison, to keep the refractory barons in submission, and to check the ravages of the outlaws, who made frequent incursions from the neighbouring fens into the upland parts of the county. In 1190, Richard I. granted to the tenants of Wisbech Barton Manor exemption from toll in all towns or markets throughout England. This privilege was confirmed by King John, who, in 1216, visited the town, and is supposed to have taken up his residence in the castle, on leaving which the king attempting to cross the Wash at an improper time, lost all his carriages, treasure, and regalia. The greater part of the town, together with the castle, was destroyed in 1236, by an inundation of the sea, but it was soon afterwards restored; and the castle subsequently falling into dilapidation, Bishop Morton, towards the close of the 15th century, erected on its site another of brick, which became a palace of the bishops of Ely. In the reign of Elizabeth, the castle was appropriated to the confinement of state prisoners, and during the protectorate of Cromwell was purchased by Thurloe, afterwards his secretary, who made it an occasional residence. Upon the Restoration, it reverted to the bishops; but it was sold in 1793, and all remains of it have disappeared in the recent improvements of the town, which is at present the most flourishing place in the Isle of Ely.

The town is situated on both sides of the river now called the Nene, over which is a handsome stone bridge of one elliptical arch, 72 feet in the span. The streets are regularly formed, the houses in general well built; and on the site of the ancient castle, which was purchased by an architect and taken down in 1816, a crescent of more than 50 houses has been erected. The town is paved, and lighted with gas. From the late improvement in the system of draining, a great portion of previously unproductive land in the vicinity has been brought into a high state of cultivation, and on every side are seen fertile corn-fields and luxuriant pastures. A building, in the Doric style, was erected for literary purposes, in 1847, at a cost of £3000: it comprises a museum of some years' founding, and a public library established in 1781; the library contains more than 3000 volumes. There is also a theological library, in which are many valuable works of the old divines. In the town are a reading-room, and a neat theatre: assemblies are held in some rooms appropriately fitted up, and a commodious building has been some time erected, in which are hot, cold, and sea-water baths.

About a century since, the principal articles of *TRADE* were, oil, for the preparation of which there were seven mills in the town; and butter, of which not less than 8000 firkins were sent annually to London. The importance of the place as a sea-port has much increased of late years, and the trade has been greatly augmented. The main exports are corn, rape-seed, long wool (of which great quantities are sent to the clothing districts in Yorkshire), and timber, which is brought hither from the county of Northampton: Wisbech is now one of the principal places of export for wheat in the kingdom. The chief imports are wine, deals, and coal. The navigation of the river above the town was, many years since, greatly improved by a straight cut from Peterborough, forming a communication with the upland country, and supplying Peterborough, Oundle, and Northampton with various commodities. Below the town, very extensive works have been executed by the commissioners of the Nene Out-fall, which have greatly improved the drainage of large tracts of land in the neighbourhood, and made the navigation to the sea perfect: vessels of large burthen now approach the town, and load and unload at the quay and granaries. In a recent year, tonnage duties were paid on 97,119 tons; the number of vessels of above 50 tons registered at the port is 56, and their aggregate burthen 5200 tons. In 1794, a canal was cut from the river at Wisbech to the Old Nene at Outwell, and thence to the Ouse at Salter's Lode Sluice, opening a way to Norfolk and Suffolk. An act was passed in 1845, for a branch from the Lynn and Ely railway, to Wisbech, 10 miles in length; and in 1846, for a railway from Wisbech to March and St. Ives,  $27\frac{1}{4}$  miles long: another act was passed in 1846, for a railway from Wisbech to the Syston and Peterborough line near Stamford, in length 22 miles. The market is on Saturday. Fairs are held on the Saturday before Palm-Sunday, and the Saturday before Lady-day, for hemp and flax; also a considerable horse-fair on the Thursday before Whit-Sunday, which is numerously attended by the London dealers; and a large cattle-fair on August 12th, at which as many as 3000 head of cattle have been brought for sale. The market and fairs are held by the corporation on lease from the Bishop of



Ely, who is lord of the manor. The market-place is a spacious open area.

The guild of the Holy Trinity, established in 1379, being found at the time of the Dissolution to have supported a grammar school, and maintained certain piers, jetties, and banks, "against the rage of the sea," was in 1549 restored by Edward VI. The king also gave the inhabitants a charter of incorporation, which was renewed by James I. in 1611, and confirmed by Charles II. in 1669. The corporation, however, at present consists of a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, under the act 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the borough is divided into two wards; the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, and the number of other magistrates is 3. The quarter-sessions for the Isle of Ely take place here and at Ely alternately; petty-sessions for the division are held here, and there is a county debt-court, established in 1847, whose powers extend over part of the registration-district of Wisbech. The town-hall is embellished with the town arms, a painting of Edward VI., and portraits of Dr. Jobson, the late vicar, who was a considerable benefactor to the town, and Thomas Clarkson, the strenuous advocate of negro emancipation. The shire-hall is annexed to the gaol, which was rebuilt in 1807. The parish comprises 5750a. 3r. 12p., of which about 2887 acres are arable, and 2792 pasture.

The LIVING is a vicarage, with the living of Wisbech St. Mary annexed, valued in the king's books at £26. 13. 4.; patron, the Bishop of Ely; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Ely. The great tithes of the two parishes have been commuted for £1840, and the vicarial for £2175; the appropriate glebe contains 15½ acres, and the vicar's 51½. The church is a spacious structure, partly Norman, but chiefly in the decorated English style, with a lofty embattled tower in the later style. It has two naves under one roof, divided in the centre by a beautiful range of light clustered pillars with pointed arches, and separated from their respective aisles by low massive pillars and circular Norman arches; the north aisle of the chancel is in the decorated style, and there is a fine window of the same character at the west end of the south aisle of the nave. A handsome chapel, of octagonal form, was erected in 1828, on the opposite side of the river, in the old market, at an expense of £9364. This sum was raised by subscription among the inhabitants, to meet a liberal offer of Dr. Jobson, who conveyed in fee a real estate of more than £5000 in value, as an endowment for the minister, to whom the rents and profits are given in perpetuity. The chapel was opened for divine service on January 13th, 1831, and contains about 1100 sittings, of which 300 are free; the preferment is in the gift of Trustees, and the net income is £200. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Johnsonians, Wesleyans, Presbyterians, and Unitarians.

The free grammar school is of very ancient foundation, the appointment of a master in 1446 by the guild of the Holy Trinity being still on record. Its original endowment was augmented by bequests from Thomas Parke and John Crane, for increasing the master's stipend, which, including perquisites, amounts to £200 per annum. Belonging to the school are, four by-fellowships of £10 per annum each, founded at Peter-House, Cambridge, by T. Parke, in 1628; and two scholarships

for youths of Wisbech, originally of £8, which are now worth £70 per annum each. Archbishop Herring, and Thomas Clarkson, were educated at the school. There is a national school endowed with lands producing £55 per annum. A fund for lending money to tradesmen free of interest, was bequeathed by John Crane in 1652; it was increased by a gift of £300 from William Holmes. In the town are several almshouses for the poor, and it has many valuable charities. The union of Wisbech comprises 22 parishes or places, of which 13 are in the county of Norfolk, and 9 in that of Cambridge; and contains a population of 31,484. Here was an hospital dedicated to St. John the Baptist, of which no traces are now discernible.

WISBOROUGH-GREEN (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of PETWORTH, partly in the hundreds of ROTHERBRIDGE and WEST EASWRITH, but chiefly in the hundred of BURY, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX, 10 miles (W. by S.) from Horsham; containing 1807 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the county of Surrey, and comprises 8276 acres, of which 1220 are pasture and meadow, 4423 arable, and the remainder wood and waste. Several feeders to the river Arun flow through the parish, which is also intersected by the Arun and Wey canal. The village is pleasantly situated on the road from Billingshurst to Petworth; fairs are held in it on the 16th of July and 20th of November, for horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 18. 0½., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester: the tithes here of the Ecclesiastical Commission have been commuted for £1171, and those of the vicar for £440; the former has 19½, and the latter 4, acres of glebe. The church is principally in the early English style, with a tower surmounted by a lofty shingled spire; it contains some monuments to the Napper and King families. At Loxwood-End is a chapel; and there is a place of worship for Independents in the parish. The workhouse here has been appropriated for the children of the union.

WISBY, county of LINCOLN.—See WHISBY.

WISSETON, or WYESTON, a township, in the parish of CLAYWORTH, union of EAST RETFORD, North-Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from Bawtry; containing 133 inhabitants, and comprising about 930 acres. The tithes have been commuted for £243, and there is a glebe of 12½ acres. The hamlet of Drakeholes or Drakelow, partly in this township, and partly in the parish of Everton, is one of the depôts for the Chesterfield and Trent canal, which passes through a tunnel here 250 yards in length, in cutting which many coins of Constantine, and human bones, were found. Wiseton Hall, a handsome mansion consisting of a centre and two wings, is pleasantly situated on an eminence, with a lawn of 30 acres in front, interspersed with beautiful clumps of trees, and commanding fine and extensive views of the surrounding country.

WISHAW (*St. CHAD*), a parish, in the union of ASTON, Birmingham division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Sutton-Coldfield; containing 266 inhabitants. This parish, with the hamlet of Moxhull, comprises 1196 acres, all the property of Mr. Noel, with the exception of a few small freeholds. The surface is



well wooded, and partly undulated, the soil extremely fertile, and the scenery embraces pleasing views of the surrounding country. The London and Liverpool road, the Birmingham and Tamworth road, and the Birmingham and Derby railway, run through the parish; and the Birmingham and Fazeley canal passes close to Wishaw. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 5., and in the patronage of the Ffolliott and Jesson families; net income, £370. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with a square tower. Lady Hacket in 1710 gave £100, directing the interest to be applied to teaching children; and a parochial and Sunday school is supported by Mr. Noel. —See MOXHULL.

WISHFORD, GREAT (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of WILTON, hundred of BRANCH and DOLE, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, 6 miles (N. W.) from Salisbury; containing 358 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Wily, and on the road from Salisbury to Bath; and comprises 1610*a.* 3*r.* 11*p.*, of which about 900 acres are arable, 649 pasture, and 61 woodland: the soil is in general chalky. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 10. 7½., and in the gift of the Earl of Pembroke: the tithes have been commuted for £430; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 17½ acres. The church, which was repaired, and the gallery enlarged, in 1829, contains an ancient monument to Thomas Bonham, lord of the manor, who is represented in the habit of a pilgrim, lying at full length; also a beautiful monument to Sir Richard Grobham dressed in armour. Sir R. Grobham in 1628 founded an almshouse for four aged men, and endowed it with property now worth £78 a year. Sir Richard Howe, Bart., in 1728 established a free school, and endowed it with tithes which now produce £74 per annum. A fund for apprenticing children, amounting to about £10. 10. per annum, was bequeathed by Daniel Oland in 1735.

WISLEY, a parish, in the union of GUILDFORD. Second division of the hundred of WOKING, W. division of SURREY, 2½ miles (N. by E.) from Ripley; containing 155 inhabitants. It is called *Wiselei* in the Domesday survey, and had a church at that time. The parish is the smallest but one in the hundred, comprising only 825 acres of rateable land: the main road from Ripley to Cobham crosses Wisley heath. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Pyrford annexed, valued in the king's books at £40. 19.; net income, £210; patron, the Earl of Onslow: the glebe consists of 61 acres. The church is an ancient edifice in the early English style.

WISINGTON (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of HORNCastle, S. division of the wapentake of GARTREE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Horncastle; containing 84 inhabitants, and comprising 1194 acres by computation. The living is a discharged vicarage; patron and impropiator, C. Turnor, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £70, and the vicarial for £140; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 70 acres in this parish, and 30 in that of Stickney.

WISSETT (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SUFFOLK, 1½ mile (N. W.) from Halesworth; containing 470 inhabitants. It comprises 2240*a.* 1*r.* 14*p.*, of which 52 acres are

common or waste. The living is a perpetual curacy; patrons and impropiators, the Hartopp family. The great tithes have been commuted for £452. 10., and those of the perpetual curate for £90. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a circular tower; on the north and south are richly-decorated Norman doorways.

WISTANSTOW (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of CHURCH-STRETTON, partly in the hundred of PURSLOW, but chiefly in that of MUNSLOW, S. division of SALOP, 9¾ miles (N. W. by N.) from Ludlow; containing, with the township of Cheney-Longville, 1051 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Ludlow to Shrewsbury, and the river Onny flows through. The surface is undulated, and the scenery beautiful: good freestone is obtained. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18; net income, £764; patron, the Earl of Craven. The church is an ancient cruciform structure, with a tower. At Cwm-Head is a district church, built in 1845, at a cost of £750: it has a spire. The Wesleyans have a place of worship; and a national school is supported by subscription. About £15 per annum, the rent of land purchased with bequests by Ann Ball (in 1604) and others, are distributed among the poor.

WISTASTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of NANTWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 2½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Nantwich; containing 355 inhabitants. It comprises 1500 acres, of grazing land; the soil is half sand, half clay. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 0. 3., and in the gift of J. W. Hammond, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £200; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 4½ acres. The church was rebuilt of brick in 1826; it has a square tower, and the chancel window is of stained glass. A day school possesses a small endowment. About £3 per annum, arising from bequests, are paid to the churchwarden by Mr. Hammond.

WISTERSTON, a chapelry, in the parish of MARDEN, hundred of BROXASH, union and county of HEREFORD, 7 miles (N. by E.) from the city of Hereford; containing 28 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £48; patron, W. Vale, Esq.; impropiator, James Beebee, Esq.

WISTON, or WISSINGTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of SUDBURY, hundred of BABERGH, W. division of SUFFOLK, 7½ miles (N. N. W.) from Colchester; containing 252 inhabitants. It comprises 1485*a.* 2*r.* 34*p.*, and is bounded on the south by the river Stour. The living is a vicarage endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £4. 19. 4½., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £442; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 1¼ acre. The church has a rich and very curious Norman door, with a north entrance in the same style; the chancel is separated from the nave by an enriched arch.

WISTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of THAKEHAM, hundred of STEYNING, rape of BRAMBER, W. division of SUSSEX, 1½ mile (N. N. W.) from Steyning; containing 341 inhabitants. In the southern portion of the parish is a magnificent sweep of down land, which rises in one place to an elevation of 820 feet; it commands most extensive views, and its beauti-



ful plantations render it conspicuous from distant parts. Wiston House, a mansion in the Elizabethan style, erected by Sir Thomas Shirley about 1576, has been taken down and rebuilt by the present proprietor, Charles Goring, Esq., with the exception of the ancient baronial hall, a noble apartment having a finely-groined timber roof. The park, the surface of which is undulated, contains some stately forest-trees, and is well stocked with deer. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 13. 4., and in the gift of Mr. Goring: the incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £436, and a rent-charge of £64 is paid to Magdalen College, Oxford; the glebe contains  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The church, situated in the park, is chiefly in the decorated style, and consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, at the east end of which is a sepulchral chapel; there are monuments to Sir William Shirley, Sir Thomas Shirley and his wife, and several of the Gorings.

WISTOW (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of ST. IVES, hundred of HURSTINGSTONE, county of HUNTINGDON,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. S. W.) from Ramsey; containing 490 inhabitants, and comprising 2332*a.* 3*r.* 7*p.* The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 17. 8½.; net income, £354; patron, R. G. Woodruff, Esq. There is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 38 acres.

WISTOW (*St. WINSTON*), a parish, in the union of BILLESDON, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. E. by S.) from Leicester; containing 296 inhabitants. On the night previous to the battle of Naseby, King Charles I. slept at Wistow Hall here, which is now the seat of Sir Henry Halford, son of the late Sir Henry Halford, Bart., G.C.B., the distinguished physician, who died in 1844. The house was considerably enlarged, and the grounds were laid out with much taste, by the late proprietor, at an expense of £20,000. In the library is a splendid clock, ornamented with a bust of George IV., and valued at 600 guineas, which, shortly after the decease of that monarch, was presented by six members of the royal family to Sir Henry, as a tribute to his skill and assiduity as their physician. The church is a mile and a half from the road between London and Leicester by Welford, and about a mile from that through Market-Harborough; and the Leicester Union canal runs through the parish. There is only one house in Wistow, besides the Hall and two tenements belonging to servants of the establishment. In the chapelry of Newton-Harcourt, in the parish, are numerous small dwellings, and about 40 or 50 stocking-frames are at work. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 18. 4.; net income, £92; patron and impropriator, Sir Henry Halford. The tithes were commuted for land in 1771. The church was repaired and beautified by the late baronet, who erected a burial-place adjoining, in which are interred the remains of the late Lady Halford, Mr. Justice Vaughan, and other relatives. There is a chapel of ease at Newton-Harcourt.

WISTOW (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SELBY, Lower division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, W. riding of YORK, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Selby; containing 756 inhabitants. It comprises 2900 acres; the surface is flat, and the soil loam: the river Ouse passes within half a mile. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Prebendary of

Wistow in the Cathedral of York, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £221: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1776. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. A school is endowed with £5 per annum; and here is a charity for apprenticing boys, founded by Archbishop Montaigne, the annual value of which is £24.

WISWELL, or WISWALL, a township, in the parish of WHALLEY, union and parliamentary borough of CLITHEROE, Higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Clitheroe; containing 775 inhabitants. Mention of Wiswell, or the "spring of Wiga," first occurs in the reign of Richard I., when it was vested in the de Lacys. In the 14th of Edward III., Richard Radcliffe held the manor for the manor of Whalley. The Braddylls and Sherburnes were subsequently proprietors; and from the latter the property passed by marriage to the family of Weld, by whom it was sold, in 1830, to Robert Whalley, Esq., of Clerk-Hill. The township is intersected by the road from Whalley to Clitheroe: the village is distant about a mile north-north-east from the village of Whalley. The extension of manufactures, comprising the spinning of cotton-thread and the weaving and printing of calico, has caused a considerable increase in the population within the last few years. Wiswell Hall existed in the reign of Henry V.

WITCHAM (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the hundred of SOUTH WITCHFORD, union and ISLE of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W.) from Ely, on the road to Chatteris; containing 502 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 11. 0½.; net income, £100; patrons and appropriators, the Chapter of Ely. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WITCHAMPTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WIMBORNE and CRANBORNE, hundred of CRANBORNE, Wimborne division of DORSET, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Wimborne; containing 461 inhabitants. It is situated a little west of the road from Wimborne to Cranborne, and comprises by admeasurement 1462 acres, chiefly arable. The surface is undulated, the soil in some parts a gravelly loam, and in others a black earth, resting principally on chalk and flint. The grounds are intersected by the rapid river Allen, which turns a paper-mill giving employment to about 27 persons. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 12. 3½., and in the gift of H. C. Sturt, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £269. 10.; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church is a large handsome edifice in the later English style, with a square tower, which is the only remaining part of the original fabric erected in the 14th century. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Remains exist of a monastery that was subordinate to the abbots of Crawford.

WITCHFORD (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the hundred of SOUTH WITCHFORD, union and ISLE of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Ely; containing 561 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Ely (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £9. 18. 9. The great tithes have been commuted for £421. 13., and the vicarial for £134; the appropriate and vicarial glebes contain respectively 21 and 22 acres.



WITCHINGHAM, GREAT (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of ST. FAITH, hundred of EYNSFORD, E. division of NORFOLK, 2 miles (S.) from Reepham; containing 624 inhabitants. It comprises 2153*a.* 3*r.* 7*p.*, of which 1577 acres are arable, 448 meadow and pasture, and 63 woodland; the surface is undulated, and the views from the higher grounds are interesting. The Hall is a handsome mansion of brick, in the Elizabethan style: there are some remains of the old Hall, built by John Norris, founder of the Norrisian professorship of Cambridge. The hamlet of Lenwade is situated on the road from Norwich to Fakenham, and near the river Wensum, on which is an extensive flour-mill. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of Little Witchingham annexed, valued in the king's books at £4. 17. 11.; patrons and impropiators, the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford. The great tithes have been commuted for £488. 12., and the vicarial for £250; the glebe comprises 34 acres, with a good house, lately rebuilt by the Rev. William Howard. The church is a handsome structure, chiefly in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. John Britton, Bishop of Hereford, who died in 1275, and Sir William Wychingham, judge of the common pleas in 1363, were natives of the parish.

WITCHINGHAM, LITTLE (*St. Faith*), a parish, in the union of ST. FAITH, hundred of EYNSFORD, E. division of NORFOLK,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. E. by S.) from Reepham; containing 45 inhabitants. It forms a surface of high table land, and comprises about 730 acres, of which 80 are pasture, and the remainder arable. The road from Norwich to Reepham runs through. The living is a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Great Witchingham, and valued in the king's books at £5: the glebe contains  $7\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The church is chiefly in the early style, with a square tower.

WITCHLING (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of HOLLINGBOURNE, hundred of EYHORNE, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Lenham; containing 124 inhabitants, and comprising 1318*a.* 2*r.* 20*p.*, of which 350 acres are in wood. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 1. 8.; net income, £158; patron, the Rev. Edwin Bosanquet.

WITCOMB MAGNA (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of CHELTENHAM, Upper division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by N.) from Painswick; containing 179 inhabitants. The parish is situated among the Cotswold hills, and contains 918 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 6. 8., and in the gift of Trustees: the tithes have been commuted for £132, and the glebe comprises one acre. Near the foot of Cooper's Hill, in a delightful part of the parish, the remains of a Roman villa, with a sacrarium, baths, &c., were discovered in 1818. The walls, to the height of nearly six feet, are still remaining, some of them covered with stucco painted in panels of different colours, elegantly ornamented with ivy leaves. Several of the apartments were paved with red-sandstone, others with beautiful mosaic work, and in many of them have been found fragments of columns, and cornices of white marble, numerous coins, domestic utensils, and other relics.

WITCOMB PARVA, a hamlet, in the parish of BADGEWORTH, poor-law union of CHELTENHAM, Upper division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 210 inhabitants.

WITCOMBE, a hamlet, in the parish of MARTOCK, union of YEOVIL, hundred of MARTOCK, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 59 inhabitants.

WITHAM (*St. Nicholas*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of WITHAM, N. division of ESSEX, 8 miles (N. E. by E.) from Chelmsford, and 37 (N. E. by E.) from London; containing 3158 inhabitants. The original erection of the town, or at least of that part of it which is situated on Cheping Hill, is attributed to Edward the Elder, about the commencement of his reign. The place was subsequently in the possession of the Knights Templars, who had a preceptory at Cressing, three miles distant. Some consider this to have been the Roman station *Canonium* of Antoninus, which opinion receives confirmation from the quantity of Roman bricks in the walls of the church, and from the coins of different emperors that have been discovered in levelling the fortifications. There are remains of a circular camp, defended by a double vallum, yet visible in the vicinity of the town. A mansion here, formerly the property of the Earl of Abercorn, has been repeatedly honoured by the presence of royalty; George II. rested at it in his progress to and from his Hanoverian dominions, and Queen Charlotte, consort of George III., was received here on her first arrival in England. The town is pleasantly situated near the confluence of a small stream called the Braine, with the river Blackwater, on the main road from London to Colchester. It is of respectable appearance, and consists principally of one long street, lighted with gas, paved, and supplied with water from wells. Here is a station of the Eastern Counties railway,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles from that of Colchester. In 1846 an act was passed for a railway from Maldon, by Witham, to Braintree; it was opened towards the close of 1847. The market, granted by Richard I., and kept originally at Cheping Hill, from which it was removed by Richard II., is on Tuesday; fairs take place on the Monday before Whit-Sunday, on June 4th, and September 14th. The county magistrates hold petty-sessions for the division every Tuesday; and manorial courts, at which constables and other officers are appointed, are held as occasion requires.

The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £22. 0.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of the Bishop of London, the appropriator: the bishop's tithes have been commuted for £820, the vicarial tithes for £285, and a rent-charge of £75 is paid to an impropiator; there is a handsome parsonage-house, and the glebe contains  $102\frac{1}{4}$  acres. The church, situated at Cheping Hill, half a mile north of the main town, is a spacious and handsome edifice with a tower of brick, in the later English style, and contains many ancient monuments, including a large tomb erected in the reign of Elizabeth, to the memory of Judge Southcote and his lady, by whose effigies it is surmounted. The chapel of All Saints, within a few yards of the chief street of the town, was consecrated in November 1842; it is in the early English style, and cost about £3500: the east window is of stained glass. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Roman Catholics; also a



national school supported partly by the rent of a house conditionally bequeathed in 1630, by Catherine Barnardiston. Two almshouses on Cheping Hill, for four widows, were endowed by Thomas Green, in 1491, with a farm in Springfield, let for £80 a year; and an almshouse for two widows was founded in the reign of Charles I., by means of a bequest from George Armond, Esq. Others established by Matthew Harvey, Esq., are occupied by nine persons; and there are five, for ten widows, endowed with a farm at Goldhanger and another at Fairstead, and having a total income of £165 per annum. Dr. Warley, amongst other benefactions, in 1719, left £100 in aid of a school; and C. Barnardiston bequeathed a similar amount to be distributed in bread and fuel. The union of Witham comprises 17 parishes or places, and contains a population of 15,407. In the neighbourhood is a mineral spring, which was formerly in great repute.

WITHAM-FRIARY (*St. Mary*), a parish, and formerly an extra-episcopal liberty, in the union and hundred of FROME, E. division of SOMERSET,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. W.) from Frome; containing, exclusively of Charterhouse-on-Mendip, which is in the hundred of Wintersoke, 581 inhabitants. Here was anciently a nunnery; and subsequently, in 1181, a monastery, said to be the first establishment of Carthusians in England, was founded by Henry II., in honour of the Blessed Virgin, St. John the Baptist, and All Saints. At the Dissolution it had a revenue of £227. 1. 8.; the ruins were taken down in 1764, and a farmhouse now stands upon the site. About 4000 acres of land here were formerly possessed by the Wyndham family, and a splendid residence was built by the Earl of Egremont, who died in 1763; the manor is now the property of the Duke of Somerset. The parish is intersected by the river Frome, and comprises altogether 5414 acres, of which 878 are arable, 3441 pasture, and upwards of 1000 woodland and plantations. The subsoil is in general a blue or whitish clay, under which are veins of soft limestone, which is burnt into lime; in some places are found layers of hard stone with shells imbedded in it, which is well adapted for building. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £106; patron, the Duke of Somerset. The church, supposed to have been either the chapel or another portion of the ancient friary, has an arched groined roof, with a semicircular chancel: being in a very dilapidated state, it was repaired and enlarged in 1828, when a new tower was built. A neat parsonage-house was erected near the village in 1830, and a capacious schoolroom has been built by the Duke of Somerset.

WITHAM, NORTH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of BELTISLOE, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (S. by W.) from Colsterworth; containing 300 inhabitants, of whom 246 are in the township of North Witham. The parish comprises 2000 acres, of which 1400 are in the hamlet of Lobthorpe: the river Witham runs through the lordship; the surface is rather hilly, and the soil in general rests on clay. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 19. 2.; net income, £300; patron, Viscount Downe: there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains about 100 acres. £55 a year, arising from bequests, are distributed among the poor.

WITHAM-ON-THE-HILL (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of BOURNE, wapentake of BELTISLOE, parts

of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. W.) from Bourne; containing, with the hamlets of Lound, Manthorpe, and Toft, 573 inhabitants, of whom 235 are in Witham township. This parish comprises 4365 acres, of which about 300 are woodland; of the remainder, three-fourths are arable, and one-fourth pasture. The soil is exceedingly various, embracing sand and clay, with numerous admixtures and modifications; the substratum is oolite, under which in some parts is freestone, but at too great a depth to quarry for use. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 1. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £107; patron and impropriator, General Johnson. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1813. The church is a handsome cruciform structure, with north and south aisles, and a modern tower at the end of the south transept: the south aisle is in the later Norman style; the north aisle is early English, and at the west end of the edifice is a window in the later English style. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The charitable bequests of the parish amount to more than £300 per annum.

WITHAM, SOUTH (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of BELTISLOE, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. by W.) from Colsterworth; containing 506 inhabitants. It comprises about 1600 acres; the surface is hilly, and the soil clay: the river Witham has its source here. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 12. 11.; net income, £120; patrons, the Talmash family. The glebe contains about 150 acres. A preceptory of Knights Templars existed here so early as 1164, which afterwards came into the hands of the Hospitallers.

WITHCALL (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Wold division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Louth; containing 90 inhabitants. It comprises about 2650 acres of land, the greater part of which is arable, in a high state of cultivation; the soil is a light loam, resting on limestone. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 16. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £516. The church will hold about 40 persons.

WITHCOTE, a parish, in the union of BILLESDON, hundred of FRAMLAND, locally in the hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Oakham; containing 30 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 734 acres by admeasurement, forms low ground, surrounded by small irregular hills with a smooth verdant surface. The Hall has been thoroughly repaired by the Rev. Henry Palmer, and enlarged with a new wing: the stone employed, and of which the grand staircase is entirely constructed, is a grey limestone, found in the parish beneath a stratum of brown stone, at a small depth from the surface. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 9. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £133; patron, the Rev. H. Palmer. The church is a handsome structure with an embattled roof, ornamented with a pinnacle at each angle, and a turret for a bell on the west; on the sides of the altar are marble monuments to the Johnson and Palmer families. Sir Geoffrey Palmer, Bart., attorney-general to Charles II., lies buried in the church. At the south-western extremity of the parish may be traced the foundations and embankments of Solay or Sawley Castle,



a place of great importance in the baronial wars, supposed to have been built by the Bassett family.

WITHERIDGE (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of SOUTH MOLTON, hundred of WITHERIDGE, South Molton and N. divisions of DEVON,  $8\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E.) from Chulmleigh; containing 1399 inhabitants. This is a decayed borough and market-town. A fair for cattle is held on June 24th; and there are still great markets on the Wednesday after Sept. 21st, and the first Wednesday in November. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £23. 10. 5.; patron and impropiator, the Rev. W. P. Thomas. The impropriate and vicarial tithes have each been commuted for £350; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 100 acres. The church has a stone pulpit highly enriched. Richard Melhuish, Esq., in 1799 gave £500 stock, the dividends arising from which are applied in aid of instruction. William Chapple, the antiquary, who died in 1755, was born here.

WITHERINGTON, a tything, in the parish of DOWNTON, union of ALDERBURY, hundred of DOWNTON, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS; containing 14 inhabitants.

WITHERLEY (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (E. by S.) from Atherstone; containing, with the hamlet of Atterton, 509 inhabitants, of whom 425 are in Witherley township. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 2.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £500; patron and incumbent, the Rev. J. C. Roberts. The church has one of the finest spires in the county, 156 feet high. The old Watling-street, which here separates Leicestershire from Warwickshire, crosses the river Anker at Witherley bridge.

WITHERN (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Wold division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Alford; containing, with the hamlet of Stain, 435 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Louth to Alford, and comprises 2415*a.* 1*r.* 13*p.* It was formerly a seat of the Fitzwilliams, and a large moated area is still pointed out as the spot on which their mansion stood. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 10.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of Robert Vyner, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £484, and the glebe contains 48 acres. The present church is a brick edifice, erected about the year 1813, on the site of the old structure, at a cost of £1400. There is a place of worship in the parish for Wesleyan Methodists.

WITHERNSEA, a chapelry, in the parish of HOLLYM, union of PATRINGTON, S. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 19 miles (E. by S.) from Hull; containing 126 inhabitants. It comprises about 850 acres of land, upon which the sea encroaches nearly two yards every year; and is the property of Sir T. A. C. Constable, Bart., who is lord of the manor. The village is long and straggling, and situated near the sea cliff, about five miles north-east of Patrington. The tithes were commuted for land and annual money payments in 1793. The chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas, and now in ruins, was apparently at one time a magnificent building, probably the church of a priory which existed here in the reign of John, a cell to the abbey of Albemarle, in France.

WITHERNWICK (*St. ALBAN*), a parish, in the union of SKIRLAUGH, N. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 11 miles (N. E. by N.) from Hull; containing 456 inhabitants. This place, sometimes written *Whit-thorn-wick*, is mentioned in the Domesday survey; and in the year 1115, the church and tithes of the village were given by Stephen, Earl of Albemarle, to the abbey of St. Martin, Albemarle. The parish comprises 2601 acres, of which 1720 are arable, 850 pasture, and 31 woodland. The village, situated on an eminence, is large and well built. The living is a discharged rectory, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Holme in York Cathedral, valued in the king's books at £6. 7. 1.: the tithes of the township were commuted for land and annual money payments in 1802. The church, a small edifice, consists of a nave, south aisle, and chancel, with a square tower of indifferent character; it presents several indications of ancient workmanship, but has been much mutilated by repairs, the chancel being the only portion of the building that has escaped injudicious alteration. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WITHERSDALE (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HOXNE, E. division of SUFFOLK, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from Harleston; containing 184 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 750 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Fressingfield, and valued in the king's books at £6. 16. 8.: the tithes have been commuted for £221. 10., and the glebe contains 28 acres. The church is a small edifice, without a tower.

WITHERSFIELD (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of RISBRIDGE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (N. W. by N.) from Haverhill; containing 640 inhabitants. It comprises 2514 acres by admeasurement, and is situated at the south-western corner of the county, on the road to Linton. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 17. 1.; net income, £465; patron, G. T. W. H. Duffield, Esq.

WITHERSLACK, a chapelry, in the parish of BEETHAM, union and ward of KENDAL, county of WEST-MORLAND,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. N. W.) from Milnthorpe; containing 489 inhabitants. A fishery here in the river Belo, which passes through the chapelry, belongs to the Earl of Derby, who holds his manorial court at the Derby Arms, on the second Tuesday after Trinity: the ancient Hall has been converted into a farmhouse. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £93; patrons, the Trustees of Barwick's charity. The chapel, dedicated to St. Paul, was built in 1664, by Dr. John Barwick, a native of the place, and Dean of St. Paul's, London, who bequeathed the impropriate rectory of Lazonby, to which his brother, Peter Barwick, M.D., added an estate near Kirk-Oswald, to provide an annuity of £26 to the curate for teaching 40 children, one of £4 for repairing the chapel, and another of £10 for placing out apprentices or as a marriage portion to maidens. These allowances have been considerably augmented by the increased value of the lands, which now let for about £400 a year. About a mile from the chapel, a chalybeate spring was discovered, and named Holy Well, in 1656; but it has since disappeared.

WITHERSTONE, a parish, in the union of BEAMINSTER, hundred of EGGERTON, Bridport division of DORSET, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Bridport; containing



41 inhabitants. This ancient parish pays rates to Poorstock, the church having been suffered to go into decay soon after the Reformation. The living is a sine-cure rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 13. 4., and in the gift of Lord Dorchester: the tithes have been commuted for £100. 9.

WITHIEL (*St. UVELL*), a parish, in the union of BODMIN, E. division of the hundred of PYDER and of the county of CORNWALL, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Bodmin; containing 468 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2740 acres, of which 370 are common or waste. It anciently belonged to the priory at Bodmin, of which establishment was Prior Vyvyan, who founded the church of Withiel. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of Sir R. R. Vyvyan, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £320, and the glebe comprises 60 acres. The church, which contains an ancient font enriched with sculpture, was repaired and repewed in 1820, by the late rector; and a gallery and organ were erected in 1831, by the Rev. V. F. Vyvyan, the present incumbent. At the entrance to the rectory-house is one of the old crosses with which this part of the country abounds. Several sepulchral urns have been dug up in various places. Sir Beville Grenville, a distinguished royalist commander during the civil war of the 17th century, was born at Brynn, in the parish.

WITHIELL-FLOREY (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of WILLITON, hundred of TAUNTON and TAUNTON-DEAN, W. division of SOMERSET, 7 miles (N. E.) from Dulverton; containing 113 inhabitants. It comprises 2485 acres, of which 1125 are common land. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £59; patron, Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bart. The tithes have been commuted for £155.

WITHINGTON (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of NORTHLEACH, hundred of BRADLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 6 miles (W.) from Northleach; containing 818 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Colne, comprises about 7000 acres: the soil is generally a stone-brash; the surface is hilly, and the scenery pleasing. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £30; net income, £686; patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1813; the glebe altogether comprises about 1100 acres. The church is a cruciform structure, principally in the Norman style, but partly of later date: among the monuments is a handsome one to the memory of Sir John How, his wife, and nine children, in a small cross aisle on the south side of the church, the burial-place of the family. The Rev. W. Osborn, D.D., who held the living, bequeathed £100 for apprenticing children, and John Rich, Esq. gave £100 for the same purpose. A Roman pavement was discovered in the parish in 1811, a part of which was deposited in the British Museum.

WITHINGTON (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the hundred of BROXASH, union and county of HEREFORD, 4½ miles (E. N. E.) from Hereford; containing, with Preston-Wynne chapelry, 817 inhabitants, of whom 648 are in the township. The parish consists of 2950 acres, of which 2087 are in the township. It is intersected by the road from Bromyard to Hereford, and by a branch of the river Froome: the Gloucester and Hereford canal was opened to Withington, in Feb. 1844. The living is

a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Preston-Wynne annexed, valued in the king's books at £5. 1.; net income, £250; patron, the Dean of Hereford. The Baptists have a place of worship; and there is a charity school for girls with a small endowment.

WITHINGTON, a township, in the parochial chapelry of DIDSbury, parish of MANCHESTER, union of CHORLTON, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 4 miles (S.) from Manchester; containing 1277 inhabitants. The road from Manchester to Congleton passes through the village. The township possesses the right of holding a manor court. Here stands the "Lancashire Independent College" for the education of young men designed for the ministry, a handsome and substantial pile of building with wings, lately erected by subscription, at a cost of about £20,000. It is very eligibly situated, and will accommodate fifty students. The area of the site and grounds is seven acres, part of the estate of S. Brooks, Esq., purchased for £3650. A church has recently been built at Withington, to which this township and the township of Burnage are assigned as a district. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of W. Egerton, Esq., and others; net income, £200. There is a place of worship for dissenters.

WITHINGTON (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of ATCHAM, Wellington division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, 6¼ miles (E.) from Shrewsbury; containing 219 inhabitants, and comprising about 1100 acres. The Shrewsbury canal passes through. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patron and appropriator, the Rector of Upton Magna: there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe contains 35 acres. The church is a plain brick edifice, with a very ancient chancel.

WITHINGTON, LOWER, a township, in the parish of PRESTBURY, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 7 miles (N. N. W.) from Congleton; containing 782 inhabitants, and comprising 1681 acres of land. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Tunsted, a hill in the township, is supposed, from its Saxon etymology, *viz.*, "the place of a town," to have been the site of an ancient ville of some consequence.

WITHINGTON, OLD, a township, in the parish of PRESTBURY, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 7½ miles (N. N. W.) from Congleton; containing 191 inhabitants. It comprises 868 acres, partly a sandy soil.

WITHNELL, a township, in the parish and hundred of LEYLAND, union of CHORLEY, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Chorley, on the road to Blackburn; containing, in 1846, 2150 inhabitants. The township was a member of Hoghton manor, and part of the inheritance of a co-heiress of the Alansons, who married Roger de Withnil or Wythenall. By a charter of the 11th of Edward III., the king granted to Sir Richard de Hoghton and his heirs the privilege of free warren in their demesne lands here. The property was sold in the last century to Henry Sudell, Esq., and the trustees of that gentleman resold it to Mr. Talbot, of Preston. The township comprises 3555 acres, whereof 355 acres are arable, 2318 meadow and pasture, 103 woodland, and 779 moor, which is famous for grouse. The soil is various, and the ground being elevated, the



views are very extensive, embracing the town of Preston, the river Ribble, and the district of the Fylde. Excellent stone is quarried, suitable for buildings and bridges; and there is also a flag-quarry. A fine trout-stream called the Roddlesworth flows in the township; and the Leeds and Liverpool canal skirts it on the west. Robert and John Parke, Esqrs., are now joint lords of the manor. There are two cotton-mills, one of them erected in 1838, employing 380 hands, with a power of 50 horses; the other in 1839, employing 400 hands, and having a power of 60 horses. A paper-mill, built on the canal in 1843, employs 60 persons.

A church, dedicated to St. Paul, was erected in 1841, at a cost of £1400. It is in the Romanesque style, with a tower and spire, and has a very handsome coloured eastern window: the interior was repainted and ornamented in 1846. A district has been assigned to it, comprising the whole of Withnell, and a small part of Hoghton township: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Leyland; net income, £120, with a house. The hay and vicarial tithes have been commuted for £78. 13.; the corn tithes belong to the perpetual curacy of Lango, and have been commuted for £93. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The children of the district may attend Hoghton old school; and the Wesleyans have two schools. In the township are excellent springs of water.

WITHYBROOK (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of FOLESHILL, Kirby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 8 miles (N. E. by E.) from Coventry; containing, with the hamlet of Hopsford, 307 inhabitants. It comprises 2483 acres; the surface is flat, and the soil consists of loam. The Oxford canal and the Trent-Valley railway pass through. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to that of Monk's-Kirby, and valued in the king's books at £8. 6. 8.; the glebe contains 45 acres. There is an Independent place of worship.

WITHYCOMBE (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of WILLITON, hundred of CARHAMPTON, W. division of SOMERSET,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E.) from Dunster; containing 318 inhabitants. The parish is situated about a quarter of a mile from the road between Dunster and Taunton, and comprises 1787*a.* 2*r.* 31*p.*, of which 592 acres are common or waste: limestone is quarried, and burnt for manure. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 11. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of T. Hutton, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £241, and the glebe contains 7 acres. The church is a small edifice. Here is a Druidical circle, formed of rude stones, not far from which are two cairns.

WITHYCOMBE-RAWLEIGH, a parish, in the union of ST. THOMAS, hundred of EAST BUDLEIGH, Woodbury and S. divisions of DEVON; containing, with part of the town of Exmouth, 1192 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by the river Exe, and comprises 1882 acres, of which 240 are common or waste. The manor was formerly held by the tenure of finding the king, whenever he should hunt in Dartmoor, two good arrows stuck in an oaten cake. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of East Budleigh: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £200, and the vicarial for £210; the glebe comprises 4 acres. A portion of the church was taken down about 1745, and a new edifice erected about half a mile from Exmouth.

WITHYHAM (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of EAST GRINSTEAD, hundred of HARTFIELD, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, 9 miles (E. S. E.) from East Grinstead; containing 1607 inhabitants. The parish comprises 7913*a.* 2*r.* 26*p.*, of which 3000 acres are arable, 2814 meadow and pasture, 1536 woodland, and 562 common and waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £25. 5. 5.; patron, the Earl Delawarr: the tithes have been commuted for £868, and there is an acre of glebe. The church, which is principally in the later English style, was built in 1624, by Richard, Earl of Dorset, who was interred here. A chapel of ease dedicated to St. John, in the early English style, was consecrated on the 23rd of July, 1839; the cost was defrayed by the rector, the lord of the manor, and some of the parishioners.

WITHYPOOLE (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of DULVERTON, hundred of WILLITON and FREEMANNERS, W. division of SOMERSET, 7 miles (N. W.) from Dulverton; containing 251 inhabitants. It is watered by the river Barle, and comprises 3574 acres, of which 1671 are arable, pasture, and woodland, and the remainder common. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Hawkridge: the tithes have been commuted for £161, and the glebe contains 30 acres. The church is a plain edifice, with a tower.

WITLEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of HAMBLETON, Second division of the hundred of GODALMING, W. division of SURREY, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Godalming; containing 1488 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Godalming to Petworth, and comprises 6324 acres, of which 3150 are arable, 900 pasture, 1100 wood, and 1174 waste. A pleasure-fair is held on the 23rd of April. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Thursley annexed, valued in the king's books at £17. 15. 10.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. J. Chandler; impropiators of Witley, J. Leech, Esq., and the Rev. J. Chandler; impropiator of Thursley, J. Knowles, Esq. The great tithes of Witley have been commuted for £13, and the small for £200. The church is a cruciform structure, principally in the early English style, with a central tower surmounted by a spire, and contains monuments to the Chandler and Webb families, and some ancient brasses. A district church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, was built at Milford in 1836; the living is in the gift of the Brodrick family. There is a place of worship for Calvinists.

WITLEY, GREAT (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of MARTLEY, Lower division of the hundred of DODDINGTREE, Hundred-House and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Worcester; containing, with the hamlet of Redmarley, 381 inhabitants, of whom 325 are in the township of Great Witley. The parish is intersected by the roads from Worcester to Ludlow, and from Staffordshire into Herefordshire. It lies on the north-west border of the county, at the foot of a range of hills; and comprises 2433 acres, of which 565 are arable, 1623 meadow and pasture, and 195 woodland or coppice. Pure limestone is burnt for purposes of building and agriculture, and inferior limestone is quarried for the repair of roads. An abundant supply of water is obtained from the Abberley and Woodbury hills, which are composed of ferruginous or basaltic gravel. The springs which rise in



the parsonage-grounds turn a mill at a distance of 300 yards, and never vary in the driest or wettest weather. On this account it has been conjectured that they may have a more remote source than the Abberley or Woodbury hills. Witley Court, the property of Lord Ward, is a spacious and elegant mansion, beautifully situated in a park which abounds with picturesque scenery, and of which a part, formerly belonging to a religious house, pays no tithes. The mansion was occupied by the Dowager Queen Adelaide from 1842 till 1845. Some of the females are employed in making gloves for the manufacturers of Worcester. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 6. 3., and in the gift of Lord Ward: the tithes have been commuted for £400, and the glebe contains 30 acres. The church, which adjoins Witley Court, is an elegant structure, erected in the early part of the last century, by the first Lord Foley and his widow, to the former of whom it contains a superb monument by Rysbrach: the painted windows are supposed to have been executed in Italy; they were brought from the chapel at Canons, when that princely mansion of the Duke of Chandos was taken down. Fossils of various descriptions are found in the pure limestone, and some bivalves in the argillaceous stratum. On the crown of Woodbury Hill are the remains of a British camp, comprising an area of 26 acres. It is supposed to have been the station occupied by Owen Glendower in his war with Henry IV., and Abberley Hill the station of the king, as several cannon-balls have been found imbedded in the former which appear of remote formation.

WITLEY, LITTLE, a chapelry, in the parish of HOLT, union of MARTLEY, Lower division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. S. W.) from Stourport; containing 243 inhabitants, and comprising 995 acres. The chapel is dedicated to St. Michael.

WITLINGHAM, NORFOLK.—See WHITLINGHAM.

WITNESHAM (ST. MARY), a parish, in the union of WOODBRIDGE, hundred of CARLFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by E.) from Ipswich; containing 543 inhabitants, and comprising 1996*a*. 21*p*. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 13. 4.; net income, £463; patrons, the Master and Fellows of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. In 1820, on removing some earth, the skeleton of a man in armour, with his horse, was exposed to view. The family of Meadows, from a branch of which the present Earl Manvers is descended, have had a seat here since the time of Richard III. Bishop Latimer was instituted to the rectory in 1538, and held it till 1554.

WITNEY (ST. MARY), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of BAMPTON, county of OXFORD; containing, with the chapelry of Hailey, and the hamlets of Crawley and Curbridge, 5707 inhabitants, of whom 3419 are in the town, 11 miles (W. by N.) from Oxford, and 65 (W. N. W.) from London. This place, anciently called *Whitteney*, was of some importance prior to the Conquest, and was one of the manors given to the monastery of St. Swithin at Winchester, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, by Bishop Ailwyn, in gratitude for the deliverance of Queen Emma, mother of that monarch, from the reputed fiery ordeal which she underwent in Winchester cathedral. In the reign of Edward II., solemn tournaments were

held here, between Henry Bohun, Earl of Hereford, and Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke; the latter of whom was a great benefactor to the town. In the fifth year of the same reign, the place was made a borough, and returned two members to parliament, from which, however, it was released, on petition of the inhabitants, in the 33rd of Edward III.

The town is situated on the road from London to Cheltenham and Gloucester, and on the river Windrush, a stream abounding with trout and cray-fish, much resorted to by students from Oxford, and over which a substantial stone bridge of three arches was erected in 1822. It consists principally of two streets, containing neat well-built houses, and has a clean and respectable appearance. The environs are pleasant, being varied with hill and dale. Witney has long been celebrated for its manufacture of blankets, which have been invariably regarded as superior, both in texture and colour, to all others: the latter quality is attributable to the peculiar properties of the water of the Windrush. The weavers were incorporated in the tenth year of the reign of Anne, under the designation of "the Master, Assistants, Wardens, and Commonalty of Blanket-Weavers inhabiting in Witney, in the county of Oxford, or within twenty miles thereof;" and at that time the manufacturers had 150 looms in full operation, affording occupation to more than 3000 persons, and consuming weekly about 200 packs of wool. The charter continued in force for some years, and under its provisions the company enacted laws; but in process of time, it was found to interfere with improvements in the manufacture, and having become incompatible with the interests of the trade, as at present conducted, it has nearly fallen into disuse. The number of persons now employed averages only about 1000, but the quantity of wool consumed annually, which is 10,000 packs, is nearly the same as formerly; the reduction in the number of hands being occasioned by the use of machinery. Rough coatings, webbings, horse-girthing, tilting for barges and wagons, felting for paper-makers, and mops, are likewise made to a considerable extent. The glove trade affords employment to a small number of persons; and wool-stapling, as connected with the manufactures of the town, is carried on. There is also a good trade in malt. An act was passed in 1846 for making a branch to Witney,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, from the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton railway.

The market is on Thursday. A market lately established for cattle and sheep is held on the last Thursday in each month; and fairs take place on the Tuesday in Easter-week, on Holy-Thursday, July 10th, the Thursday after September 8th, the Thursday before October 10th, and on December 4th. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates; and two bailiffs, assisted by two constables and other officers, are appointed by the jury at the court leet, annually: a court baron is held twice in the year by the Duke of Marlborough, as lessee under the Bishop of Winchester. The powers of the county debt-court of Witney, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Witney. A handsome blanket-hall was erected in 1721: the town-hall is a neat stone building, with a piazza for the use of the market; the market-cross, in the market-place, near the town-hall, was erected in 1683, and repaired in 1811. The parish is co-extensive with the



manor, and comprises 7084*a.* 35*p.*, of which 4368 acres are arable, 1785 grass, and 556 wood.

The *LIVING* comprises a rectory and a vicarage, united in the 9th of Charles I., into one benefice, by the designation of a rectory, with a reservation of the dues and fees of each, as if separate; the rectory is valued in the king's books at £47. 9. 4½., and the vicarage at £9. 12. 6.: patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The tithes have been commuted for £1714, and there is a glebe-house with land adjacent, besides a glebe-farm of 124 acres at Curbridge. The church is a spacious cruciform structure in the early, decorated, and later English styles, with a square central tower having octagonal turrets at the angles, and surmounted by a lofty spire, panelled in compartments, and richly ornamented. The nave is separated from the aisles by handsome piers and finely-pointed arches, and is lighted by a range of clerestory windows in the later style. The transepts are large, and the western, which is in the decorated style, is lighted by an elegant window of seven lights; the chancel, which is small, is in the early English style, with windows of delicate tracery. There are several monumental effigies in the transepts, and many ancient tombs in various parts of the church. In each of the hamlets of Hailey, Curbridge, and Crawley, is a chapel, the first built in 1761, the second in 1836, and the last in 1837. In the town are places of worship for Independents, the Society of Friends, and Wesleyans.

The free grammar school, on Church Green, was established under an act of parliament in 1664, by Henry Box, a native of the town, and citizen of London, who endowed it with a rent-charge of £63; the buildings comprise a spacious schoolroom, with a library, dwelling-house for the master, and a large play-ground in front. A free school was founded in 1723, by Mr. John Holloway, who endowed it with lands producing about £135 per annum, for sons of journeymen weavers; and the same benefactor erected almshouses for six widows of blanket-weavers, and assigned to them land worth £85 a year. William Blake, in 1693, endowed a school with £26 per annum. Some ancient almshouses, on Church Green, were taken down, and six substantial houses erected, in 1795, by the feoffees of the charity estates; these are at present let to tenants, and the rents distributed among the poor. Six neat almshouses for aged and unmarried women were erected in 1828, by Mr. Townsend; and there are several charitable bequests for distribution. The poor-law union of Witney comprises forty-two parishes or places, containing a population of 22,963. The Roman Akeman-street passes near the town.

WITSTON, or WHITSON, a parish, in the union of NEWPORT, division of CHRISTCHURCH, hundred of CALDICOT, county of MONMOUTH, 6½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Newport; containing 108 inhabitants. It comprises 842 acres; the surface is flat, and the soil clay. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 7. 8½., and in the alternate patronage of the Chapter of Llandaff and the Provost of Eton College, owners of the great tithes; net income, £180. The church, according to tradition, belonged to Portown, a place in the neighbourhood swallowed up by the sea at some remote period.

WITTENHAM, LITTLE (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of WALLINGFORD, hundred of OCK, county

of BERKS, 4¼ miles (N. W. by N.) from Wallingford; containing 125 inhabitants, and comprising 869*a.* 2*r.* 19*p.* The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 10.; net income, £400; patron, the Rev. F. J. Hilliard. The church contains monuments to the Dunche family. Sinodun Hill, in the neighbourhood, is surrounded by an ancient intrenchment supposed to be British, and to have been afterwards occupied by the Romans, Roman antiquities being found occasionally.

WITTENHAM, LONG, or EARLS (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WALLINGFORD, hundred of OCK, county of BERKS, 4 miles (S. W.) from Abingdon; containing 580 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the Isis, and comprises 2168*a.* 2*r.* 22*p.* The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 12. 6.; net income, £166; patrons and appropriators, the Rector and Fellows of Exeter College, Oxford: the tithes were commuted for land in 1809. Funeral urns and other Roman antiquities are found.

WITTERING, EAST, a parish, in the union of WEST HAMPNETT, hundred of MANHOOD, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, 6 miles (S. W. by S.) from Chichester; containing 261 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the south by the English Channel, and comprises 1000 acres of land, mostly arable. From the mouth of Chichester Harbour to the extremity of Selsey Hill, a distance of nearly eight miles, the sea has absorbed a very considerable portion of the prebendal manor of Bracklesham; and the bay thus formed, called Bracklesham Bay, affords at low water a delightful ride upon the sands, which are particularly firm and level, occasionally interspersed with patches of soft clay, in which beautiful fossil shells are found. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 16. 8.; net income, £190; patron, the Bishop of Chichester. The church is an ancient structure, with a Norman font, and a fine south doorway in that style, highly enriched. There was an endowed chapel at Bracklesham, annexed to the vicarage by Bishop Shirborne, in 1518.

WITTERING, WEST, a parish, in the union of WEST HAMPNETT, hundred of MANHOOD, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, 7½ miles (S. W.) from Chichester; containing 575 inhabitants. This place was visited in 477, by Ella, a Saxon adventurer, who, with his three sons, landed here and defeated the Britons drawn up to oppose him; on the shore is a spot still called Ella-nor-point. Wittering was the occasional residence of the bishops of Chichester from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century, when the episcopal palace, now called Cakeham Manor Place, became the property of the Ernley family; the ancient mansion has partly disappeared, and the remainder has been converted into a farmhouse. Bishop Shirborne, induced by the beauty of the sea view, bounded by the Isle of Wight, built a lofty hexagonal tower of brick, which is still remaining, and from the summit of which most extensive prospects are obtained. The parish is bounded on the south by the English Channel, and on the west by the mouth of Chichester harbour; and comprises by computation 2500 acres, of which 2000 are arable, 30 woodland and the rest pasture. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 3. 4.; net income, £165; patron, the Bishop of Chichester. The church is an ancient edifice combining various



periods of English architecture, with a tower on the north side, and contains some specimens of oak carving in the pews, and three stalls. It has also a very fine Norman font of cylindrical form, and a monument of Caen stone, with effigies of William Ernley and family richly sculptured in bas-relief, and carved representations of the Resurrection and the Salutation of the Virgin. A few years since, coins of the Emperors Constantine, Valentinianus, and others were found.

WITTERSHAM (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of TENTERDEN, hundred of OXNEY, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. by E.) from Tenterden; containing 998 inhabitants. It consists of 3601 acres, of which 618 are in wood. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, valued in the king's books at £15. 8.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ .; the tithes have been commuted for £730; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 17 acres. The church has portions in various styles. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a national school supported from land purchased by the Rev. W. Cornwallis, in 1820.

WITTON, a township and parochial chapelry, in the parish of GREAT BUDWORTH, union of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile (E.) from Northwich; the township containing 3338 inhabitants. The chapelry lies partly in Eddisbury hundred, and partly in that of Northwich. In the former are the townships of Castle-Northwich, Hartford, and Winnington; in the latter, those of Witton-cum-Twambrooke, Northwich, Birches, Hulse, Lach-Dennis, and Lostock-Gralam. The whole is divided into four districts called Quarters, namely, Northwich, Hartford, Lostock-Gralam, and Witton. In the township of Witton-cum-Twambrooke are 482 acres, the soil of which is of a sandy nature. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £168; patron, the Rev. Richard Greenall. The chapel, dedicated to St. Helen, is a noble and spacious structure in the later English style, with an embattled tower. The free grammar school, adjoining the cemetery, was founded in 1588, by Sir John Deane, who endowed it with a salt-work at Northwich, and certain houses and lands in other parts of the county, now producing an income of about £270. The school-house, rebuilt about a century since, is a substantial structure of brick and stone, with a commodious suite of apartments for the master.

WITTON, or WYTTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of ST. IVES, hundred of HURSTINGSTONE, county of HUNTINGDON,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by N.) from St. Ives; containing 257 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the rectory of Houghton. The river Ouse passes through the parish.

WITTON, a township, in the parish, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of BLACKBURN, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Blackburn, on the road to Preston; containing 1073 inhabitants. This township comprises about 650 acres, mostly pasture and meadow land, and includes Billinge Hill and Billinge-End, a lofty ridge 633 feet above the level of the sea: there are several excellent quarries of stone. Witton House, an elegant stone edifice, is the seat of Joseph Feilden, Esq.; it is picturesquely situated, and surrounded by a finely-wooded park of 500 acres. The river Derwent flows through

the park, and the Blackwater here empties itself into it. A district church, dedicated to St. Mark, was built in 1840; it cost £2000, and is in the Romanesque style: the eastern window has a representation of St. Mark. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £150; patron, the Vicar of Blackburn. Attached to the church are an infant school, which is also a Sunday school for boys; and a school of industry, used on Sundays as a girls' school.

WITTON (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLOFIELD, E. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (E.) from Norwich; containing 162 inhabitants. The parish comprises 580 acres of land, chiefly arable; it is traversed by the road and railway from Norwich to Yarmouth, and bounded on the south by the navigable river Yare. The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated, with that of Brundall, with the rectory of Little Plumstead, and valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.: the tithes have been commuted for £242; the glebe comprises 17 acres.

WITTON (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the TUNSTEAD and HAPPING incorporation, hundred of TUNSTEAD, E. division of NORFOLK, 4 miles (E. by N.) from North Walsham; containing 280 inhabitants. It comprises 1744 acres, of which 172 are woodland, 94 pasture, 96 park, and the rest arable. Witton Hall, the property of Lord Wodehouse, is a large quadrangular mansion of white brick, situated on an eminence in a well-wooded park, and commanding a fine view of the sea and the intermediate country. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 13.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of the Bishop of Ely: the great tithes have been commuted for £262. 13., and the vicarial for £120; the glebe contains  $7\frac{1}{4}$  acres. The church is in the early and decorated English styles, with a circular tower erected by the late Lord Wodehouse. John Norris, in 1777, bequeathed £855 three per cent. consols., directing £10 of the dividends to be appropriated for education, £10. 10. to the vicar for extra duty in Lent, and the remainder to the poor. A fund of £21 per annum, the produce of bequests from Richard Drake (in 1649) and Robert Annison, is wholly distributed among the poor, who also receive in coal the produce of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  acres allotted at the inclosure.

WITTON, EAST, a parish, in the union of LEYBURN, wapentake of HANG-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 10 miles (W. by S.) from Bedale; containing 624 inhabitants, of whom 327 are in Witton Within, and 297 in Witton Without. This parish comprises 7730 acres, of which 4280 are in the former division. The surface is diversified with hills and dales; and from a hill called Witton Fell, within a mile and a half of the village, is obtained one of the most picturesque and extensive views in the county. A considerable portion of the southern part of the parish is lofty and hilly moor, but the remainder good arable, meadow, and pasture, with some woodland and plantations. The substratum contains coal and lead, the former indifferent, and the latter very superior; freestone is also abundant, of good quality for grindstones. The village is on the road from Leyburn to Ripon, near the confluence of the rivers Cover and Ure, and consists chiefly of one long and wide street of neatly-built houses.

The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 3.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ., and has a net income of £93, of which £5



are paid out of abbey lands by the Marquess of Ailesbury, who is patron and impropiator; the remainder arises from glebe purchased by private donations and with Queen Anne's Bounty. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, for the erection of which the walls of the ancient church, dedicated to St. Ella, were taken down to furnish materials. It was completed in 1812, at the expense of the marquess, in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the accession of George III., and is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. The old churchyard is still retained as a place of sepulture. About a mile east of the village, romantically situated in Wensley dale, are the ruins of Jervaulx Abbey, founded for monks of the Cistercian order by Akarius, in the 12th century, and of which the revenue at the Dissolution was returned at £455. 10. 5. These interesting remains have lately been cleared from the briars and rubbish by which they were concealed; the transepts and choir of the church, and the chapter-house, are now plainly apparent, and in tolerable preservation. Several of the tombs and stone coffins have been brought to light, and the tessellated pavement of the nave was also discovered, in a seemingly perfect state, but on exposure to the air, it rapidly crumbled into dust.

WITTON-GILBERT (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of CHESTER-LE-STREET, W. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W.) from Durham; containing 1243 inhabitants. This place, which takes its distinctive affix from Gilbert de la Ley, its proprietor in the reign of Henry II., was formerly a portion of the parish of St. Oswald in the city of Durham, from which it was separated in 1423; and in 1593, the ancient rectory of Kimblesworth, of which the church had fallen into decay, was united with Witton-Gilbert. The parish comprises about 2535 acres, of which 1083, being church lands, are tithe-free; of the remainder, 886 are arable, 536 meadow and pasture, and 30 woodland and plantations. The surface is varied, the scenery in some parts enlivened with the windings of the Browney, and abounding with features of romantic character. The village stands on the north bank of the river, and is large, and neatly built. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Durham: the tithes have been commuted for £301. 11. The church is a small neat structure, without a tower; the nave and chancel are separated by a screen of oak rudely carved. Jane Furney bequeathed lands now producing £12 per annum for the instruction of children; and a national school is supported by subscription. An hospital for five lepers was founded by Gilbert de la Ley, of which the only memorial now remaining is a pointed window in a farmhouse occupying the site. On an eminence within a rapid sweep of the Browney, are the ruins of Beaurepaire, or Bear Park, consisting of the shattered and roofless walls of an ancient chapel, and of some adjacent buildings. The house and chapel were founded by Prior Bertram, in the 13th century, as a place of retreat for himself and successors; they suffered great injury at various times from warlike movements, and their ruin was most probably completed by the Scottish army, when in possession of Durham, in 1641 and 1644.

WITTON-LE-WEAR (*St. Philip and St. James*), a parish, in the union of AUCKLAND, N. W. division of

DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Bishop-Auckland; containing 1017 inhabitants. It is intersected by the road from West Auckland to Corbridge, and comprises by computation 5060 acres, of which 2677 are in the township; of the latter, 1221 acres of arable, 1210 grassland, 186 wood, and 58 road and waste. The surface is much diversified, a ridge extending from west to east, with slopes to the north, and a steeper descent to the narrow river-vale on the south; the soil is chiefly sharp, gravelly, and alluvial, in some parts loam, and to the north a poor clay. The village is situated on the acclivity of an eminence rising from the north bank of the Wear, which is crossed by a bridge. The scenery around is of great beauty, and on the south bank of the stream is Witton Castle, skirted on the west by the narrow dell of the Lyn burn, which joins the Wear a little below the bridge. This castle, built about 1410, was the baronial mansion of the lords d'Eure, many of whom signalized themselves in border warfare; it is a large oblong edifice, with towers and turrets, and a handsome gateway entrance in the Norman style recently added by Sir W. Chaytor. In the great civil war it was held by Sir William d'Arcy for the king, and was besieged and taken by the parliamentarians, under Sir Arthur Haslerigg. The castle and estate have been sold by Sir W. Chaytor for nearly £100,000. Good coal abounds in the vicinity, at a moderate depth, and from the south side of the river large quantities are exported: sandstone, which is in general the substratum, is quarried for building purposes, and blue lias for the roads. At Witton Park pit is a manufactory for fire-bricks and draining-tiles. There is railway communication with the neighbourhood of Wolsingham, on one side, and with Darlington, Stockton, and Hartlepool, on the other. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £94: the church, an ancient structure, is in the early English style, but much disfigured by incongruous alterations and repairs. A school was endowed in 1766, with £8 per annum; and the interest of £110. 16. 6., the amount of various benefactions, is distributed among the poor.

WITTON, LONG, a township, in the parish of HARTBURN, union, and W. division of the ward, of MORPETH, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 8 miles (N. by W.) from Morpeth; containing 135 inhabitants. This township comprises 2246 acres, wholly the property of Sir Walter Trevelyan, Bart.; about 692 acres are arable, 1484 meadow and pasture, and the remainder woodland and plantations. The northern district is chiefly uninclosed moor, but the soil in other parts is fertile. Long Witton Hall, an ancient mansion with additions by its late proprietors, the Swinburne family, is finely situated. The village stands on an elevated ridge on the road from Morpeth to Elsdon, and consists chiefly of irregularly-scattered houses. The tithes have been commuted for £57 payable to the impropiator, and £56 to the vicar of Hartburn. In a wood are three chalybeate springs rising from a thick stratum of sandstone rock, and containing sulphur and alumine; they are called Our Lady's Wells, and were formerly held in great reputation.

WITTON, NETHER (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union, and W. division of the ward, of MORPETH, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. N. W.)



from Morpeth; containing, with the townships of Coat-yards, Ewesley, Healey with Comb-Hill, Nunnykirk, Ritton-Coltpark, and Ritton-Whitehouse, 464 inhabitants, of whom 295 are in Nether Witton township. The manor anciently belonged to Gospatrick, Earl of Durham, who gave it in marriage with his only daughter, Julian, to Ranulph de Merlay, from whom it passed to Roger de Somerville, Lord of Wichenor, in the county of Stafford. In the 14th century, it became the property of Roger de Thornton, who built the ancient baronial tower, and, dying in 1429, was succeeded by his son, whose daughter and heiress conveyed it by marriage to George, Lord Lumley, of Lumley Castle. The estate subsequently became again the property of the Thornton family, of whom James left two daughters, who, as co-heiresses, conveyed it by marriage to the Trevelyan and the Withams, whose descendants are at present its proprietors. The surface is pleasingly varied, and the scenery enriched with extensive tracts of woodland abounding in stately oak and larch trees. The manor-house, a handsome mansion of white freestone, erected in the 17th century, is beautifully situated in tastefully-embellished grounds; it is said to have been visited by Cromwell in the summer of 1651, and to have been the hiding-place of Lord Lovat, after his flight from the field of Culloden.

The village, which was anciently a market-town, stands in a fertile vale, and consists chiefly of detached cottages with gardens neatly laid out; it is intersected by the river Font, over which a substantial bridge of stone was erected in 1837. Upon the village cross is the date 1698, which is most probably the time when the present village was built. A large cotton manufactory was erected here by the late Walter Trevelyan, Esq., in 1786, but the speculation did not succeed, and the works were soon abandoned. It was subsequently let for a woollen manufactory, which prospered for a few years, but afterwards declined; part of the building is still occupied in the manufacture of flannel, and the spinning of yarn by machinery driven by water. The living, from a remote period, was a stipendiary curacy under the vicar of Hartburn; but on the demise of a late vicar in 1833, it was erected into a separate incumbency, and endowed with £400 from Queen Anne's Bounty, to meet a gift of £70 per annum from the vicar. The church, of which the nave was rebuilt a few years since, is a neat plain structure; in the 14th century it contained a chantry in honour of St. Nicholas, also a chantry dedicated to St. Giles, which was granted by Edward VI. to the school of Morpeth. A parsonage-house was built in 1834.

WITTON-SHIELDS, a township, in the parish of LONG HORSLEY, union, and W. division of the ward, of MORPETH, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 7 miles (N. W. by W.) from Morpeth; containing 13 inhabitants. Among the recorded proprietors here, occur the families of Ogle, Prestwick, Thornton, Trevelyan, and Witham. The township comprises 418 acres of land, divided from Stanton by a brook which has woody banks, and runs into the Wansbeck. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £40. 11., and the vicarial for 3s. A strong tower erected in 1608 by Sir Nicholas Thornton, has been converted into a Roman Catholic chapel.

WITTON, UPPER, a hamlet, in the parish and union of ASTON, Birmingham division of the hundred of HEM-

LINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Birmingham; containing 157 inhabitants. This place, at the time of the Domesday survey, was styled *Witone*, and subsequently *Wicton*. In Dugdale's time the manor belonged to William Booth, Esq., to whom the antiquary acknowledges his obligations for valuable assistance rendered to him in the compilation of *The Antiquities of Warwickshire*.

WITTON, WEST, a parish, in the union of LEYBURN, wapentake of HANG-WEST, N. riding of YORK,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W.) from Middleham; containing 494 inhabitants. It includes the hamlet of Swinethwaite, and comprises by computation 5140 acres of land, the property of Lord Bolton, Sir William Chaytor, Bart. (lord of the manor), and several others. The village, which is large and pleasant, stands on the south side of Wensley dale, on the road from Middleham to Aysgarth: the river Ure passes at a short distance on the north. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £103; patron and impropiator, Lord Bolton. The church is a small building, supposed to have been erected in the reign of Henry I.: from the churchyard is a delightful view over the dale. There is a place of worship for Roman Catholics; and a national school has been established. On Penhill are vestiges of an ancient castle that belonged to Ralph Fitz-Randal.

WIVELISCOMBE (*St. ANDREW*), a market-town and parish, in the union of WELLINGTON, W. division of the hundred of KINGSBURY, W. division of SOMERSET, 28 miles (W.) from Somerton, and 155 (W. by S.) from London; containing 2984 inhabitants. This place is of considerable antiquity, but neither its origin nor the etymology of its name can be traced with certainty: conjecture has deduced the latter from the Saxon *Willi* or *Vili*, signifying "many," and *Combe*, "a deep ravine" or "dell." The town occupies a gentle eminence, in an extensive valley inclosed by lofty hills, which suddenly break into deep ravines. The houses are in general neat and well built, and by the removal of several of the more ancient buildings, the streets have been widened, and the general appearance of the town improved. The inhabitants are supplied with water by pipes from a spring on Mawndown, a hill about a mile distant. A woollen manufacture is carried on, but not on so large a scale as formerly; the articles consists chiefly of clothing for the West India markets, swanskins for the Newfoundland fishery, and blankets for the home trade: the number of persons regularly employed varies from 800 to 1000. The markets are on Tuesday and Saturday, at the former of which, the principal, a great deal of business is transacted in corn, &c. A great market for prime oxen of the North Devon breed, considered to be the largest in the west of England, is held on the last Tuesday in February; and fairs take place on May 12th for oxen and other cattle, and September 25th for sheep. The town is under the superintendence of a bailiff and portreeve, with ale-tasters and other officers, all of whom are chosen at a court leet held annually: it is said to have been formerly a parliamentary borough, and that it was relieved from the elective franchise on petition. The parish includes the tythings of Croford, Langley, Nunnington, Oakhampton, West-Town, and East and West Whitefield; comprising 5790 acres, of which 78 are common or waste land.



The **LIVING** is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Wiveliscombe in the Cathedral of Wells, valued in the king's books at £27. 0. 10.; net income, £300. The church is a very handsome edifice in the ancient English style, erected a few years since, at an expense of £6000, raised on the security of the parochial rates, to be paid off in twenty years, aided by a general subscription, and a grant of £500 from the Incorporated Society, for which 460 free sittings were provided. Here is a place of worship for Independents; also an infirmary established in 1804. In the parish are two ancient encampments; one of them on an eminence at a place called Castle, of a circular form, and very perfect; the other at Courtneys, square, and evidently of Roman origin. There are also some remains of an old episcopal palace, including an archway leading into the workhouse, and the kitchen, which is nearly entire. In digging for the foundation of the new church, it was discovered that the tower of the former had been erected upon the foundations of a still more ancient building; and a variety of Roman and Saxon coins was found, together with some Nuremberg counters, used by the monks in their calculations on the abacus.

**WIVELSFIELD** (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of CHAILEY, partly in the hundred of STREET, rape of LEWES, and partly in that of BURLEY-ARCHES, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, 4 miles (S. E.) from Cuckfield; containing 732 inhabitants. It comprises 2765 acres, of which 70 are common or waste. The London and Brighton railway passes through. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £94; patron and impropiator, R. Tanner, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £423. The church is principally in the early English style. There is a place of worship for Independents. The late Countess of Huntingdon resided here, and the Rev. Mr. Romaine frequently visited the place.

**WIVENHOE** (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of LEXDEN and WINSTREE, Colchester division of the hundred of LEXDEN, N. division of ESSEX,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Colchester; containing 1599 inhabitants. The village is situated on the Colne river, and much shipping belongs to the port: it has a regular custom-house establishment, with a commodious quay, whence the noted Colchester oysters are shipped for the London and other markets. The greater portion of the male population are employed in the oyster and other fisheries, and as pilots through the intricate navigation of the eastern coast. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of N. C. Corsellis, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £440, and the glebe comprises 29 acres. The church, which has been enlarged, is an ancient structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower. There is a place of worship for Independents. In 1718, Mr. Feedham left £50 (at the inclosure exchanged for land), directing the proceeds to be employed in clothing widows of sailors.

**WIVERTON HALL**, with a demesne of 1002 acres of land, an extra-parochial liberty, in the county of NOTTINGHAM,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.) from Bingham. This district, the soil of which is rich, is bounded on the east by the river Smite.

**WIVETON** (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of HOLT, W. division of NOR-

FOLK,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile (W. by S.) from Cley; containing 240 inhabitants. It comprises 1018a. 34p., of which 717 acres are arable, 211 pasture, and 89 wood and heath. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £15, and in the patronage of Lady Listowel: the tithes have been commuted for £212, and there are 33 acres of glebe. The church is a handsome edifice, chiefly in the later style, with a square embattled tower; the font is handsomely sculptured, and the nave is lighted with clerestory windows. Ralph Greenaway in 1529 bequeathed some property, now consisting of the rectorial tithes of Briston, with a barn and a rood of land, and £1141. 11. three per cent. consols., the whole producing an income of £264, for the repair of the church, a weekly distribution of bread and money among the poor, and a Sunday school.

**WIX**, or **WEEKS** (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of TENDRING, N. division of ESSEX, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Manningtree; containing 808 inhabitants. It comprises 3090 acres, which, with the exception of about 20 acres of pasture, and the same quantity of wood, are all arable land in good cultivation. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £120; patron, the Rev. Geo. Wilkins. The tithes have been commuted for £682. The church is a small edifice, built with the ruins of a structure which had gone to decay. A Benedictine nunnery in honour of the Virgin Mary, was founded here in the time of Henry I., by Walter Mascherell and others; at its suppression, it was valued at £92. 12. 3., and granted to Cardinal Wolsey, towards erecting and endowing his intended colleges.

**WIXFORD** (*St. MILBURG*), a parish, in the union of ALCESTER, Stratford division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 2 miles (S.) from Alcester; containing 121 inhabitants, and comprising 505 acres. The living is annexed to the rectory of Exhall: the tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1767.

**WIXOE**, a parish, in the union and hundred of RISBRIDGE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 12 miles (N. W. by N.) from Halsted; containing 164 inhabitants, and comprising by admeasurement 610 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 13.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of J. P. Elwes, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £200, and the glebe comprises 12 acres. The church has a handsome Norman doorway on the south side.

**WOBURN** (*St. MARY*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of MANSHEAD, county of BEDFORD, 15 miles (S. W. by S.) from Bedford, and 42 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 1914 inhabitants. This town, which, having suffered severely from fire in the year 1595, and again in 1724, is almost entirely modern, occupies a gentle eminence on the main road from London to Leeds, and consists of four broad and handsome streets that intersect each other at right angles. The approaches to it from the north and the south, are kept in excellent repair, and have been embellished with two ornamental houses corresponding in architectural character with the market-house in the centre of the town, an oblong edifice in the Tudor style, erected by the late Duke of Bedford in 1830, from designs by Mr. Blore. The sides of this building have each four cloister arches filled with iron-work; at the east end is a neat arched doorway, over



which is an oriel window, and the north-east angle has a square tower, with a spiral roof of lead surmounted by a vane. The lower part of the building is principally appropriated to the use of the butchers of the town and neighbourhood; the upper story comprises a splendid apartment for the manorial courts, and for the use of the county magistrates, who hold a petty-session for the hundred on the first Friday in every month. The market is on Friday; and fairs are held on Jan. 1st, March 23rd, and Oct. 6th: the spring fair is noted for an abundant supply of horses and cattle. The manufacture of thread-lace formerly constituted a principal branch of business, but of late it has been entirely discontinued, and some attempts have been made to introduce that of plat from Tuscan straw, as a more healthy and advantageous occupation for the children of the poor. The Bedford branch of the London and Birmingham railway passes on the north-west of the town. Assemblies, respectably attended, occasionally take place during the winter months. The town is singularly neat and improving; and the beauty of its site is greatly enhanced by the evergreen woods in its immediate vicinity, which were planted by John, fourth Duke of Bedford, and occupy 200 acres in extent. Near the market-house is a fountain or reservoir, in the Tudor style, for supplying water in case of fire, erected at the expense of the late duke.

The LIVING is a donative curacy; net income, £251; patron and impropiator, the Duke of Bedford. The church, erected by Robert Hobbs, last abbot of Woburn, presents a singularly beautiful appearance, being nearly covered with ivy. The old quadrangular embattled tower, terminating in pinnacles and surmounted by a cupola, stood detached from the main building; it was taken down and rebuilt in the later English style, from the lower stage, in 1830, by the Duke of Bedford, under the superintendence of Mr. Blore, and was then joined to the north aisle by a vestry-room and gallery. The tower rises to the height of 90 feet, and is surmounted by an octagonal stone lantern; at each angle is a lofty pinnacle, panelled and crocketed, with a finial, and the lantern has eight ornamented arches, supporting the roof, which rises spirally with crockets to a handsome finial. In the interior of the church is a curious alabaster monument of the Stanton family, consisting of twelve figures in the attitude of prayer; with some other ancient sepulchral memorials. A fine altar-piece of the Nativity, by Carlo Maratti, was presented by the late Duke of Bedford, who also adorned the building with a new window of five lights, with enriched and cinquefoil arched mullions, and the upper part embellished with stained glass, and figures of the Evangelists and four of the Patriarchs. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. Adjacent to the church, and now corresponding with it in style, is a free school established in 1582, by Francis, second Earl of Bedford; in 1808, the Duke of Bedford increased the original endowment to £50 per annum, and in 1825, a similar school for girls was founded under the patronage of the duke and duchess. Twelve almshouses were founded in 1672, and endowed by John, fourth duke, for the residence and maintenance of 24 widows. The poor-law union of Woburn comprises 16 parishes or places, and, according to the census of 1841, contains a population of 11,282.

In the immediate vicinity of the town is WOBURN ABBEY, with its noble park, the seat of his grace. It occupies the site of a Cistercian abbey founded in 1145, by Hugh de Bolebec, and the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was valued at £430. 13. 11.; the site, with a great part of the lands, was granted in 1549, by Edward VI., to John, first Earl of Bedford. In the middle of the last century the abbey was almost entirely rebuilt by Flitcroft, after which considerable enlargements were made under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Holland, who erected also the principal entrance to the park from London, a handsome façade decorated with Ionic three-quarter columns, surmounted by the ducal arms and crest. The abbey is approached from this entrance through an extent of rich park scenery and by the margin of an artificial lake. The mansion occupies the four sides of a quadrangle, and comprises various suites of apartments magnificently furnished, and adorned with paintings by the most celebrated masters, and a collection of upwards of 280 portraits of distinguished family and other characters. The library, 56 feet in length by more than 23 in breadth, is stored with the most splendid illustrative and other works, of the highest class. The principal state-rooms are in the west front, which is of the Ionic order; the private apartments adjoin the library on the south, having immediately before them a terrace arranged as an ornamental flower-garden. A covered arcade conducts from the private apartments to the sculpture gallery, formed by the munificent taste of the late duke, 138 feet long by 25 wide, in which, amongst valuable works of art by ancient sculptors, are deposited some of the finest productions of Chantrey, Westmacott, and Thorvaldsen; the celebrated group of the Graces, by Canova; and the magnificent Lanti or Bedford Vase. The pleasure-grounds contain many objects of great attraction; the park abounds with fine timber, and is well stocked with red and fallow deer: the oak-tree on which Hobbs, the last abbot of Woburn, was hanged pursuant to the mandate of Henry VIII., is still pointed out. In 1572, Queen Elizabeth made a journey to the mansion; and in 1645, when Charles I. visited the Earl of Bedford, the overtures of the parliamentary commissioners were privately submitted to him here, prior to being offered to him formally in public.

WOKEFIELD, a tything, in the parish of STRATFIELD-MORTIMER, union of BRADFIELD, hundred of THEALE, county of BERKS; containing 112 inhabitants, and comprising 500*a.* 3*r.* 23*p.*

WOKING, or WOKEING (*St. PETER*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of GUILDFORD, First division of the hundred of WOKING, W. division of SURREY, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Ripley; containing 2482 inhabitants. This was one of the demesnes of Edward the Confessor, and was afforested in 1154 by Henry II., whose successor gave it to Alan, Lord Basset. In the reign of Edward II., it belonged to the Despenchers, and on their attainder was given by Edward III. to Edmund of Woodstock, from which time it had various distinguished owners till the time of Edward IV., who, it is recorded, kept Christmas at his royal palace here, in 1480. Henry VII. repaired and enlarged the palace for the residence of his mother, Margaret, Countess of Richmond, who died here. Henry VIII. used it as a retreat, where he sometimes entertained Wolsey; and on one of these occasions, in September, 1551, that



prelate was first informed, by a letter from the pope, of his elevation to the dignity of cardinal. James I. granted Woking to Sir Edward Zouch, but it again belonged to the crown in the reign of Charles I., and was bestowed by Charles II. on Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland. The manor subsequently passed, by purchase, through various hands, to Richard, Lord Onslow, ancestor of the Earl of Onslow, its present proprietor. No remains now exist of the palace, except its foundations and the guard-room; the Zouches having removed the greater part of the building, to erect a mansion at Hoe Place, in the neighbourhood. Sutton Place, a fine specimen of the style of building that prevailed in the 16th century, was erected in 1529, by Sir Richard Weston. A great part of it was burned, during a visit of Queen Elizabeth, and the remainder, consisting of the south-west side and north-east front, continued in a ruinous state till 1721, when it was repaired and embellished by John Weston, Esq.; the front has been lately taken down. The parish comprises 10,000 acres by computation, and is intersected by the Basingstoke canal, and the London and South-Western railway, the latter of which has one of its principal stations here. The village is situated on the river Wey, and there are a paper manufactory and a brewery; it has a fair on Whit-Tuesday, and courts leet and baron are held annually. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 0. 5.; net income, £234; patron, the Earl of Onslow; improprators, the Earl of Lovelace, and H. Halsey, Esq. The vicarial tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1803. The church is partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style, and contains some brasses and a few other monuments. An additional church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was consecrated June 24th, 1842. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Independents, and a Roman Catholic chapel. In a field near the village is a lofty circular tower, supposed to have been a lighthouse to guide over the heath to the palace: at Homitage was a religious house.



Corporation Seal.

WOKINGHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of SONNING, county of BERKS, 7 miles (E. S. E.) from Reading, and 32 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 3342 inhabitants. This place, which is situated within the prescribed limits of Windsor Forest, is of triangular form, and consists of several streets

irregularly built, meeting in a central area. Water is obtained from wells in abundance; the atmosphere is considered particularly salubrious, and the inhabitants are remarkable for longevity. The manufacture of silk, gauze, and shoes, and the malting and flour trades, are the prevailing branches of business. An act was passed in 1846 for a railway from Reading, by Wokingham, to Guildford and Reigate. The market, which is on Tuesday, is one of the most noted in the kingdom for poultry; the fairs are on April 23rd, June 11th (both of little importance, and not regularly held), October 11th, and November 2nd, chiefly for cattle. The government of the town, under a charter possessed from time immemo-

rial, is vested in an alderman, seven capital burgesses, a high steward, recorder, and town-clerk; the alderman, high steward, and recorder are justices of the peace, with exclusive jurisdiction. The corporation hold half-yearly courts of session for minor offences, and this being the only town in the Forest, all the Forest courts take place here; manorial courts occur as occasion requires, and petty-sessions are held on the first and third Tuesdays in the month, for the Wokingham, or Forest, division of the county. Her Majesty was received here by the authorities, on her way to Strathfieldsaye, on January 20th, 1845. The town-hall, which is over the market-house, is an ancient building in the centre of the town, repaired about 30 years since, at an expense of £1100, defrayed by subscription. The parish comprises 8249 acres, of which 689 are common or waste.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy; net income, £178; patrons, the family of Jacob. The church is an ancient structure. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; also a free school supported by the proceeds of bequests amounting to £31. 15. a year, and by voluntary contributions. Eight almshouses near the church, founded and endowed by John Westend in 1451, are occupied by sixteen men and women, who receive a small allowance of fuel; and at Luckley-Green, about a mile from the town, is an hospital established in 1665, by Henry Lucas, for sixteen pensioners and a master. Attached to the hospital, which is a handsome brick building, erected at an expense of £2320, is a chapel, with a residence for the minister, who is the perpetual curate of the parish. Archbishop Laud bequeathed £50 per annum, to be expended every third year in portioning maidens, and for the two other years in apprenticing boys. Mr. Staverton left a house in Staines, the rental of which, £20, is distributed with the produce of some other bequests, in money, coal, and clothing. The poor-law union of Wokingham comprises 16 parishes or places, 14 of which are in Berks, and 2 in Wilts, the whole containing a population of 12,803. Dr. Thomas Goodwin, who was raised to the see of Bath and Wells, was a native of the town, and received the elements of his education in the free school: in the chancel of the church is a monument to his memory, with an inscription written by his son, who was Bishop of Hereford.

WOLBOROUGH.—See WOOLBOROUGH.

WOLD, in the county of NORTHAMPTON.—See OLD.

WOLDHAM, county KENT.—See WOULDHAM.

WOLD-NEWTON, YORK.—See NEWTON, WOLD.

WOLFERLOW (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of BROMYARD, hundred of BROXASH, county of HEREFORD, 5½ miles (N. by E.) from Bromyard; containing 116 inhabitants, and comprising 1453 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 4. 9., and in the gift of Sir T. E. Winnington, Bart.: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for an annual rent-charge of £209. 16.

WOLFHAMCOTE (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of RUGBY, Southam division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 3½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Daventry; containing 432 inhabitants, and comprising 3730 acres. This parish is situated on the border of Northamptonshire, from which it is separated by the river Leam, at its eastern boundary. The Oxford canal passes through it. The living



is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 18. 2.; net income, £73; patron, Lord Hood: the glebe contains 34 acres. The church is supposed to have been built about 300 years since. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. In sinking a well some years ago, a vault containing several urns and coins was discovered.

WOLFORD, GREAT (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR, Brailes division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Moreton-in-the-Marsh; containing 585 inhabitants, of whom 311 are in the township. This parish is situated on the borders of Gloucestershire, and bounded on the north by a branch of the river Stour. It comprises 2679 acres; the surface is undulated, and the soil, on the whole, good, consisting of clay, sand, and gravel, with bog. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; patrons and appropriators, the Warden and Fellows of Merton College, Oxford. The great tithes, exclusively of Little Wolford, have been commuted for £221, and the small for £78; the appropriate glebe consists of 69 acres, and the vicarial of 12 acres, with a good glebe-house. The present church, capable of containing about 500 persons, occupies the site of the former, which, having become dilapidated, was taken down in 1833. A mound of earth on the outskirts of an extensive wood near the Oxford and Worcester road, was opened in 1844, when 20 skeletons were found, supposed to be those of persons slain near the spot in a skirmish during the war of the seventeenth century. In the parish are many mineral springs, but they are not used medicinally.

WOLFORD, LITTLE, a hamlet, in the parish of GREAT WOLFORD, union of SHIPSTON, Brailes division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 3 miles (S.) from Shipston; containing 274 inhabitants, and comprising 1324 acres, of which 339 are common or waste. The great tithes have been commuted for £230, and the small for £58; the vicarial glebe consists of 24 acres. Here is an old mansion, formerly in the possession of the Ingram family, and part of which is known to have existed so early as the reign of King John. It was altered and restored by the late Sir George Philips, Bart., by whom it had been purchased in 1844.

WOLLASTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of CHEPSTOW, hundred of WESTBURY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. E.) from Chepstow; containing 1022 inhabitants. At the time of the Norman survey, William, Count D'Eu, who, after a judicial combat at Salisbury, was executed for high treason, was lord of the principal part of this place. It was afterwards granted to the family of Clare, who gave the manor and church to Tintern Abbey, together with several granges stretching across the parish from the river Wye to the Severn. Towards the Wye the parish is bounded by a range of limestone hills, and towards the Severn by a rich vale of red marl; it is intersected by the road from Gloucester to Chepstow, and comprises by estimation 3160 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, with the livings of Alvington and Lancaut consolidated, valued in the king's books at £13. 11. 5., and in the gift of the Duke of Beaufort: the tithes have been commuted for £327. 12.; there is a parsonage-house, and

the glebe comprises  $46\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The church is a small cruciform edifice, partly in the Norman style.

WOLLASTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGBOROUGH, hundred of HIGHAM-FERRERS, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Wellingborough; containing 1120 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by a portion of the county of Bedford, and intersected by the road from Bedford to Wellingborough; it comprises 2812 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Irchester annexed, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; net income, £440; patron, the Rev. W. W. Dickens: the tithes were commuted for land and annual money payments in 1788. The church is a handsome cruciform structure, with a stately tower rising from the intersection, and surmounted by a spire. There are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans. The sum of £10. 8. per annum, the produce of bequests, is distributed in bread among the poor.

WOLLASTON, a chapelry, in the parish of ALBERBURY, union of ATCHAM, hundred of FORD, S. division of SALOP, 9 miles (W.) from Shrewsbury; containing 427 inhabitants. It is situated near the Severn, on the road between Shrewsbury and Welshpool, from which towns it is equidistant. The substratum contains lead-ore, of which some mines are in operation, and there are quarries of good building-stone. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £95; patron, the Vicar of Alberbury; impropiators, the Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford. The chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, is a neat structure, erected about the year 1720. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The chapelry contains numerous mineral springs, of which one is chalybeate; and the remains of a Roman encampment. Thomas Parr, who died at the age of 152, was born here.

WOLLASTON, a township, in the parish of OLD SWINFORD, union of STOURBRIDGE, Lower division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Stourbridge and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER; containing 578 inhabitants, and comprising 442 acres.

WOLLATON (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of BASFORD, S. division of the wapentake of BROXTOW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 3 miles (W.) from Nottingham; containing 574 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Nottingham to Ilkeston, and comprises 2066 acres, whereof two-thirds are pasture, and the remainder arable. Coal-mines have been wrought from time immemorial; conveyance is afforded for the produce by the Nottingham canal, which runs through the middle of the parish. Wollaton Hall, the ancient seat of the Willoughbys, is a spacious and lofty edifice in the Elizabethan style, built in 1588 by Sir Francis Willoughby, entirely of freestone brought from Ancaster, in the county of Lincoln, in exchange for coal obtained on the estate. The mansion forms one of the most beautiful specimens of its peculiar style, and is in fine preservation. It is the property of Lord Middleton, the present representative of the family. A manor-court is held annually in April. The living is a discharged rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Cossall annexed, valued in the king's books at £14. 2. 6., and in the gift of his Lordship: the tithes have been commuted for £700, and the glebe contains about 7 acres, with a good glebe-house. The church contains several monu-



ments to the Willoughbys, among which are, a very beautiful one to Richard Willoughby, who died in 1471, and one dated 1528 to Henry, father of Sir Hugh Willoughby, who, with his crew, was frozen in the North Sea in 1554, in an attempt to discover a north-west passage to China.

**WOLLESCOTT**, a township, in the parish of **OLD SWINFORD**, union of **STOURBRIDGE**, Lower division of the hundred of **HALFSHIRE**, Stourbridge and E. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**; containing 1110 inhabitants, and comprising 405 acres.

**WOLLEY** (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **BATH**, hundred of **BATH-FORUM**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, 3 miles (N.) from Bath; containing 89 inhabitants, and comprising an area of 365*a.* 3*r.* 39*p.* The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Bathwick.

**WOLSELEY**, a hamlet, in the parish of **COLWICH**, S. division of the hundred of **PIREHILL**, union, and N. division of the county, of **STAFFORD**, 2 miles (N. W.) from Rugeley; containing 133 inhabitants. The hamlet lies at the south-east end of the parish, and includes the small village of Wolseley-Bridge, where are good inns and extensive corn-warehouses near the river Trent and the Grand Trunk canal, and where a cattle-fair is held annually on the Wednesday before Mid-Lent Sunday. The road from Rugeley to Stafford passes through. Wolseley Hall, the seat of Sir Charles Wolseley, Bart., is situated nearly half a mile west of the bridge, in a spacious park consisting of a romantic succession of small hills, studded with plantations and old oaks, and forming an agreeable contrast with the fertile meadows of the vale of Trent on the east, and the lofty hills of Cannock Chase on the south and west. The Hall has a stately front crowned with an embattled parapet, and the interior is embellished with some beautifully-carved oak panels and other ornaments of the time of Charles II. The family have possessed this estate, and resided here, upwards of seven centuries; one of them was a baron of the exchequer in the reign of Edward IV.

**WOLSINGHAM** (*ST. MATTHEW*), a market-town and parish, in the union of **WEARDALE**, N. W. division of **DARLINGTON** ward, S. division of the county of **DURHAM**, 10 miles (W. N. W.) from Bishop-Auckland, 16 (W. S. W.) from Durham, and 259 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 2086 inhabitants. This town, which is irregularly built, is pleasantly situated in the narrow, but exceedingly picturesque, vale of the Wear, on the north bank of the river, and near the point where it receives the united streams of the Thornhope and Was-crow rivulets. There are manufactures of linen, woollen-cloth, edge-tools, and implements of husbandry, in which, and in the neighbouring coal, lead, and lime works, a great portion of the population is employed. Workmen are also engaged in mining for ironstone, which is supposed to be in considerable abundance; and should the result of their operations be satisfactory, it is in contemplation to erect works in the immediate vicinity of the town. An act was passed in 1845 for making a railway called the Wear-Valley railway: the line runs from the Bishop-Auckland and Weardale railway, past Wolsingham, to Frosterley, and has a branch to Bishopley Crag; the total length being  $11\frac{3}{4}$  miles. The market and fairs are held by grant from the Bishop of Durham; the former is on Tuesday, and the latter on May 12th and October 2nd, for cattle and all sorts of merchandise.

Petty-sessions are held every Tuesday; and a court leet and baron, under the bishop as lord of the manor, takes place twice a year, at which debts under 40*s.* are recoverable. The powers of the county debt-court of Wolsingham, established in 1847, extend over part of the registration-district of Weardale. In 1824, a town-hall, of stone, was erected in the centre of the market-place; it contains a spacious newsroom. The parish is divided into the four constableries of Wolsingham, Wolsingham-Park, and East and South Wolsingham; and comprises 24,157*a.* 2*r.*, of which 4000 acres are arable, 12,000 meadow and pasture, 1000 woodland, 6786 common uninclosed, and 371 road and waste. The extensive moors in the neighbourhood abound in game.

The **LIVING** is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £31. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Bishop: the tithes have been commuted for £900, and the glebe comprises 12 acres, with a house. The church, situated on rising ground to the north-west of the town, is an ancient and neat plain edifice, with a low tower, and has a font of Weardale marble, beautifully variegated with petrifications of shells, &c. There are places of worship for Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans. The grammar school, founded in 1613, with a residence for the master, was rebuilt in 1786, by subscription (Bishop Egerton, and Dr. Sharp, archdeacon of Northumberland, a trustee of Lord Crewe's charity, being the principal contributors), upon a piece of waste granted by the bishop and the landowners of the parish, by whom it was endowed with 16 acres of land. About  $7\frac{1}{2}$  acres were added on the inclosure of the moor, and bequests have been made to the school, of £30 by the Rev. William Nowell, in 1782; £100 by Jonathan Wooler, in 1789; and £100 by George Wooler, in 1826. The poor of Wolsingham are periodically relieved by the interest of various benefactions, amongst which are bequests of £200 each, left by the Rev. W. Nowell and the Rev. Robert Gordon, and an annual sum of £18 from land purchased with the bequests of Messrs. Markindale, Aisley, and others. Contiguous to a field called Chapel Walls, are the remains of an extensive building surrounded by a moat, supposed to have been the manor-house of the Bishop of Durham. Henry Pudsey, nephew to Bishop Pudsey, contemplated the erection of a religious institution at Baxtonford, in Wolsingham-Park, the intended site for which is marked by a quantity of stone collected for the purpose. There are several chalybeate springs; and about two miles east of Wolsingham, on the Bradley estate, is a sulphureous spring.

**WOLSTAN** (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of **RUGBY**, partly in the Kirby, but chiefly in the Rugby, division of the hundred of **KNIGHTLOW**, N. division of the county of **WARWICK**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. S. E.) from Coventry; containing, with the hamlets of Brandon, Bretford, and Marston, 1137 inhabitants. The name of this place in Domesday book is written *Uluricetone* and *Uluestone*, from one of its Saxon possessors; it was subsequently called *Wulfricheston* and *Wolfrichston*, afterwards contracted to Wolston and Wolstan. The parish is intersected by the river Avon, and partly bounded on the south by the road from Coventry to Daventry; the London and Birmingham railway also passes through the parish, in which is the Brandon station. The area is 4579 acres. The village is large, and pleasantly seated



on the south bank of the Avon. Wolstan House is an extensive brick mansion, in grounds richly ornamented both by nature and art. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 10., and in the patronage of Mrs. Scott. The church is a large cruciform structure, built at different periods; the tower is supposed to have been erected soon after the Conquest. There is a place of worship for Baptists. An alien priory, a cell to the abbey of St. Peter *super Divam*, in Normandy, was founded here soon after the Conquest, and granted by Richard II. to the Carthusian priory at Coventry. On the southern bank of the Avon are vestiges of a Roman encampment.

**WOLSTANTON** (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of WOLSTANTON and BURSLEM, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD; containing 16,575 inhabitants, of whom 1175 are in the township of Wolstanton,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (N. by E.) from Newcastle-under-Lyme. This parish is divided into the North and South sides or divisions, embracing 10,380 acres, whereof 2036 are arable, 8034 pasture, 200 woodland (exempt from tithe, by prescription), and 110 waste and water. It includes the townships of Brieryhurst, Chatterley, Chell, Chesterton, Knutton, Oldcott, Ranscliffe, Stadmerslow, Thursfield, Tunstall, and Wedgwood. There are numerous factories of china and earthenware, collieries, brick and tile works, &c.; and several blast-furnaces have been established for smelting iron-ore, by Thomas Kinnersly, Esq. The Grand Trunk canal passes through the parish on its summit level, and runs northward in two parallel tunnels, under Harecastle Hill. Sir Nigel Gresley's canal, also, from the Apedale collieries and iron-furnaces to Newcastle, crosses the west part of the parish. The living is a vicarage, in the gift of Ralph Sneyd, Esq.: the impropriate rectory is valued in the king's books at £32. 3. 9. The tithes have been commuted for £896 payable to Mr. Sneyd, and £348 payable to the vicar, who has a glebe of 34 acres, with a house. The church is an ancient structure, and contains a curious monument to the memory of Sir William Sneyd, of Bradwell, with others to members of the same family: being seated on an eminence, its lofty spire forms a conspicuous feature in the surrounding country. There are other incumbencies at Chesterton, Golden-Hill, Kidsgrove, Mowcop, New-Chapel, and Tunstall; also several dissenters' places of worship. The union of Wolstanton and Burslem comprises those two places, and contains a population of 32,669.

**WOLSTONE**, a chapelry, in the parish of UFFINGTON, union of FARRINGDON, hundred of SHRIVENHAM, county of BERKS,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. by E.) from Farringdon; containing 337 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to All Saints.

**WOLTERTON** (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of AYLSHAM, hundred of SOUTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Aylsham; containing 43 inhabitants. The parish comprises 660 acres, of which 340 are arable, 253 pasture, and 60 wood and plantation. Wolterton Hall, the seat of the Earl of Orford, was commenced in the year 1727, after the destruction of an ancient mansion by fire, and completed in 1741, by Horatio, second Baron Walpole, from designs by Ripley. It is a brick building, with quoins, chimneys, &c., of Portland stone; is elegantly fitted up, and contains a fine collection of paintings. On its

south side is a bold terrace, adjacent to which is a tastefully laid-out garden, sloping to the margin of an extensive lake, the whole forming one of the most imposing specimens of park scenery in the county. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Wickmere annexed, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the Earl's gift: the tithes of the two parishes have been commuted for £550, and the glebe contains 35 acres. The church is supposed to have been rebuilt by John de Wulterton.

**WOLVERHAMPTON** (*St. PETER*), a parish, and the head of a union; comprising the new municipal borough of Wolverhampton, and the market-town of Bilston, in the N. division of the hundred of SEISDON; the townships of Featherstone, Hatherton, Hilton, and Kinvaston, in the E. division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE; and Bentley, Pelsall, Wednesfield, and Willenhall,



*Corporation Seal.*

in the S. division of the hundred of OFFLOW; S. division of the county of STAFFORD; the whole containing 76,000 inhabitants, of whom 40,000 are in the town, 16 miles (S.) from Stafford, and 123 (N. W.) from London. This place, which is of considerable antiquity, was called *Hanton* or *Hamton* prior to the year 996, when Wulfruna, sister of Ethelred II., and widow of Aldhelm, Duke of Northampton, founded a college here for a dean and several prebendaries or Secular canons, and endowed it with so many privileges that the town, in honour of Wulfruna, was called *Wulfrunis Hamton*, whence its present name. The college continued under the same government till 1200, in which year Petrus Blesensis, who was dean, after fruitless attempts to reform the dissolute lives of the brethren, surrendered the establishment to Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury. It was subsequently annexed by Edward IV. to the deanery of Windsor. In 1258, the town obtained from Henry III. the grant of a market and a fair; from which time no circumstance of historical importance occurs till 1590, when a considerable part of it was destroyed by a fire that continued burning for five days. In the parliamentary war, Charles I., accompanied by his sons, Charles, Prince of Wales, and James, Duke of York, visited Wolverhampton, where he was received with every demonstration of loyalty by the principal inhabitants, who, in aid of the royal cause, raised a liberal subscription, towards which Mr. Gough, ancestor of the learned antiquary of that name, contributed £1200. Prince Rupert, in 1645, fixed his headquarters in the town, while the king was encamped at Bushbury; and immediately after the battle of Naseby, Charles marched into it, and remained until the day following.

The town is situated on an eminence, in a district abounding with mines of coal, iron, and limestone; and consists of several streets diverging from the market-place to the roads from which they take their names. Among the improvements lately effected, is a new entrance on the east from Bilston, constructed by the Holyhead trust, and which, by means of a street crossing the town, nearly in a direct line, communicates on the west with Salop-street, leading towards Shrewsbury.



The houses are in general substantial, neatly built of brick, and many of them are modern and handsome, but in the smaller streets are dwellings of more ancient appearance. The town is paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with water partly from wells sunk to a great depth in the rock on which it is built, and partly from water-works established under an act passed in 1845, by a company having a capital of £20,000. In 1847 an act was passed for uniting the former gas-light company with the new gas company. A public subscription library was founded in 1794, which contains more than 10,000 volumes, and for which a neat and commodious building was erected in the year 1816, when a newsroom was added: over the library is a suite of rooms in which assemblies and concerts take place. A new theatre was built in 1844, which is well arranged for the purpose: prior to the erection of the old theatre, Mrs. Siddons, and her brother J. P. Kemble, performed in the town-hall, since taken down, where they first developed those talents which procured for them so distinguished a reputation. Races are held in August, in an extensive area near the town, where an elegant stand has been erected.

The MANUFACTURE of the finer steel ornaments, which was carried on extensively, and brought to the highest perfection, in this town, has given place to the heavier articles of steel and iron. Of these the principal are, smiths' and carpenters' tools of every description, files, nails, screws, gun-locks, hinges, steel-mills, and machinery; locks, for which the place has long been celebrated; furnishing ironmongery and cabinet brasses, with every branch of the iron manufacture; and brass, tin, Pont-y-Pool, and japanned wares in great variety. The Chillington works consist of four blast-furnaces, forge, mill, &c., producing 400 tons of finished iron per week, in railway-bars, nail-roads, sheet-iron, boiler-plates, and other articles, and affording employment to upwards of 1000 hands. The Shrubbery works for the manufacture of boiler-plates and all other descriptions of best iron, were established in 1824, and are carried on by a firm who also conduct the Bradley works near Bilston, erected by the late John Wilkinson, Esq. In both concerns, from 300 to 500 tons of iron are manufactured weekly, and about 650 men are regularly engaged. The Priestfields works, for smelting pig-iron, and for castings of every description, are also very extensive; and the Wolverhampton tin-plate manufactory, established in 1837, employs about 350 men, producing weekly from 1000 to 1500 boxes of tin-plates, which are of high repute in the market. There are likewise extensive chemical-works for the manufacture of oil of vitriol, aqua-fortis, and other preparations connected with medicine and manufactures: the chemical-works of Messrs. Mander Weaver and Co. have been established since 1773. Rowley ragstone is found in the coal-mines in the parish, frequently in large masses, sometimes penetrating the thick stratum of coal at a depth of 300 to 400 feet from the surface. The Birmingham canal, which forms a junction with the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal, runs close to the town, on the west and north, where it is joined by the Essington and Wyrley canal. The Liverpool and Birmingham railway, also, passes within a mile of the town, near which a station is established on the line, which is here carried through a tunnel 200 yards in length. An act was passed in 1845 for a railway to Worcester and Oxford, 92½ miles long; and in

1846 for a railway to Birmingham, commencing in junction with the Worcester and Oxford line, and measuring 11 miles in length. Another act was passed in the latter year for a second railway to Birmingham, beginning at Bushbury, on the Liverpool line, near Wolverhampton, and extending 15¼ miles. A third act was passed in 1846 for a railway to Shrewsbury; and a fourth for a railway to the Calveley station of the Chester and Crewe railway. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, and a fair, which continues for eight days, the first being for cattle, commences on July 10th: the market-place is a large area.

By the act 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the town was constituted a BOROUGH to return two members to parliament, to be elected by the £10 householders of a district consisting of the townships of Wolverhampton, Bilston, Wednesfield, Willenhall, and Sedgley, the whole comprising 18,604 acres. The township of Wolverhampton contains 2930a. 3r. 12p., exclusively of the ground on which the town is built. In 1846, an act was passed for appointing a stipendiary justice for the town, who, with the county magistrates acting in the district, still performs the magisterial business. On the 15th of March, 1848, the township was incorporated by Her Majesty in council as a municipal borough, with a mayor, twelve aldermen, and 36 councillors, and divided into eight wards, namely, St. Peter's, St. Mary's, St. James', St. Matthew's, St. George's, St. John's, St. Paul's, and St. Mark's. It is the intention of the common-council shortly to apply for a separate commission of the peace. The powers of the county debt-court of Wolverhampton, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Wolverhampton and Seisdon, and part of that of Penkridge.

The collegiate chapter consists of four (till lately seven) non-resident prebendaries, with a net revenue of £641, formerly payable to a dean, but now received by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners: each of the prebendaries has a separate revenue from his prebend. The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Bishop of Lichfield: the tithes payable to the Duke of Cleveland have been commuted for £715. The church, built in the reign of Edward III., and anciently one of the king's free chapels, to which many immunities were granted, is a spacious cruciform structure, partly in the early decorated, but principally in the later English style, with a square embattled tower rising from the centre, the upper part of which is a very fine specimen of the later style. It has been lately repewed by subscription. The piers and arches of the nave and transepts, if not of the early English, are of that style merging into the decorated. The pulpit, of one entire stone, is adorned with sculpture; and the octagonal font, of great antiquity, supported on a shaft, the faces of which are embellished with figures of St. Anthony, St. Paul, and St. Peter, in bas-relief, is richly ornamented with bosses, flowers, and foliage. In the chancel, which is in the Italian style, is a fine statue of brass, erected in honour of Admiral Sir Richard Leveson, who commanded under Sir Francis Drake against the Spanish Armada; also a monument to the memory of Colonel John Lane, the protector of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester. What was anciently the Lady chapel contains an alabaster monument to John Lane and his wife, the former represented in armour. In the church-



yard, which is inclosed with a handsome iron palisade, is a column twenty feet high, divided into compartments, and highly enriched with sculpture of various designs, supposed to be either British or Danish. Near the south-western angle of the churchyard is a large vault, the roof of which is finely groined, and supported on one central pillar; the walls are three yards in thickness, and on both sides of the doorway are slight vestiges of sculpture: the interior is in good preservation. It appears to have been the basement of some edifice, probably connected with the monastery of Wulfruna, the exact site of which has not been ascertained.

The living of *St. John's* is a perpetual curacy; patron, the Earl of Stamford and Warrington. The church, which was erected at an expense of £10,000, including £1000 given by the then patron, was consecrated in 1760. It is an elegant structure in the Grecian style, with a handsome tower surmounted by a lofty and finely-proportioned spire; the prevailing character is a mixture of the Ionic and Corinthian orders. A pleasing and appropriate effect is produced from the arrangement of the interior, and the altar is ornamented with a good painting of the Descent from the Cross, by Barney, a native of the town. In this church is the celebrated organ built in the 17th century, for the Temple church, London, by Harris, the competitor on that occasion of Schmidt; it was purchased for the cathedral of Christ Church, Dublin, where it remained until about 50 years ago, when it was sold for £500, and set up here. *St. George's* district church, of the Grecian-Doric order, with a tower and spire, was erected in 1830, at an expense of £10,325, towards which the inhabitants subscribed £3400; it contains 2300 sittings, of which 1200 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £155; patron, the Bishop. *St. Paul's* church was built in 1835, and the living is a perpetual curacy in the gift of the Rev. W. and Mrs. Dalton, at whose expense the edifice was chiefly erected and endowed; it is capable of accommodating about 1400 persons, and more than one-third of the sittings are free. *St. Mary's* church was built in 1842, at a cost of £10,000, including the parsonage, at the sole expense of Miss Hinckes, of Tettenhall-Wood. The edifice is in the early English style, with a square tower surmounted by a Flemish spire, and has 1000 sittings, of which 400 are free; it contains a superb altar-piece of carved oak, and in the eastern window, of stained glass, are representations of the Descent from the Cross, and the Resurrection. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Miss Hinckes, who endowed it with the interest of £1000, and also presented a splendid communion-service. Another church, dedicated to *St. James*, was built by subscription in 1843: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of certain Trustees, and endowed with the interest of £1054 three per cents. Two church districts, respectively named *St. Matthew* and *St. Mark*, were constituted in 1846, under the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37; and the erection of churches was commenced in the following year: each living is in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop, alternately, and has an income of £150. At Bilston, Pelsall, Wednesfield, and Willenhall are other incumbencies. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Methodists of the New Connexion, Unitarians, Irvingites, and Roman Catholics. An act for a cemetery was passed

in 1847, under which a company has purchased about 20 acres of land at Meredale, for the purpose.

The free grammar school was founded under letters-patent of Henry VIII., in 1513, by Sir Stephen Jenyns, Knt., a native of the town, and lord mayor of London in 1508, who endowed it with estates in the parish of Rushock, in the county of Worcester, producing an income, aided by other benefactions, of about £1170 per annum. The building was erected in 1713, by the Merchant Tailors' Company, London. Sir William Congreve; John Abernethy; and John Pearson, advocate-general of India, were educated at the school. The Blue-coat charity school, for 100 boys and 50 girls, who are educated and clothed, is an ancient establishment, with an endowment purchased with benefactions, and producing more than £240 per annum. Two miles on the Sedgley road is situated Sedgley Park school, established in 1761, for the education of Roman Catholic children on an economical scale; it is under the direction of a president and vice-president, assisted by teachers. National schools, and a British and an infant school, are supported by subscription; and a spacious hospital has been just erected. There are numerous bequests for the poor. The union of Wolverhampton includes only a portion of the parish, comprising, with the town itself, the three chapelries of Bilston, Wednesfield, and Willenhall, and containing a population of 68,412.

WOLVERLEY, a township, in the parish of WEM, Whitchurch division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP; containing 91 inhabitants. It is situated near the road from Wem to Ellesmere, west-north-west from the former town.

WOLVERLEY (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of KIDDERMINSTER, partly in the Upper division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, but chiefly in the Lower division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Kidderminster and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Kidderminster; containing 2091 inhabitants. The parish comprises 5532 acres; the surface is diversified with hill and dale, and the soil is light, resting on red-sandstone, and generally fertile. In one part are some houses of a singular description, cut out of the natural sandstone. Among the seats, is Lea Castle, a noble mansion surrounded by 550 acres of land enriched with plantations of oak and other timber: it was purchased of John Knight, Esq., by the late John Brown, Esq., who much improved the property; and is now the residence of J. P. Westhead, Esq. The Court, formerly the residence of the Attwoods, of Park Attwood, was almost destroyed by the parliamentarians after the battle of Worcester: the present house is modern, with a part of the old mansion incorporated; it is the property of Mr. Knight, and the residence of Mr. Hancocks. The grounds at Sion Hill, The Hill, and Blakeshall, other residences in the parish, are extremely picturesque. The village is very neat, and pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Stour. The Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal passes through the parish.

The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; net income, £300. The great and small tithes were partly commuted in 1775, and a commutation of the remainder of the former has



taken place under the late act, for £811, and of the latter for £39; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains  $8\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The church, erected about 80 years ago, is a neat brick edifice, on an elevated site commanding beautiful views of the Stour valley. William Seabright, in 1620, bequeathed property in and near London, now producing a rental of about £700, to establish a free grammar school, and for other purposes. In 1829, in consequence of the improved state of the funds, it was determined to extend the charity, in furtherance of which the school premises were re-erected. The buildings now constitute a handsome range in the later English style, comprising a Latin school in the centre, a spacious schoolroom at each wing, one for boys and the other for girls, and adjoining residences, with gardens attached. The sum of £3 per annum is paid to each of seven parishes for distribution in bread; and the trustees expend annually about £30 in clothing, and £15 in coal, for the poor of Wolverley. John Smith, Esq., in 1823, bequeathed £600 for founding an afternoon lectureship, about one-third of the interest to be applied to the relief of superannuated husbandmen and widows. John Baskerville, the eminent printer, was born here in 1706.—See COOKLEY.

WOLVERSHILL, a hamlet, in the parish of BULKINGTON, union of NUNEATON, Kirby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK; containing 9 inhabitants.

WOLVERTON (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of POTTER'S-PURY, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, 1 mile (E. N. E.) from Stony-Stratford; containing 1261 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises upwards of 1000 acres, is situated nearly half way between London and Birmingham, and contains one of the principal depôts for locomotive-engines and goods of the London and Birmingham railway. The buildings, which have a frontage on the Grand Junction canal, are 221 feet wide by 315 deep, occupying the sides of a quadrangular area in the centre, which measures 127 feet by 216, and has a central gateway 13 feet above the rails, and two side entrances. Several streets are formed round the building, consisting of houses for the numerous workmen employed; and on the south side of a bridge over the railway is a station for passengers. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 3. 9.; net income, £38; patrons and impropiators, the Trustees of Dr. Radcliffe, who are owners of the Wolverton estate. St. George the Martyr's church, for the railway station, was erected by the trustees, at an expense amounting, with the parsonage, to about £5000; they also provided the site, and the railway company raised £2000 towards the stipend of the minister. The edifice was consecrated May 28th, 1844. The living is in the Trustees' gift; income, £150. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a reading-room and library.

WOLVERTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FREEBRIDGE-LYNN, W. division of NORFOLK, 7 miles (N. N. E.) from Lynn; containing 165 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the road from Lynn to Wells, and comprises 2714*a.* 3*r.* 29*p.*, of which about 460 acres are arable, 998 pasture and meadow, 368 salt-marsh, 697 heath and warren, and 162 woodland. The strata afford good building-stone. A wall was erected by the late Major Hoste, at a cost of £1800,

against the encroachment of the sea. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the patronage of the Hon. C. S. Cowper: the tithes have been commuted for £260, and the glebe comprises 22 acres. The church consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with an embattled tower; on the south side of the chancel are three stone stalls and a piscina.

WOLVERTON (*ST. CATHERINE*), a parish, in the union and hundred of KINGSCLERE, Kingsclere and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (E.) from Kingsclere; containing 208 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Basingstoke to Kingsclere, and comprises by computation 1439 acres, of which 772 are arable, 276 pasture, 223 wood, and 88 common. The soil consists in general of clay resting on chalk, alternated with heavy loam, but in some parts is wet and sandy, and well adapted to the growth of timber. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 2.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Duke of Wellington: the tithes have been commuted for £290, and the glebe contains 80 acres. The church is an ancient edifice cased with brick, with a tower built about 1717, and contains 170 sittings. A rent-charge of £16 was bequeathed by Sir John Browne, for the poor.

WOLVERTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Snitterfield division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Warwick; containing 162 inhabitants, and comprising 1110 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £300; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Benjamin Winthrop. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1826; the glebe altogether contains 194 acres.

WOLVES-NEWTON (*ST. THOMAS à BECKET*), a parish, in the union of CHEPSTOW, division of TRELLECK, hundred of RAGLAN, county of MONMOUTH,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Chepstow; containing 224 inhabitants. It is situated near the road from Chepstow to Usk, and comprises by admeasurement 2675 acres, of which about two-thirds are arable, and 251 acres woodland; the soil is clay, producing excellent wheat, and there is some very fine oak-timber. Stone is quarried for building. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 2.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £244; the glebe contains 23 acres. The church is an ancient structure, and accommodates about 110 persons. Here is a place of worship for Independents. On an eminence is an oblong encampment called Gaer Vawr, the most extensive in the county; and not far from it is a small circular one named Cwrt-y Gaer.

WOLVEY (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the Kirby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Hinckley; containing 923 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the north-east by the great Watling-street, which separates it from the county of Leicester. It comprises by measurement 3407 acres, chiefly arable, with about 30 acres of plantation. One-fourth of the soil is light, having been formerly heath-land; the remainder is heavy, more suitable for wheat, and the surface is generally level, lying in a hollow. The parish is intersected by the roads from Rugby to Hinckley, and from Leicester to Coventry; also by the river Anker,



which takes its rise about one mile above the village. Part of the population is engaged in weaving stockings and ribbons. Little Copston, now called Smockington, in the parish, situated on the line of the Watling-street, was formerly a considerable village, and had a chapel. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 5½.; net income, £206; patrons, the Bishop of Worcester, and James Smith, Esq. There is a parsonage-house, and the glebe consists of 101 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with windows in the early English style; the south entrance is a mixture of the pointed arch and the circular arch of the Norman style. In the interior are two tombs, each having recumbent figures, one the tomb of Sir Thomas de Wolvey (a Knight Templar) and his lady, dated 1330; and the other, at the east corner, of Sir Thomas Astley and his wife, dated 1603. There is a place of worship for Baptists; and 50 children are educated by means of a recent endowment.

WOLVEY-HILLS, an extra-parochial place, in the hundred of SOUTH WITCHEFORD, union and Isle of ELY, county of Cambridge; containing, with Wolvey-Holes, 18 inhabitants, and 183 acres of land.

WOLVISTON, a chapelry, in the parish of BILLINGHAM, union of STOCKTON, N. E. division of STOCKTON ward, S. division of DURHAM county, 4½ miles (N. by E.) from Stockton, on the road to Sunderland; containing 588 inhabitants. The church of Durham probably held lands here under ancient grants of the manor and the church of Billingham; and other portions, extending in time to nearly the whole vill, were acquired by purchase or exchange from various proprietors. The chapelry comprises upwards of 4000 acres. The soil is chiefly a sound clayey loam, well adapted for wheat and beans, with fertile patches peculiarly suited to the culture of potatoes and turnips: about two-thirds of the whole are under tillage. The scenery is pleasing; the views embrace the Tees bay, near Redcar, and the Cleveland hills for many miles. The Clarence, and the Stockton and Hartlepool railways pass about a mile and a quarter from the village, at which point the Billingham station is fixed; and about four miles further to the east is Port-Clarence, where is the terminus of the Clarence railway. In the chapelry are some tile-works, a brick-yard, and a pottery on a limited scale. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, with a total net income of £250; there is a glebe of 60 acres in portions of land variously situated, and the incumbent has also a farm near Billingham, of 60 acres. The tithes, vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, have been commuted for £337. 16. The chapel is dedicated to St. Peter; it was enlarged in 1830, and is a neat stone structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a handsome tower. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school on the national plan, built, with a house for the master, in 1836, and capable of admitting 120 scholars. In 1838, a handsome brick building was erected in the village by the Marchioness of Londonderry, containing twelve apartments, for six aged persons, chiefly widows.

WOMBLETON, a township, in the parish of KIRKDALE, union of HELMSLEY, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Helmsley; containing 337 inhabitants. It comprises by computation

1040 acres, chiefly the property of Lord Feversham: the village stands south of the road from Helmsley to Kirkby-Moorside. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. John Stockton, in 1839, left £10 per annum for the instruction of children.

WOMBOURN (*St. BENEDICT*), a parish, in the union, and S. division of the hundred, of SEISDON, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Wolverhampton; containing, with the liberties of Orton and Swindon, 1808 inhabitants, of whom 1220 are in the township. The parish comprises about 4000 acres, of a light loamy soil, generally good, and remarkable for the production of corn and vegetables; the scenery, interspersed with extensive garden and nursery grounds, is very picturesque, and well wooded. The common was inclosed in 1816, and brought into tolerable cultivation. The Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal passes for four miles and a half through the parish. The Wood House, a noble mansion in the Elizabethan style, situated in a beautiful vale, is the property of Thomas Shaw Hellier, Esq., and occupied by William Chinner, Esq. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Trysull annexed, valued in the king's books at £12. 12. 8½., and in the patronage of certain Trustees. The impropriate tithes of Wombourn have been commuted for £194, and the vicarial for £93. 13.; there is a parsonage-house, and a glebe of 36¼ acres. The church is a fine structure in the early English style, with a square tower surmounted by a graceful spire; it was enlarged and thoroughly repaired in 1841, at a cost of £1500, and now contains 600 sittings, of which 193 are free. In the interior is an elegant monument by Chantrey, in memory of R. B. Marsh, Esq.

WOMBRIDGE (*St. MARY AND St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGTON, Wellington division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, 3 miles (E.) from Wellington; containing 2057 inhabitants. It is situated on the Roman Watling-street, and comprises 677 acres of arable and pasture land; the soil is dry and sandy, and the surface hilly. The Shrewsbury, Shropshire, and Marquess of Stafford's, canals form a junction in the parish, which is also intersected by several tramways communicating with the extensive coal and iron mines at Ketley and in the neighbourhood, which have been worked for centuries. Very considerable iron-works were established here in 1818. At Oaken-Gates a small customary market is held. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of William Charlton, Esq., as lord of the manor; net income, £82. The church is a brick edifice, built on the site of a structure which fell into ruins in 1760. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Near the church are some slight remains of a priory of Black canons, founded in the reign of Henry I. by William Fitz-Alan, and which at the Dissolution had a revenue of £72. 15. 8.

WOMBWELL, a chapelry, in the parish of DARTFIELD, N. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from Barnsley; containing 1169 inhabitants. This chapelry, which is situated on the road from Barnsley to Wath-upon-Dearne, and on the Dearne and Dove canal, comprises about 410 acres of woodland; the prevailing scenery is pleasing, and the soil fertile. The



chapel, an ancient structure with a tower, and having lancet windows, was enlarged a short time since by the erection of a south aisle and a gallery, at a cost of £500. The tithes have been commuted for £740, payable to the rector, and Trinity College, Cambridge. A school at Hemingfield is supported by a grant of £15 per annum from the trustees of Mr. George Ellis's charity, who also pay £5 for instruction in a school at Wombwell. The town lands, comprising 15 acres, produce £22 per annum, appropriated partly to the poor rate and partly to the distribution of coal.

WOMENSWOULD (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGE, hundred of WINGHAM, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E.) from Canterbury; containing 275 inhabitants. It comprises 1413a. 1r. 32p., of which 897 acres are arable. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Nonington. In the church are several handsome monuments, some of which, to the Montessor family, are by Chantrey.

WOMERSLEY (*ST. MARTIN*), a parish, in the Lower division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, W. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of Cridling-Stubbs, Little Smeaton, and Walden-Stubbs, 921 inhabitants, of whom 392 are in Womersley township, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from Pontefract. This parish comprises between 5000 and 6000 acres, the soil of which embraces sand, loam, and clay. On the southern bank of the river Went, are some quarries of fine limestone, whence a tramroad formerly passed over the stream, ran through the township of Little Smeaton, and met the new line of navigation made by the Aire and Calder Company. The road from Doncaster, by Askerne, to Pontefract, passes through the village. Womersley Park is the seat of Lord Hawke, who is lord of the manor. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 11. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £258; patron and impropiator, Lord Hawke: the glebe contains 188 acres. The church is a handsome structure with a lofty spire, situated on an eminence in the centre of the parish. At Walden-Stubbs is an ancient Hall, once the seat of a family named Shuttleworth, now occupied as a farmhouse.

WONASTOW, or WEONASTOW (*ST. WONNOW*), a parish, in the hundred of SKENFRETH, union, division, and county of MONMOUTH, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Monmouth, on the road to Abergavenny; containing 165 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south and west by the river Trothey, and consists of about 1650 acres. The surface is boldly undulated, and the higher grounds present some fine views; the soil is a loamy clay. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 15. 5.; net income, £95; patron and impropiator, Sir W. Pilkington, Bart. The church, consisting of a nave and chancel, is in the early English style, and most picturesquely situated in the grounds of Wonastow House, a portion of which was erected in the reign of Henry VIII.

WONERSH (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of HAMLEDON, First division of the hundred of BLACKHEATH, W. division of SURREY, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Guildford; containing 1213 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Guildford to Brighton, and comprises 4388 acres, of which 2495 are arable, 585 meadow, 507 wood, and the rest common.

The surface is hilly towards the eastern boundary, and flat in the opposite direction; the soil is partly clay, but the larger portion of it sand: ironstone abounds. The Wey and Arun canal passes through the parish. In the village is a mill for dressing leather, which affords employment to forty persons. Charles II. granted a market and fair to be kept at Shimley-Green, in the parish; the former has fallen into disuse, and the latter dwindled to a small pleasure-fair held on the 11th of June. The manor-house of Tangle, originally a hunting-box of King John's, was in 1585 converted into a residence for the family of Sir Francis Duncombe. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 1. 3., and in the patronage of Lord Grantley, the impropiator: the great tithes have been commuted for £700, and those of the vicar for £176. 13. The church, with the exception of the tower and north wall, was rebuilt in 1795, and is picturesquely situated in Wonersh Park, his lordship's seat: at the east end of the north aisle is the family vault, in which is interred Judge Chapple, whose daughter married Sir Fletcher Norton, speaker of the house of commons for 12 years, and raised to the peerage in 1782, by the title of Lord Grantley, Baron of Markenfield. There are two places of worship for Independents.

WONSTON, or WONSINGTON (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of WINCHESTER, hundred of BUDLES-*EGATE*, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 5 miles (S.) from Whitchurch; containing, with the chapelry of Sutton-Scotney, 786 inhabitants. The parish comprises 5229a. 3r. 32p., of which 4835 acres are arable, 186 meadow, 93 woodland, and the remainder waste; the surface is varied, and the soil rests on chalk. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £46. 15. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; and in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester: the tithes have been commuted for £1150, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church, burnt down in 1714, and rebuilt, was repewed and beautified in 1829, at an expense of £750, by the Rev. Mr. Dallas, the present incumbent; it has a fine window of painted glass, presented by the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Legge, 31 years rector of the parish. A national and an infants' school are supported by the rector, who has a printing-press from which religious publications are issued for the poor. Another school is endowed with £7. 16. per annum.

WOOBURN (*ST. PAUL*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of WYCOMBE, hundred of DESBOROUGH, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Beaconsfield; containing 1830 inhabitants. A rivulet rising at West Wycombe, flows through the parish, turning in its course several paper, mill-board, and flour mills; and many of the females are employed in the manufacture of bone-lace. The market, which was held on Friday, and a fair on the festival of the translation of St. Edward, were granted by Henry VI.; they have been long disused, and fairs now take place for horses, cattle, and sheep, on May 4th and November 12th. Wooburn House occupies the site of a noble palace that belonged to the bishops of Lincoln. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12; net income, £138; patron and impropiator, James Dupré, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1802. The church is a stately edifice in the later English style, with a very handsome tower;



it contains a curiously-carved font, and some monuments to the Bertie and Wharton families. Philip, Lord Wharton, in 1694 gave a rent-charge of £22. 10., to be paid to the vicar for an evening lecture every Sunday. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The sum of £27. 10., the rental of 28 acres of land allotted under an inclosure act, and of a piece of meadow called the Church estate, is principally distributed among the poor.

WOOD, or WOODCHURCH, a ville, and member of the cinque-port liberty of DOVOR, in the union of the ISLE of THANET, locally in the hundred of RINGSLOW, or the ISLE of THANET, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Margate; containing 233 inhabitants. The ville comprises 1421 acres, of which 23 are in wood. Here are the ruins of a chapel of ease to the vicarage of Monkton; it was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene.

WOODBANK, or ROUGH-SHOTWICK, a township, in the parish of SHOTWICK, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Higher division of the hundred of WIRRAL, S. division of CHESHIRE,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W.) from Chester; containing 75 inhabitants. It comprises 190 acres. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £23.

WOODBASTWICK (*ST. FABIAN AND ST. SEBASTIAN*), a parish, in the union of BLOFIELD, hundred of WALSHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 8 miles (N. E. by E.) from Norwich; containing 283 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the navigable river Bure, over which is a ferry. It comprises, exclusively of roads, 2163*a.* 27*p.*: 1389 acres are arable, with a small portion of grass-land; 391 are rough marsh, turf-grounds, &c., 115 wood and plantations, 72 heath, and 151 water, the last comprehending several lakes. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of Panxworth annexed, valued in the king's books at £6; patron and impropriator, J. Cator, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £292. 3., and the vicarial for £143. 6.; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 26 acres. The church is partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower, which was heightened in 1840, when the edifice was thoroughly repaired and newly pewed at the expense of the patron.

WOODBOROUGH (*ST. SWITHIN*), a parish, in the union of BASFORD, S. division of the wapentake of THURGARTON and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 7 miles (N. E. by N.) from Nottingham; containing 801 inhabitants. It comprises 1800 acres by computation; the surface is undulated, the soil in some parts loamy, and in others a wet heavy clay. The Doverbeck, a considerable stream turning several mills, runs through the parish. The stocking-frame was invented here by William Lee, in 1528: about 150 frames are usually at work in the village. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Collegiate Church of Southwell, valued in the king's books at £4; net income, £93. The tithes were commuted for 252 acres of land in 1798, and the glebe contains 52 acres, of which 37 are in the parish of Lambley. The church has a fine Norman doorway, and the east window exhibits some remains of ancient stained glass. The Wesleyans and the Baptists have each a place of worship. A free school was built and endowed with about 66 acres of land, in 1739, by Mr. Wood.

WOODBOROUGH, a hamlet, in the parish of WINSCOMBE, union of AXBRIDGE, hundred of WINTERSTOKE, Eastern division of SOMERSET; containing 275 inhabitants.

WOODBOROUGH (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of PEWSEY, hundred of SWANBOROUGH, Everley and Pewsey, and N. divisions of WILTS, 4 miles (W.) from Pewsey; containing 426 inhabitants. It is situated in a valley, near the Kennet and Amesbury road, and comprises 1015*a.* 3*r.* 13*p.*; the surface is flat, the soil chiefly sand and clay. The Kennet and Avon canal passes through the parish, and on its banks is Honey-street wharf: a considerable trade in timber and coal is carried on, and a great number of canal boats and barges are built. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of G. H. W. Heneage, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £294. 12.; the glebe comprises 70 acres. The church was erected about the year 1670, and contains 200 sittings. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WOODBIDGE (*ST. MARY*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of LOES, E. division of SUFFOLK,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. N. E.) from Ipswich, and  $76\frac{1}{2}$  (N. E. by E.) from London; containing 4954 inhabitants. This town is of considerable antiquity, for, in the time of Edward the Confessor, the prior and convent of Ely had possession here, and their successors still hold the manor of Kingston: the name is thought to be a corruption of *Wodenbryge*, from the Saxon god Woden. Towards the termination of the 12th century, a priory of Augustine canons was founded here by Ernardus Rufus and others, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was valued at £50. 3. 5.: a house built on the site by one of the Seckfords, now in the possession of the Carthew family, still retains the name of the Abbey. In 1666, upwards of 327 inhabitants died of the plague, and were buried, according to tradition, at Bearman's Hill, in the vicinity. The town is pleasantly situated on the north side of the river Deben, on the direct road from London to Yarmouth, and occupies the slope of a hill surrounded by beautiful walks. It consists of two principal streets, a spacious square called Market Hill, and several narrow streets and lanes, and is paved, lighted, and amply supplied with water; the atmosphere is highly salubrious, and the general appearance of the place neat and respectable. From the summit of the hill is a commanding view of the river to its influx into the sea. A small theatre was built in 1813; and concerts are held occasionally. During the war, barracks were erected on the high ground about half a mile north-west of the town, adapted for 750 cavalry and 4165 infantry; but they were pulled down on the restoration of peace.

The TRADE mainly consists in the exportation of corn, flour, and malt, and in the importation of coal, timber, foreign wine, spirits, porter, grocery, drapery, and ironmongery. The shipping of late years has greatly increased; the number of vessels of above fifty tons now registered at the port is twenty-seven, and their aggregate burthen 4030 tons. Vessels sail weekly to London, and many others are employed in trading with Newcastle, Hull, and the Continent; one or two sail direct to Liverpool, from which place they bring back salt, and there is a small trade to the Baltic for timber. A manufacture of salt of peculiarly fine quality, was formerly



carried on, and there was a brisk business in ship-building; but both have declined. The Deben, near its mouth, forms the haven of Woodbridge, from which it is navigable for vessels of 120 tons to the town: on its bank are two excellent quays. The market is on Wednesday, for corn, cattle, and provisions; and fairs occur on April 5th and October 23rd. The quarter-sessions for the liberty of St. Ethelred, and the hundreds of Colneis, Carlford, Loes, Plomesgate, Wilford, and Thredling, are held here; and petty-sessions take place every Wednesday. The powers of the county debt-court of Woodbridge, established in 1847, extend over the registration district of Woodbridge, and part of that of Plomesgate. The sessions-hall, under which is the corn-market, in the centre of the Market Hill, erected in 1587 by Thomas Seckford, master of the court of requests, has undergone some extensive repairs, and is a handsome and lofty edifice of brick. On an adjacent eminence is the bridewell, rebuilt in 1804. The parish comprises upwards of 1200 acres.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, to which the inappropriate rectory was annexed in 1667, by Dorothy Seckford; patrons, the Meller family: the tithes have been commuted for £329. The body of the church was built by John, Lord Seagrave, in the reign of Edward III., and the tower and north portico in that of Henry VI.: on the north side of the chancel is an elegant private chapel, erected in the time of Elizabeth by Thomas Seckford, and in which, over the family vault, is a tomb probably to his memory. The north portico is adorned with sculpture, in relief, representing the conflict of St. Michael and the Dragon. The tower is stately and magnificent, constructed, like the church, of dark flint intermixed with freestone, and, towards the upper part, formed into elegant devices; it is crowned with battlements, having finials at the angles, which are surmounted by vanes, and decorated in the interval with badges of the Four Evangelists. St. John's church, forming a separate incumbency, was consecrated in September, 1846. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans. The free grammar school, in Well-street, was founded in 1662, by Dorothy Seckford and others, and is endowed with property producing about £37 per annum. Some almshouses were erected in 1587, by Thomas Seckford, for the residence of thirteen unmarried men, with another house for three women to attend them as nurses; they were endowed with an estate in the parish of Clerkenwell, London, which, in 1767, produced an income of £568 per annum, and now yields about £3000: new and handsome houses have been erected. There are, besides, different benefactions amounting to about £150 a year, for the benefit of the poor generally. The union of Woodbridge comprises forty-six parishes or places, and contains a population of 23,015. Various relics of antiquity, especially fragments of warlike instruments, have been occasionally found in the vicinity. Christopher Saxton, publisher of the first county maps, was a native of this place, and servant to Thomas Seckford, Esq., mentioned above, who resided in a mansion at Great Bealings, about a mile and a half distant, and under whose patronage the plans were published, in 1579, and dedicated to Queen Elizabeth.

WOODBURY, a hamlet, in the parish of GAMLINGAY, poor-law union of CAXTON and ARRINGTON, hun-

dred of LONGSTOW, county of CAMBRIDGE; containing 34 inhabitants.

WOODBURY (*St. SWITHIN*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of ST. THOMAS, hundred of EAST BUDLEIGH, Woodbury and S. divisions of DEVON, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Topsham; containing 1933 inhabitants. The parish comprises 7304 acres, of which 734 are common or waste: the navigable river Exe bounds it on the west. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patrons, the Custos and College of Vicars Choral in the Cathedral of Exeter. The church contains some ancient monuments, among which is one to Chief Justice Sir Edmund Pollexfen. At Salterton, in the parish, to the north of the village of Woodbury, is a district church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, built and endowed by Miss Marianne Pidsley, who holds the patronage. A school, in connexion with the National Society, is endowed with £37 per annum. On the edge of a lofty hill commanding a beautiful prospect, is an ancient earthwork called Woodbury Castle, an inclosure of irregular form, deeply intrenched.

WOODBURY, a tything, in the parish of ROMSEY-EXTRA, union of ROMSEY, hundred of KING'S-SOMBOURN, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 293 inhabitants.

WOODCHESTER (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of STROUD, hundred of LONGTREE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2½ miles (S. W.) from Stroud; containing 908 inhabitants. This place is supposed to derive its name from its occupying the site of a Roman station, which appears to have been the residence of the proprætor, or perhaps of the Emperor Adrian. Among the antiquities that have been found are, foundations and ruins of buildings, fragments of statues, stags' horns, glass, pottery, coins of the Lower Empire, a coin of Adrian, one of Lucilla, and a noble tessellated pavement, of which an engraving was exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries by Samuel Lysons, Esq., F.S.A., who published an elaborate account of these relics in 1797. The village is on an eminence forming part of a range of hills which inclose a beautiful and fertile vale. Spring Park, in the parish, is a splendid residence finely situated, and combining a variety of picturesque scenery; and the Priory, an old mansion near the church, also forms a pleasing object in the landscape. The manufacture of woollen-cloths is carried on extensively; in the neighbourhood of the village not less than eight mills are in constant operation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of Lord Ducie: the tithes have been commuted for £265; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 30 acres. The church contains a fine monument to the memory of Sir George Huntley. Here is a place of worship for Baptists. Robert Bridges, in 1722, bequeathed £500, of which the produce, £50 per annum, is appropriated to the clothing and apprenticing of boys.

WOODCHURCH (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union, and Lower division of the hundred, of WIRRAL, S. division of CHESHIRE; containing, in 1841, with the townships of Arrowe, Barnston, Landican, Noctorum, Oxton, Pensby, Prenton, Thingwall, and part of Irby, 1409 inhabitants, of whom 114 were in Woodchurch township, 4½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Birkenhead. This parish comprises 5526 acres, and, like many others in the hundred of Wirral, probably abounded with oak-



trees, though at present there is but little of that species of timber in the neighbourhood. The name appears to be descriptive of the situation of the church either in, or contiguous to, a wood. The church is a highly interesting Norman edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and an aisle on the south side, with a handsome embattled tower. The porch and aisle were rebuilt in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII.; and in 1844 the church was restored to its original style by the rector, the Rev. Joshua King, M.A., at his own expense. The east and west windows are of richly painted glass, brought from one of the monasteries suppressed at the French revolution. At the east end of the south aisle is an ornamental window commemorative of the death of Mrs. George King, and one of her sons who died on the passage out to Bombay. The pews and other wood-work are of split oak, terminating in poppy-heads curiously carved and of great antiquity; the font is almost unique, of exquisite design, and emblematically sculptured. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £25. 9. 2.; patron, the Rector, in whose family the advowson has been for some centuries: the tithes have been commuted for £950. 19., exclusive of the glebe and Easter-offerings. William Gleave, alderman of London, in 1665 left £500 for the erection and endowment of a free school, of which the master has an income of £57. 15. per annum; and there are several charitable bequests, the interest of which is distributed in bread to the poor. Two trusts for providing cows for poor parishioners, are productive of incalculable benefit: the number of cows at present is 55.—See OXTON, &c.

WOODCHURCH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of TENTERDEN, hundred of BLACKBOURNE, Lower division of the lathe of SCRAY, W. division of KENT, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Tenterden; containing 1278 inhabitants. It comprises 6949 acres, of which 670 are in wood. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, valued in the king's books at £26. 13. 4.: the tithes have been commuted for £682, and the glebe comprises 15 acres. The church is partly in the early and partly in the later English style, with a tower surmounted by a spire, and contains numerous ancient monuments. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

WOODCOMBE, a hamlet, in the parish of MINEHEAD, union of WILLITON, hundred of CARHAMPTON, W. division of SOMERSET; with 96 inhabitants.

WOODCOT, a township, in the parish of WRENBURY, union and hundred of NANTWICH, Southern division of the county of CHESTER, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Nantwich; containing 56 inhabitants, and comprising 153 acres of land. The tithes have been commuted for £18. 7. 10. per annum.

WOODCOTE, a liberty, in the parish of SOUTH STOKE, union of WALLINGFORD, hundred of DORCHESTER, county of OXFORD,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. E.) from Wallingford; containing 502 inhabitants. Here is a chapel dedicated to St. Leonard. Mrs. Susannah Newman, in the year 1715, devised a messuage called Gastons, and several parcels of land comprising about 22 acres, for the support of a school; the master resides in the house, and receives about £10 per annum.

WOODCOTE, a chapelry, in the parish of SHERIFFHALES, union of NEWPORT, Newport division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, Northern division of

SALOP, 3 miles (S. E. by S.) from Newport; containing 140 inhabitants.

WOODCOTS, a tything, in the parish of HANDLEY, union of WIMBORNE and CRANBORNE, hundred of SIXPENNY-HANDLEY, Wimborne division of the county of DORSET; containing 215 inhabitants.

WOODCOTT, a parish, in the poor-law union of KINGSCLERE, hundred of PASTROW, Kingsclere and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Whitechurch; containing 100 inhabitants. The living is a donative; net income, £20; patron, the Earl of Carnarvon.

WOOD-DALLING (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of AYLISHAM, hundred of EYNSFORD, E. division of NORFOLK, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Reepham; containing 560 inhabitants. It comprises 2444a. 1r. 11p., of which 1571 acres are arable, 658 pasture and meadow, and 12 woodland. The Hall, now a respectable farmhouse, was built in 1582 by a member of the Dalling family, which during a long period held the estate. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Swannington, and valued in the king's books at £8. 8. 4.: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £436, and the vicarial for £38. 9.; the impropriate and vicarial glebes contain respectively 112 and 56 acres. The church comprises portions in the early, decorated, and later English styles, with a lofty embattled tower, and contains several memorials to members of the Bulwer family. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship.

WOOD-DITTON, county of CAMBRIDGE.—See DITTON, WOOD.—*And other places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

WOOD-EATON (*HOLY ROOD*), a parish, in the union of HEADINGTON, hundred of BULLINGDON, county of OXFORD, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Oxford; containing 62 inhabitants. It comprises 627a. 1r. 12p., of which 315 acres are pasture, 275 arable, and 34 wood. Here are some good stone-quarries. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 0. 10., and in the gift of J. Weyland, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £149; there is a parsonage-house, and the glebe comprises 10 acres. John Collins, a distinguished mathematician, was born here in 1624.

WOODEN, a township, in the parish of LESBURY, poor-law union of ALNWICK, E. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Alnwick; containing 28 inhabitants. The village is a short distance from the coast of Alnmouth bay, and about a mile south of Lesbury.

WOODEND, a hamlet, in the parish of BLAKESLEY, union of TOWCESTER, hundred of GREEN'S-NORTON, Southern division of the county of NORTHAMPTON,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by N.) from Towcester; containing 272 inhabitants, and comprising 1659 acres.

WOODFORD, a township, in the parish of PRESTBURY, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 6 miles (S. by W.) from Stockport; containing 564 inhabitants. It comprises 1210 acres, the soil of which is clay, with peat.

WOODFORD (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WEST HAM, hundred of BEACONTREE, S. division of ESSEX, 8 miles (N. E. by N.) from London; containing 2777 inhabitants. This parish, so called from an ancient ford, where is now Woodford Bridge, is about three



miles in length and two in breadth, comprising 1752 acres of fertile land, principally in meadow and pasture; 396 acres are common or waste. Woodford-Bridge is a beautiful village, situated on the confines of Epping Forest, on the road from London to Newmarket; the houses are in general detached, and irregularly arranged on the undulated declivities of a rising ground, skirted at the bottom by the river Roden, finely interspersed with trees, and disclosing at intervals mansions of a superior character, which are mostly occupied by wealthy merchants. In different parts of the parish are extensive views into Kent. A nearer communication with the metropolis has been opened by the construction of a road from the highest part of the village, near the Castle inn, through the forest into the Lea Bridge road.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 12. 1., and in the gift of the Earl of Mornington: the tithes have commuted for £670, and the glebe comprises 15 acres. The church, erected on the site of a former edifice, in 1817, at an expense of nearly £9000, defrayed partly by subscription and partly by a rate, is situated in the lowest part of the village, on the west side of the London road. It is an elegant edifice in the ancient English style, with a square embattled tower. The aisles are separated from the nave by pointed arches carried up to the roof, which is of open wood-work, and surmounted in the centre by an octangular lantern-tower; the east window is of stained glass, and divided into three compartments, containing figures of Our Saviour, the Four Evangelists, St. Peter, and St. Paul: there are some good monuments. In the churchyard is a splendid Corinthian column of marble, about forty feet in height, erected to the memory of the Godfrey family, which flourished many years in Kent; also a tomb with a column entirely covered with ivy, of picturesque appearance; and a remarkably fine old yew-tree. An episcopal chapel has been built; and there are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. At Woodford Wells is a mineral spring.

WOODFORD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of DAVENTRY, hundred of CHIPPING-WARDEN, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. W.) from Daventry; containing, with the hamlets of West Farndon and Hinton, 846 inhabitants. This parish is sometimes called *Woodford-Halse*, from the manor of Halse, of which it is a member, and *Woodford cum membris*, from the two attached hamlets. It comprises 2654a. 3r. 33p., whereof about 1050 acres are in Woodford proper, which was inclosed in 1758; 580 acres in Farndon, inclosed in 1759; and about 880 in Hinton. About half the land is in tillage, and scarcely any wood now remains. The soil and subsoil vary considerably: on the hills are found limestone and red-sandstone; in the valley, clay, and a coarse stone belonging to the inferior oolite; and the knoll on which the village stands, is composed of gravel. Among the principal proprietors are, Sir Henry E. L. Dryden, Bart., Sir Charles Knightley, Bart., George Hitchcock, Esq., and Miss Carter. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the gift of the Crown, valued in the king's books at £6. 10., and returned under the 5th of Anne at £40. The commissioners of the inclosure allotted 228a. 2r. 10p. to Sir John Dryden, in lieu of his moiety of the impropriate tithes, the glebe, and open-field land, and his descendant pays half the expense of keeping the chancel in

repair; the land allotted in lieu of the other moiety is in the possession of Mr. Hitchcock. There are 137 acres of vicarial glebe, a corn-rent of £50 clear, and a parsonage-house. The church is ancient. The Moravians have a place of worship, with a house for the minister attached. Various small sums arising from bequests are appropriated to the poor. Fossils are found in the limestone and clay, in the parish.

WOODFORD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of THRAPSTON, hundred of HUXLOE, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2 miles (S. W. by W.) from Thrapston; containing 680 inhabitants. It comprises 2148a. 1r. 2p., of which three-fifths are arable, and the rest pasture. The village occupies rising ground on the northern bank of the river Nene; about half the population is employed in making shoes. The Peterborough railway, and the road from Thrapston to Wellingborough and Northampton, pass through the parish. The living is a rectory in united medieties, valued jointly in the king's books at £22. 9. 7.; net income, £497; patron, Lord St. John. The tithes were commuted for land in 1760; the glebe altogether contains 360 acres, and there are two glebe-houses, one of which, built in 1818, is occupied by the rector. The church is supposed to have been erected about the 13th or 14th century; it has a spire. In the neighbourhood are three tumuli, near which have been found Roman tiles, fragments of tessellated pavement, an urn, and two small coins of the Lower Empire.

WOODFORD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of AMESBURY, hundred of UNDERDITCH, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Salisbury; containing 489 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by the river Avon, and comprises by computation about 3000 acres, the soil of which is a light loam. Here was a palace of the bishops of Salisbury, but no traces of it are now visible. Charles II., after the battle of Worcester, was concealed in Heale House, in the parish, at that time the residence of the Hyde family. The living is a vicarage, consolidated with the living of Wilsford, and valued in the king's books at £13. 10.: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £640, and the vicarial for £180. The church was taken down, with the exception of the tower, and a new edifice built, which was consecrated in Oct. 1845: it is a cruciform structure, in the early English style.

WOODFORD-GRANGE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the S. division of the hundred of SEISDON and of the county of STAFFORD; containing 14 inhabitants, and comprising 345 acres of land.

WOODGARSTON, a tything, in the parish of MONK'S-SHERBORNE, union of BASINGSTOKE, hundred of CHUTELEY, Basingstoke and Northern divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Basingstoke; containing 111 inhabitants.

WOODGREEN, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of RINGWOOD, N. division of the hundred of NEW-Forest, Ringwood and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Fordingbridge; containing 400 inhabitants.

WOODHALL (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of HORNCastle, S. division of the wapentake of GARTREE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Horncastle; containing, in 1841, 307 inhabitants. This parish, along the western extremity



of which the river Witham takes its course, comprises 1880 acres. Here is a mineral spring, with baths, an hotel, and other accommodations for visitors. The water resembles that of Cheltenham, but has a larger portion of iodine than any other spring in England. It contains, in an imperial gallon, of chloride of magnesium, gr. 11.3; chloride of calcium, 26.7; of sodium, 1517; sulphate of soda, 2.1; bicarbonate of soda, 6; iodine, 0.55; bromine, 8.35; and of potash, a trace: its specific gravity is 1016. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13; net income, £70; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Lincoln. The tithes were commuted for land in 1767. The church is a modern structure, with an old tower surmounted by a spire. A church was consecrated at Woodhall Spa, in September, 1847. The Presbyterians have a place of worship in the parish.

WOODHALL, YORK.—See BRACKENHOLME.

WOODHALL, a hamlet, in the parish of HARTHILL, union of WORKSOP, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. E.) from Rotherham; containing 183 inhabitants. It lies a mile west of Harthill; and at a short distance from it is the farmstead of Pennyholme, which stands in the three parishes of Harthill, Treeton, and Wales, though the boundaries are undefined.

WOODHAM, a hamlet, in the parish of WADDESDON, union of AYLESBURY, hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. N. W.) from Aylesbury; containing 39 inhabitants.

WOODHAM, a township, in the parish of AYCLIFFE, union of SEDGEFIELD, S. E. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 7 miles (E. S. E.) from Bishop-Auckland; containing 207 inhabitants. This place was honoured by a visit from James VI. of Scotland, on his route to take possession of the crown of England; he halted here for a short time, and was present at the celebration of a horse-race. The township comprises 3705 acres, chiefly arable land, and the soil generally of very poor quality. The Clarence railway passes through. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £86. 11. 8.; and the appropriate for £27. 11. 8., payable to the Chapter of Durham.

WOODHAM-FERRIS (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CHELMSFORD, S. division of ESSEX,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. E.) from Danbury; containing, with part of the hamlet of Bicknacre, 895 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the south by the river Crouch, derived its name from its situation in a thickly-wooded district, and the adjunct to its name from the noble family of Ferrers, to whom the lands chiefly belonged at the time of the Norman survey. It comprises 3725 acres, of which 40 are common or waste. About a mile from the church is Edwin Hall, a handsome mansion erected by Edwin Sandys, Archbishop of York. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £28. 13. 4., and in the gift of Sir B. W. Bridges, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £950: the glebe consists of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The church is an ancient edifice, with a brick tower, and contains an elegant monument to the memory of Cecilia, wife of the archbishop. At Bicknacre was a hermitage, which was superseded by a priory of Black canons founded and endowed by Maurice Fitz-Jeffrey, in consideration of certain sums of money due from him to Henry II.; it was dedicated to St. John the

Baptist, and being almost deserted in the time of Henry VII., was then annexed to St. Mary's Spital, London.

WOODHAM-MORTIMER (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of MALDON, hundred of DENGIE, S. division of ESSEX,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Maldon; containing 308 inhabitants. This parish, called in some documents Little Woodham, derives its present adjunct from the family of Mortimer, to whom it anciently belonged. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of G. Round, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £340, and the glebe comprises 45 acres. The church has a richly-carved altar-piece. In the marshes near the Crouch river are several barrows.

WOODHAM-WALTER (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of MALDON, hundred of DENGIE, S. division of ESSEX,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. N. E.) from Danbury; containing 537 inhabitants. It is separated from the hundred of Witham by the river Chelmer, and is amply supplied with water from springs; the lands are well cultivated, and the scenery beautifully diversified. An ancient mansion here, called the Fort, is said to have been for some time the residence of the Princess (afterwards Queen) Elizabeth, during the reign of Mary. The village, called Brook-street from a stream which flows through the parish, contains a few good houses. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 13.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £437; patron, the Rev. L. Way. The church is a neat edifice in good repair, with some remains of ancient stained glass in the chancel.

WOODHAY, EAST (*ST. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of KINGSCLERE, hundred of EVINGAR, Kingsclere and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 5 miles (S. W. by W.) from Newbury; containing 1408 inhabitants. This parish is situated at the north-western extremity of the county, immediately under a range of hills, and comprises 4966a. 29p.: the surface is ornamented with numerous clumps of trees, and the soil is rich, resting in some places on clay, and in others on chalk. In addition to a small village adjacent to the church, the parish contains the two large villages of East-End and North-End. It is traversed by the road from Newbury to Andover. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Ashmansworth annexed, valued in the king's books at £21. 6.  $0\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester: the tithes have been commuted for £1021. 14.; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises  $43\frac{3}{4}$  acres. The church, rebuilt at the expense of the parishioners, in 1823, contains a handsome monument to the Goddard family, who were long settled here. Bishops Hooper, Ken, and Louth, were formerly rectors. The Independents and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. In the parish was anciently a palace belonging to the bishops of Winchester.

WOODHAY, WEST (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of HUNGERFORD, hundred of KINTBURY-EAGLE, county of BERKS, 6 miles (S. E.) from Hungerford; containing 131 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1407 acres, of which 788 are arable, 384 meadow, pasture, and down, 169 wood, and 65 furze, waste, &c. Here is a mansion, built in 1636 by Inigo Jones, from the drawing-room of which is a view of Windsor Castle, 36 miles distant. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 4. 3.; net income, £230; patron, the Rev. John Sloper. The



church, which is in the Norman style, and remarkable for its beautiful brick-work, was rebuilt at the expense of William Sloper, Esq., great grandfather to the present patron, to whom the parish belongs.

WOODHEAD, a chapelry, and a division of the township of TINTWISTLE, in the parish of MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDENDALE, union of ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 6 miles (E. N. E.) from the village or town of Mottram. This district lies on the border of Derbyshire, the river Etherow here separating the counties of Derby and Chester. It has a station of the Manchester and Sheffield railway; and not far distant is the commencement of the great tunnel which passes from Cheshire into Yorkshire: this tunnel was about six years in its formation, was opened in Dec. 1845, and is nearly three miles in length. The chapel was founded by Sir Edmund Shaa, lord mayor of London at the time of Richard III.'s usurpation. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of John Tollemache, Esq., M.P. for South Cheshire, who is owner of the entire division: the incumbent has an endowment of £100 per annum, with a house purchased in 1844 for £400, partly granted from Queen Anne's Bounty, and partly raised by subscription. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists.

WOODHORN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union, and E. division of the ward, of MORPETH, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 8 miles (E. N. E.) from Morpeth; containing, with the chapelry of Newbiggin, and the townships of Cresswell, Ellington, Hurst, Linmouth, North Seaton, and Woodhorn-Demesne, 1618 inhabitants, of whom 168 are in the township of Woodhorn. This place formed part of the barony of Hugh de Balliol, and subsequently belonged to the families of Valence, Denton, Widdrington, and others. The parish is nearly five miles in length from north to south, and about two miles and a half in breadth, and is bounded on the east partly by the sea; the soil is generally fertile, and the grounds about Woodhorn and Woodhorn-Demesne are esteemed the finest grazing land in the county. In the township are 1294 acres. The village, situated on a fertile plain within a mile of the sea, consists of some well-built houses and numerous cottages; the road to Morpeth branches off from it in one direction by Bothal and Pegsworth, and in another by Longhirst, forming two lines of streets, of which the latter is much the longer. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £21. 15. 7½.; net income, £650; patron, the Bishop of Durham. The rectory was granted to the priory of Tynemouth, and is now the property of the Mercers' Company, London, and the incumbent of Hampstead. The church is a very ancient structure in the Norman style, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, and a tower, on the outside wall of which are the armorial-bearings of the Widdringtons and Ogles, with a male figure in the attitude of prayer. There is a chapel of ease at Newbiggin, and at Cresswell is a separate incumbency. Viscountess Bulkeley in 1826 bequeathed £500, afterwards invested in the purchase of £642 three per cent. consols., of which the dividends are distributed among the poor at Christmas.

WOODHORN-DEMESNE, a hamlet, in the parish of WOODHORN, union, and E. division of the ward, of MORPETH, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 8 miles (E. N. E.) from Morpeth; containing 15 inhabitants.

It was part of the estates of Lord Widdrington, and was subsequently purchased by a London company, on whose failure to complete the contract, it was sold under a decree of chancery, in 1750, to the Cresswell family. The hamlet comprises 303 acres, of meadow and pasture land of luxuriant fertility; its mansion-house is finely situated in grounds tastefully laid out, and commands an extensive sea view. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £5. 11. 8., and the impropriate for 5s.

WOODHOUSE, a chapelry, in the parish and union of BARROW-UPON-SOAR, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 3 miles (S. W.) from Loughborough; containing, with Alderman-Haw, 1309 inhabitants. A rent-charge of £65 has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £120; patron, the Vicar of Barrow. A district church has been erected at Woodhouse-Eaves, in Charnwood Forest; it was consecrated on the 5th of Sept. 1837, and contains 400 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £350 in aid of the expense. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £106; patrons, the Lords of certain manors. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Thomas Rawlins in 1691 granted several pieces of land, for the support of a school, for distribution among the poor of this chapelry and that of Quorndon, and for apprenticing children of both places; the estate, at the inclosure of Charnwood Forest, in 1829, was enlarged to 72 acres, and now produces about £230 per annum. There is also a bequest of £13 per annum for apprenticing a boy in London, and another of £5. 10. for the poor.

WOODHOUSE, a township, in the parish of SHIL-BOTTLE, union of ALNWICK, E. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5¼ miles (S. E. by S.) from Alnwick; containing 23 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £75. 7. 3., of which £75. 4. are payable to the vicar of the parish.

WOODHOUSE, a hamlet, in the parish, union, and hundred of ANDOVER, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 73 inhabitants.

WOODHOUSE, STAFFORD.—See BURNWOOD.

WOODHOUSE, a hamlet, in the parish of SUTTON-UPON-DERWENT, union of POCKLINGTON, Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, 1½ mile (E.) from Sutton; containing 46 inhabitants. It comprises 1069 acres of fertile land, and is the property of the crown.

WOODHOUSE-HALL, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of WORKSOP, Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 6½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Worksop; containing 12 inhabitants, and comprising 321 acres.

WOODHOUSES, a township, in the parish of MAY-FIELD, S. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, N. division of the county of STAFFORD, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Ashbourn; containing 25 inhabitants.

WOODHURST (*All Saints*), a parish, in the poor-law union of St. Ives, hundred of HURSTINGSTONE, county of HUNTINGDON, 4 miles (N.) from St. Ives; containing 449 inhabitants. The living is united, with that of Old Hurst, to the vicarage of St. Ives: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1796. A fund of £10. 5. per annum, the rent of five acres of land, is distributed among the poor.



WOODKIRK, YORK.—See ARDSLEY, WEST.

WOODLAND, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of CREDITON, Crediton and Northern divisions of DEVON; containing 301 inhabitants.

WOODLAND, a chapelry, in the parish of IPPLEPEN, union of NEWTON-ABBOTT, hundred of HAYTOR, Teignbridge and S. divisions of DEVON, 1 mile (E. by S.) from Ashburton; containing 206 inhabitants. It comprises 1600 acres, of which 50 are pasture, 100 woodland, and the remainder arable and water-meadow; the soil is very light. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Parishioners, with a net income of £56; appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Windsor, whose tithes have been commuted for £200. The church, in the later English style, was built in the reign of Henry VIII., and contains 250 sittings.

WOODLAND, a township, in the parish of COCKFIELD, union of TEESDALE, S. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 6 miles (N. W.) from Staindrop; containing 243 inhabitants. It comprises 2658a. 1r. 27p., of which the soil is generally poor. Coal is obtained in the neighbourhood, and a basaltic dyke runs through the township, affording a material admirably adapted to the repair of roads. The tithes have been commuted for £83. 14. per annum. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

WOODLAND, a chapelry, in the parish of KIRKBY-IRELETH, union of ULVERSTON, hundred of LONSDALE north of the Sands, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 8½ miles (N. N. W.) from Ulverston; containing, with Heathwaite, 331 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £68; patrons, the Landowners. The chapel was built in 1689, and repaired in 1822.

WOODLAND, a hamlet, in the parish of ISLE-ABBOT'S, union of LANGPORT, hundred of ABDICK and BULSTONE, Western division of SOMERSET; containing 56 inhabitants.

WOODLAND-EYAM, a township, in the parish of EYAM, union of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY; containing 226 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £70.

WOODLAND-HOPE, a hamlet, in the parish of HOPE, union of CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH, hundred of HIGH PEAK, Northern division of the county of DERBY; containing 252 inhabitants.

WOODLANDS, a tything, in the parish of HORTON, union of WIMBORNE and CRANBORNE, hundred of KNOWLTON, Wimborne division of DORSET, 4¼ miles (S. S. W.) from Cranborne; containing 454 inhabitants. The unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, after his flight from the battle of Sedgemoor, in Somerset, is stated to have been found here by his enemies, in a ditch under an ash-tree, which is inscribed with the various names of those who have since visited the spot. This is a well-wooded district, with a clayey soil. A fair is held on July 5th. There is an old episcopal chapel in ruins; also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

WOODLANDS, a hamlet, in the parish of WEST MEON, union of DROXFORD, hundred of FAWLEY, Droxford and Northern divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 85 inhabitants.

WOODLANDS, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of MERE, Hindon and Southern divisions of WILTS; containing 816 inhabitants.

WOODLEIGH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of KINGSBRIDGE, hundred of STANBOROUGH, Stanborough and Coleridge, and S. divisions of DEVON, 3 miles (N.) from Kingsbridge; containing 269 inhabitants. It comprises 1975 acres, of which 240 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 8. 4.; net income, £392; patrons, Exeter College, Oxford. The church contains an altar-tomb representing the Resurrection of Our Saviour.

WOODLESFORD, with OULTON, a township, in the parish of ROTHWELL, union of WAKEFIELD, Lower division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 4½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Leeds; containing 1789 inhabitants. The village is pleasantly situated on the south bank of the river Aire, and near the Midland railway, which has a station here. A great part of the labouring population is employed in the extensive and valuable stone-quarries of the township; there are manufactories of paper and earthenware, and about 40 hands are employed at a brewery established in 1840. The dissenters have a place of worship.—See OULTON.

WOODLEY, with SANDFORD, a township, in the parish and hundred of SONNING, union of WOKINGHAM, county of BERKS, 3½ miles (E. by N.) from Reading; containing 823 inhabitants. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £767. There is a Roman Catholic chapel; and a school is supported.

WOODMANCOTE, a tything, in the parish of NORTH CERNEY, union of WINCHCOMB, hundred of RAPSGATE, Eastern division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Cirencester; containing 256 inhabitants.

WOODMANCOTE, a parish, in the union of STEYNING, hundred of TIPNOAK, rape of BRAMBER, W. division of SUSSEX, 6 miles (N. E. by E.) from Steyning; containing 378 inhabitants. The road from London to Brighton, by way of Horsham, runs through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 1. 10½., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £482, and the glebe comprises 18 acres. The church is principally in the early English style of architecture.

WOODMANCOTT, a hamlet, in the parish of BISHOP'S-CLEEVE, union of WINCHCOMB, hundred of CLEEVE, Eastern division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3½ miles (W. by S.) from Winchcomb; containing 372 inhabitants.

WOODMANCOTT (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of BASINGSTOKE, hundred of MAINSBOROUGH, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 8 miles (S. W.) from Basingstoke; containing 93 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1396 acres, of which 889 are arable, 338 woodland, 25 meadow, 117 open down and furze common, and 18 in homesteads; the soil is various, but chiefly a strong clay, and the surface hilly. The living is annexed to the rectory of Brown-Candover: the tithes have been commuted for £168. 10., and the glebe comprises 8 acres. The church is a neat structure; the churchyard was consecrated in 1838, previously to which the parishioners buried at Candover.

WOODMANCOTT, a tything, in the parish and union of WEST BOURNE, hundred of WESTBOURNE and SINGLETON, rape of CHICHESTER, Western division of SUSSEX; containing 94 inhabitants.



WOODMANSEY, with BEVERLEY-PARK, a township, in the parish of ST. JOHN, union, and liberties of the borough, of BEVERLEY, E. riding of YORK,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Beverley; containing 429 inhabitants, of whom 222 are in Woodmansey. The township comprises 2910a. 2r. 38p., of which 386 acres are in Woodmansey, and the remainder in Beverley-Park, which extends to the suburbs of Beverley; the soil is various, and the surface well-wooded. In the hamlet of Beverley-Park are two quarries of excellent chalk, of which the best whiting is made, and which is also burnt for lime. The river Hull passes near the township, and has a commodious landing-place for coal, lime, and gravel; on its banks are some mills, and there are other large mills in the township. Beverley-Park was anciently a demesne of the archbishops of York, who had a mansion here called the Hall, now a farmhouse. Divine service is performed on Sunday afternoon in a small chapel subordinate to the Minster of Beverley, erected in 1827 upon ground given by George Sumner, Esq.

WOODMANSTERNE (ST. PETER), a parish, in the union of CROYDON, First division of the hundred of WALLINGTON, E. division of SURREY, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Epsom; containing 269 inhabitants. This parish, also called Woodmanstone or Woodmansthorpe, comprises by measurement 1553 acres, of which 1099 are arable, 196 meadow and pasture, 118 woodland, and 91 down. The surface is elevated, richly embellished with wood, and enlivened with several pools of water, one of which, near the church, is named Mere Pond. In the grounds of the Oaks, at one time an inn, but converted into a hunting-seat by Gen. Burgoyne, is an old beech-tree remarkable for its boughs having grown fast to one another. Shortes House, in the parish, is a very ancient building with curiously-carved wainscoting. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 7. 6., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £301. The church is a neat edifice.

WOODNESBOROUGH (ST. MARY), a parish, in the union and hundred of EASTRY, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (W. S. W.) from Sandwich; containing 792 inhabitants. It comprises 2922 acres, of which 29 are common or waste. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 0.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester: the tithes have been commuted for £350. The church is principally in the decorated English style. On Woodnesborough Hill is a lofty artificial mount, supposed by some to be either a place where the Saxon idol Woden was worshipped, or the burial-place of Vortimer; whilst others state it to be the *Woodnesbeorth* of the Saxon Chronicle, and the scene of the battle between Celred and Ina, kings of Mercia and the West Saxons, in 715. A fine gold coin, bearing on one side the figure of an armed warrior, and on the other that of Victory, was found here in 1514.

WOOD-NORTON, a parish, in the union of AYLSHAM, hundred of EYNSFORD, E. division of NORFOLK, 7 miles (N. W.) from Reepham; containing 325 inhabitants. The living comprises the united rectories of *All Saints* and *St. Peter*, with the rectory of Swanton-Novers annexed, valued in the king's books at £7. 12.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £709; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The tithes of Wood-Norton have been commuted for £430, and the glebe consists of

60 acres. All Saints' church, rebuilt in 1700, is in the later English style, with a square embattled tower: on the south side of the chancel is a piscina; the font is Norman. The church of St. Peter is a ruin. At the inclosure, 20 acres were allotted to the poor.

WOODRISING (ST. NICHOLAS), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of MITFORD, W. division of NORFOLK,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. N. W.) from Hingham; containing 129 inhabitants. The manor was formerly the property of the Southwell family, of whom Sir Richard was chancellor to Edward VI., and Sir Robert secretary for Ireland in the reign of Charles II. It is now the property of John Weyland, Esq., who resides at the Hall, a handsome mansion erected on the site of the old manor-house, and surrounded by a small park. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 18. 4., and in the gift of Mr. Weyland: the tithes have been commuted for £250, and the glebe comprises 17 acres, with a good house, erected in 1839. The church is an ancient structure in the decorated English style, with a tower in ruins, and covered with ivy; it contains an altar-tomb, under a canopy, with the effigy of Sir Robert Southwell.

WOODROW, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of MELKSHAM, Melksham and Northern divisions of WILTS; containing 429 inhabitants.

WOODSEAVES, a township, in the parish and union of DRAYTON-IN-HALES, Drayton division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP; containing 268 inhabitants.

WOODSETTS, a township, in the parish of ANSTON, union of WORKSOP, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Worksop; containing 181 inhabitants. This township, which is situated on the confines of the county of Nottingham, comprises 838 acres, including part of Lindrick common; the lands are interspersed with wood, and the scenery is pleasing. A district church, dedicated to St. George the Martyr, and intended for Woodsetts, for the township of Gilding-Wells, and the extra-parochial district of Walling-Wells, was erected here at an expense of £1000, by subscription, aided by a grant of £150 from the Incorporated Society, and was consecrated on the 24th Sept. 1841, by the Archbishop of York. It is a neat structure, with a campanile turret, and contains 189 sittings, of which 129 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Chancellor of York Cathedral, and endowed with the tithes of Gilding-Wells (commuted for £100 per annum) by the joint liberality of the chancellor, as lessor of the tithe, and the late H. G. Knight, Esq., of Firbeck, as lessee. A school for girls is supported by subscription.

WOODSFIELD, a hamlet, in the parish of POWICK, union of UPTON-UPON-SEVERN, Lower division of the hundred of PERSHORE, Upton and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. W.) from Worcester; containing 40 inhabitants. Here are the remains of a chapel that was dependent on the church of Great Malvern.

WOODSFORD, a parish, in the union of DORCHESTER, hundred of WINFRITH, Dorchester division of DORSET,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.) from the town of Dorchester; containing 158 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the north by the river Frome, comprises



1700 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 9. 9½., and in the gift of H. C. Sturt, Esq. : the tithes have been commuted for £250, and the glebe comprises 7 acres. The church is a small structure with a low tower. Upon the river are the remains of a castle of quadrangular form, built by Guido de Brient, one side of which has been converted into a farmhouse, a very lofty building. The principal entrance was on the west, where is still an ancient staircase, and in the south-east corner is another, both pierced with narrow apertures for arrows, or small arms. The offices on the basement are all vaulted with stone; above is an apartment called the Queen's room, with vestiges of a chapel, and around the whole are traces of a moat.

**WOODSIDE**, a township, in the parish of **WESTWARD**, union of **WIGTON**, **ALLERDALE** ward below **Derwent**, W. division of **CUMBERLAND**, 2 miles (N. W. by N.) from **Temple-Sowerby**; containing 415 inhabitants. The **Eden** and **Eamont** unite their streams here. The tithes were commuted for land in 1811.

**WOODSIDE**, a township, in the parish and union of **SHIFFNALL**, **Shiffnall** division of the hundred of **BRIMSTREE**, S. division of **SALOP**, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from **Shiffnall**; containing 360 inhabitants.

**WOODSIDE**, an ecclesiastical parish, in the parishes of **ADDLE**, **GUISELEY**, and **LEEDS**, Upper division of the wapentake of **SKYRACK**, W. riding of **YORK**, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from the town of **Leeds**. The ecclesiastical district of **Woodside** was formed in August 1846, under the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37; and became a parish under the provisions of that act, on the subsequent consecration of its church. It comprises 1900 acres, of which the surface is undulated and wooded; and contains some stone-quarries. There are, a silk and a woollen manufactory, some bleach-works, three tanyards, four paper-mills, and two corn-mills. The **Leeds** and **Thirsk** railway passes in the vicinity. The church is in the early decorated style, with a bell-gable, and affords accommodation to nearly 400 persons: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of **Ripon**, alternately; net income, £150 per annum. The **Methodists** and **Kilhamites** have places of worship.

**WOODSIDE-QUARTER**, a township, in the parish and union of **WIGTON**, ward, and E. division of the county, of **CUMBERLAND**, 3 miles (E. by N.) from **Wigton**; containing 745 inhabitants. A school for the poor is partly supported by the interest of £3000 raised by subscription.

**WOODSIDE-WARD**, a township, in the parish of **ELSDON**, union of **ROTHBURY**, S. division of **COQUETDALE** ward, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 1½ mile (N.) from **Elsdon**; containing 124 inhabitants. It lies on both sides of the **Keenship burn**, and contains by measurement 6467 acres, of which about 215 are arable, 41 woodland, and the remainder pasture. Much of the scenery is romantic, and the outline of the hills is very fine. A little north of **High Carricks**, coal was worked in 1810, in pits about ten fathoms deep, but much interrupted by dykes; limestone, also, crosses the road from **High Carricks** to **Headshope**, on the south side of which place it breaks out in grassy knolls. There are still a few peel houses remaining, and until recently other antiquities existed, including a cairn, removed before 1810 from the **High Carricks** ground.

**WOODSTOCK**, a borough and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally within the liberty of the city of **Oxford**, county of **OXFORD**, 8 miles (N. N. W.) from **Oxford**, and 62 (W. N. W.) from **London**; containing 1412 inhabitants. This town is of Saxon origin, and was called by that people *Vudestoc*, signifying a woody place. It appears to have been chosen at an early period as an abode of royalty, and the manor-house, as it was called, is supposed to have been built upon the site of a Roman villa. **Alfred the Great** resided here whilst translating **Boëthius**: **Ethelred** held a council or parliament here, and made several of the statutes enumerated by **Lambard** in his collection of Anglo-Saxon laws; and it was a favourite residence of **Henry I.**, who in a great measure rebuilt the place, surrounded the park with a wall, and stocked it with wild animals. In the reign of **Henry II.**, **Woodstock** became celebrated as the residence of **Fair Rosamond**, whose romantic adventures are so interwoven with the history of that monarch: **Henry** here received **Rhys**, Prince of **Wales**, when in 1163 he came to do homage. **Edmund of Woodstock**, the second son of **Edward I.**, was born here; as were also **Edward the Black Prince**, and **Thomas of Woodstock**, sons of **Edward III.** **Henry VII.** added considerably to the buildings of the palace, erecting the front and the principal gate-house. This gate-house was for some time the place of confinement of the **Princess Elizabeth**, during the reign of her sister **Mary**: on her accession to the throne, **Woodstock** was occasionally selected as her residence, and the town was distinguished by her favours.

During the civil war of the 17th century, the palace was besieged and much damaged, the furniture was sold, and the building allotted by **Cromwell** to three of his partisans, two of whom sold their shares in 1652. The third portion, consisting of the gate-house and some adjoining buildings, was suffered to remain, and, after the Restoration, was converted into a dwelling-house by **Lord Lovelace**, who resided here for several years; it was, however, finally taken down by **Sarah**, Duchess of **Marlborough**, and the only indications of its site are two fine sycamore-trees in **Blenheim Park**. The manor continued in the crown until the reign of **Queen Anne**, when it was granted to the celebrated Duke of **Marlborough**, for whom a splendid mansion called **Blenheim** (*which see*) after the scene of one of his victories, was erected at the expense of the nation, as a recompense for his great military and diplomatic services.

The town is very pleasantly situated on an eminence, on the eastern bank of the **Glyme**, an expansion of which forms the lake in **Blenheim Park**, and which afterwards joins the **Evenload** in the vicinity. The streets are clean and spacious, and the houses, mostly built of stone, are generally large and handsome. Glove-making is the principal branch of trade, and although fluctuating, is carried on to a considerable extent. The manufacture of various articles of fine steel has very much decayed since the rise of **Birmingham** and **Sheffield**: those made



Seal and Arms.



here formerly brought very high prices, from the beauty of the workmanship and the brightness of the polish, and were remarkable as being generally manufactured of old nails of horse-shoes, formed into bars. Queen Elizabeth, among other privileges, granted a wool-staple, of which there are no remains, and a market to be held on Friday : at present the principal market-day is Tuesday. There are fairs on the Tuesday after Feb. 2nd, on April 5th, the Tuesday at Whitsuntide, Aug. 2nd, Oct. 2nd (a great mart for cheese), the Tuesday after Nov. 1st, and on Dec. 17th.

Woodstock, which had long been a BOROUGH by prescription, was incorporated in 1453, by Henry VI., whose charter was confirmed and enlarged by succeeding monarchs, the last of whom, Charles II., granted that under which the corporation now acts. The members are in number twenty-five, *viz.*, five aldermen, from among whom a mayor is annually chosen ; a high steward ; and a recorder, assisted by seventeen common-councilmen, and a town-clerk. The borough was always privileged to send two representatives to parliament, though the right was only exercised without interruption from the 13th of Elizabeth to the 2nd of William IV., when it was deprived of one member, and the privilege of voting was extended to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, which comprises 21,712 acres : the mayor is returning officer. The corporation, as lords of the manor, hold a court leet annually. The powers of the county debt-court of Woodstock, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Woodstock. The town-hall is a handsome stone building, erected about the year 1766, by the Duke of Marlborough, after a design by Sir William Chambers.

Though for all civil purposes a parish, and by far the more populous, Woodstock is only a chapelry to the rectory of Bladon : a parsonage-house was erected here by Bishop Fell, in which the rector may optionally reside. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, was principally rebuilt in 1785, on the site of a chantry founded by King John. In the original part of the building, forming the south side, is a round-headed doorway of early Norman architecture, composed of red stone, ornamented with chevron work ; and in the interior are three massive columns supporting pointed arches, with capitals having various grotesque sculptures of the human countenance. The modern portion of the structure is in a style no way corresponding with this ancient part, but it has a tower of good proportions. The Particular Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have each a place of worship. The free grammar school was founded and endowed in 1585, by Richard Cornwall, a native of the town, and further endowed in 1616, by Thomas Fletcher, with rent-charges of £12. Eight boys and eight girls are instructed and clothed, under the benefaction of the Rev. Sir Robert Cocks, Bart., formerly rector of Bladon with Woodstock, now producing upwards of £60 per annum ; part of the endowment is given as apprentice fees with the boys when leaving the school. Almshouses for six widows were built near the southern entrance of the town, in 1793, by the Duchess of Marlborough ; and there are various bequests for the benefit of the poor generally, which are distributed amongst them in money, clothing, &c. In the Rolls of the reign of Henry III., mention is made of an almshouse, built near the king's manor, which Tanner thinks

may be the same with the hospital of St. Mary the Virgin and St. Mary Magdalene, for which a protection was granted to beg, by patent of the first of Edward III. The union of Woodstock comprises 31 parishes or places, and contains a population of 13,390. Roman coins, especially of Constantine, are occasionally dug up within the limits of the borough ; and the Ake-man-street, an ancient Roman road, passes through the northern part of Blenheim Park. Chaucer, the father of English poets, lived, and is said by some to have been born, here. Woodstock gives the title of Viscount to the Duke of Portland.

WOODSTONE (*St. AUGUSTINE*), a parish, in the union of PETERBOROUGH, hundred of NORMAN-CROSS, county of HUNTINGDON,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile (S. W. by W.) from Peterborough, containing 262 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Nene, and comprises 1027*a.* 3*r.* 15*p.*, of which about 788 acres are arable, 212 pasture, and 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  wood ; the surface is level, and the soil of a light quality. The road from Peterborough to Oundle, and the Northampton and Peterborough railway, pass through. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 11. 3. ; net income, £342 ; patron, R. J. Tompson, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1809 ; the glebe consists of 38 acres, and there is a rectory-house. The church, a mixture of various styles, having become ruinous, was enlarged and partly rebuilt in 1844, retaining as much as possible the original character of the edifice ; a portion of the old tower is preserved under an arch in the present tower, on account of its antiquity, being Saxon. The cost of restoration was £1100, besides which, a considerable sum was expended upon the chancel, not taken down, it being of later date. The churchyard is neatly laid out. John and Mary Walsham, in 1728, gave property now producing between £80 and £90 per annum, for the establishment of a school, and other charitable purposes.

WOODTHORPE, a township, in the parish of NORTH WINGFIELD, union of CHESTERFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY, 4 miles (S.) from Chesterfield ; containing 292 inhabitants.

WOODTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish and union of LOUGHBOROUGH, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  mile (S.) from Loughborough ; containing 85 inhabitants.

WOODTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of STRUBBY, union of LOUTH, Wold division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN ; containing 55 inhabitants. It has an old Hall ; and a chapel is supposed to have anciently stood here.

WOODTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of LODDON and CLAVERING, hundred of LODDON, E. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (N. W.) from Bungay ; containing 567 inhabitants. It comprises 2124*a.* 3*r.* 16*p.*, of which 1583 acres are arable, and 541 meadow and pasture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Rev. A. Suckling : the tithes have been commuted for £615, and the glebe comprises 27 acres, with a house. The church is chiefly in the decorated English style, with a circular tower of earlier date, surmounted by an octagonal turret, and has some handsome monuments to the Suckling family. There are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists.



**WOODVILLE**, an ecclesiastical district, in the union of **ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH**, partly in the parish of **ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH**, hundred of **WEST GOSCOTE**, county of **LEICESTER**, and partly in the parish of **HARTSHORN**, hundred of **REPTON** and **GRESLEY**, county of **DERBY**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Ashby; containing about 700 inhabitants. Woodville is a modern village, until lately called **Wooden-Box**. About thirty-three years ago, a person appointed to take the toll at a side gate on the road from Ashby to **Burton-on-Trent**, was sheltered from the weather by a common watch-box, there being at the time no houses in the neighbourhood; and when the earthenware manufactories of **Gresley** and **Swadlincote** were extended to the place, it obtained the name of **Wooden-Box**, which was changed in 1845 for its present more euphonious name of **Woodville**. The houses are on each side of the high road; those on the left side are in the parish of **Ashby**, and the houses on the right in **Hartshorn** parish. The inhabitants are partly colliers, but chiefly potters, the immediate vicinity containing a bed of fine clay, which is extensively used for earthenware and fire-bricks. Petty-sessions are held once a fortnight at the **Potters' Arms** inn. The first stone of the church, dedicated to **St. Stephen**, was laid in Nov. 1845, by **Earl Howe**; the edifice is in the Norman style, and built of durable stone quarried near its site. The living is in the patronage of the **Bishop of Peterborough**. The **Wesleyans** have a small place of worship.

**WOOD-WALTON**.—See **WALTON**, **WOOD**.

**WOODYATES, EAST**, a hamlet, in the parish of **PENTRIDGE**, union of **WIMBORNE** and **CRANBORNE**, hundred of **CRANBORNE**, **Wimborne** division of the county of **DORSET**; containing 93 inhabitants.

**WOODYATES, WEST**, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of **WIMBORNE** and **CRANBORNE**, hundred of **WIMBORNE ST. GILES**, **Wimborne** division of **DORSET**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. W.) from **Cranborne**; containing 14 inhabitants. It comprises 840 acres of land. On the neighbouring downs are numerous barrows, also a vast rampart and fosse, termed **Grimesditch**, crossed by the Roman road from **Dorchester** to **Old Sarum**.

**WOOKEY** (*St. MATTHEW*), a parish, in the union of **WELLS**, hundred of **WELLS-FORUM**, E. division of **SOMERSET**,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (W.) from **Wells**; containing, with the tything of **Yarley**, and part of **Wookey-Hole**, 1187 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the **Subdean of Wells**, valued in the king's books at £12. 15. 10.: the great tithes have been commuted for £212, and the vicarial for £299. 5.; the glebe comprises 5 acres. At **Henton** is a second church, dedicated to **Christ**. In the side of the **Mendip hills**, about a mile and a half from the village, is the curious cavern termed **Wookey-Hole**, the approach to which is surrounded by scenery extremely picturesque. The entrance is very narrow, but within are several spacious apartments, one of them resembling the interior of a church, the roof and sides of which are encrusted with concretions of most fantastic form, while on the floor are other large petrifications, formed by the water dropping from above. Beyond is a smaller cavity, and this leads to a third, the diameter of which is about 120 feet, its roof cylindrical, and its bottom composed of a fine sand. On one side of the last cave runs a very cold and pure stream of water, the primary source of the river **Axe**.

**WOOKEY-HOLE**, a tything, partly in the parish of **Wookey**, and partly in the parish of **St. Cuthbert**, without the limits of the city of **WELLS**, union of **WELLS**, hundred of **WELLS-FORUM**, E. division of **SOMERSET**; containing 132 inhabitants.

**WOOL** (*HOLY ROOD*), a parish, in the union of **WAREHAM** and **PURBECK**, liberty of **BINDON**, **Wareham** division of **DORSET**, 6 miles (W. by S.) from **Wareham**; containing 505 inhabitants. It comprises about 2100 acres, of which 1700 are arable, meadow, and pasture, and 400 heath; the soil of the cultivated land is fertile. From a copious spring at the head of the parish, issues a stream that flows through the village into the river **Frome**. A fair for cattle and general traffic is held on the 14th of May. The living was until recently annexed to the vicarage of **Coombe-Keynes**; it is now a distinct perpetual curacy, in the gift of the **Bishop of Salisbury**, with a net income of £80. The church is an ancient structure, partly Norman, and partly in the early English style, with a massive tower; the pulpit hangings, though much decayed, are embellished with representations of the **Twelve Apostles**, worked in embroidery with gold and silver thread enriched with beads. Nearly half a mile to the south, are the remains of **Bindon Abbey**, founded in 1172, by **Robert de Newburgh** and **Matilda** his wife, in honour of the **Virgin Mary**, for monks of the **Cistercian** order, whose revenue at the **Dissolution** was £229. 2. 1. Of part of the ruins, a building of corresponding character has been erected on the spot, by the proprietor, **Joseph Weld, Esq.**, of **Lulworth Castle**. The site is beautifully laid out, and is much frequented by parties of pleasure.

**WOOLARD**, a hamlet, partly in the parish of **COMPTON-DANDO**, but chiefly in that of **PUBLOW**, union of **CLUTTON**, hundred of **KEYNSHAM**, E. division of **SOMERSET**; containing 191 inhabitants.

**WOOLASCOTT**, a township, in the parish of **St. MARY, SHREWSBURY**, hundred of **PIMHILL**, Northern division of **SALOP**; containing 23 inhabitants.

**WOOLAVINGTON** (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **BRIDGWATER**, hundred of **WHITLEY**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, 4 miles (N. E.) from **Bridgwater**; containing 448 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 1735 acres. Stone of good quality is quarried for building, and for the roads; the best is a blue **lias**, which is much esteemed. A cattle-fair is held on the 18th of October. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, with the living of **Puriton** annexed, and valued in the king's books at £11. 7. 11.; net income, £352; patrons, the **Dean** and **Canons of Windsor**, who are appropriators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes. The glebe comprises 36 acres, and there is a good house, built by the present incumbent. The church has a small sepulchral chapel attached. Here are places of worship for **Wesleyans**; and a national school.

**WOOLBEDING**, a parish, in the union and borough of **MIDHURST**, hundred of **EASEBOURNE**, rape of **CHICHESTER**, W. division of **SUSSEX**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N. W.) from **Midhurst**; containing 311 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the river **Rother**, and comprises about 2300 acres, of which 767 are arable, 230 meadow and pasture, 517 woodland, and the remainder waste; the surface is undulated, and the scenery pleasingly varied. Near the conservatory of **Woolbeding House** is a bronze



fountain, removed from the quadrangle at Cowdray; also a remarkable tulip-tree, the trunk of which is eight feet in girth, at a height of three feet from the ground. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 0. 10., and in the patronage of the Hon. Mrs. George Ponsonby: the tithes have been commuted for £280, and the glebe comprises 27 acres. The church is in a very sequestered spot; in the chancel window is some ancient stained glass, from the priory of Mottesfont, in Hampshire.

WOOLBOROUGH (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of NEWTON-ABBOTT, hundred of HAYTOR, Teign-bridge and S. divisions of DEVON, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Teignmouth; containing, with the town of Newton-Abbott, 2609 inhabitants. The parish lies on the road from London to Plymouth, about half a mile south of the river Teign, and comprises by computation 1600 acres. Limestone is extensively quarried for building, and burning into lime. The living is a donative; net income, £235; patron and impropiator, the Earl of Devon. The church, situated about a mile from Newton-Abbott, has an inscription on the outside of the south aisle bearing date 1516; the other portions of the structure are considered to be much more ancient. There is some fine screen-work across the nave and aisles, and the building contains a monument to the memory of Sir Richard and Lady Lucy Reynell; the chancel underwent great improvement a few years since, and a handsome altar-piece of stone has been erected.—See NEWTON-ABBOTT.

WOOLCOMBE, a tything, in the parish of PORTBURY, union of BEDMINSTER, hundred of PORTBURY, E. division of SOMERSET; containing 15 inhabitants.

WOOLDALE, a township, in the parish of KIRKBURTON, union of HUDDERSFIELD, Upper division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S.) from Huddersfield; containing 4806 inhabitants. It was anciently called *Wolves-dale*, from its abounding with wolves. The manufacture of woollen-cloth is carried on extensively. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, and Unitarians.

WOOLER (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, in the union, and E. division of the ward, of GLENDALE, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $16\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.) from Berwick-upon-Tweed, 18 (N. W.) from Alnwick, 45 (N. N. W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and 318 (N. N. W.) from London; containing, with the township of Fenton, 1874 inhabitants. This place occupies the eastern declivity of the Cheviot hills; and near it is the village of Humbleton, celebrated for the victory gained by Percy, Earl of Northumberland, in the reign of Henry IV., over a Scottish army of 10,000 men, under the command of Earl Douglas: the engagement occurred on a plain within a mile north-west of the town, where a stone pillar has been erected, commemorative of the event. A great part of the town was destroyed by fire in 1722, since which period it has not made any considerable advances towards improvement. It consists of several streets diverging from a market-place in the centre, is indifferently paved, and supplied with water from a fountain erected at the public expense; a good trout-stream flows through the lower part of it, and falls into the river Till. The houses are mostly old, and the general appearance of the place is unfavourable; but the situation, though mountainous, is extremely salubrious,

and the town was formerly much resorted to by invalids, for whose use many goats were kept. Here is a branch of the North of England bank; a public subscription library is supported, and a mechanics' institute was established in 1827. The market is on Thursday. Fairs are held on May 4th and October 17th, for horses, cattle, and sheep; and on the third Tuesday in May a general fair takes place on Weetwood Bank, a mile and a half distant from the town. The powers of the county debt-court of Wooler, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Glendale. The lord of the manor holds a court leet and baron within three weeks after Easter.

The LIVING is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £5. 8.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham; impropiator of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, the Earl of Tankerville. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £404. 16., and the impropiate for £54; there are 56 acres of glebe. The church, built in 1765, on the site of an ancient structure destroyed by fire, is a neat edifice, occupying an eminence commanding an extensive and richly-varied prospect. There are places of worship for Burghers and Presbyterians; also a Scottish Relief church, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The Glendale union, of which Wooler is the head, comprises 45 parishes and places, and contains a population of 14,000 persons. On a circular mount near the town are the remains of a tower, apparently of Norman origin. There are also many intrenchments in the vicinity, of which the most remarkable is Humbleton Hugh, circular in form, with a large cairn on the summit; the sides of the hill are formed into terraces, about twenty feet broad, in three successive tiers, which, when they were filled with soldiers, presented a formidable resistance to any assailing force.

WOOLFARDISWORTHY, a parish, in the union of BIDEFORD, hundred of HARTLAND, Great Torrington and N. divisions of DEVON,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Bideford; containing 988 inhabitants. This parish, which reaches to the sea-coast, comprises about 6000 acres. Stone of good quality for building is extensively quarried, and shipped from Bideford to various places. The village, which extends into the adjoining parish, is chiefly inhabited by fishermen, who are partly employed in carrying sand from the shore, for the use of farmers in dressing the lands. There is also a fishing-hamlet in the parish, situated on the same bay as Clovelly, and where a commodious quay might easily be formed. Two fairs for cattle are annually held. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £91; patron and impropiator, William Cole Loggin, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for £470, out of which £20 are payable to the incumbent, who has about half an acre of glebe and 16 acres of other land, with a glebe-house recently erected. Here are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists.

WOOLFARDISWORTHY (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of CREDITON, hundred of WITHERIDGE, South Molton and N. divisions of DEVON, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Crediton; containing 220 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 19.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £258; patrons, the Hole family. Berry Castle, an ancient Roman encampment, is in the parish.



WOOLFERTON, a township, in the parish of RICHARD'S-CASTLE, union of LUDLOW, hundred of MUNSLOW, S. division of SALOP, 3 miles (S. E.) from Ludlow; containing 60 inhabitants. The Leominster canal passes through the township.

WOOLHAMPTON (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of NEWBURY, hundred of THEALE, county of BERKS,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E.) from Newbury; containing 491 inhabitants. The parish comprises 684*a.* 17*p.*, and the navigable river Kennet flows through it. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 17. 6., and in the patronage of the Rev. Miles L. Halton: the tithes have been commuted for £200, and there are 32 acres of glebe. The Roman Catholics have a chapel.

WOOLHOPE (*St. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of LEDBURY, hundred of GREYTREE, county of HEREFORD,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. by S.) from Ledbury; containing, with the townships of Buckenhill and Putley, 813 inhabitants, of whom 568 are in Woolhope township. The parish consists of 4129 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £326, with 20 acres of glebe, and a good house; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. A school is endowed with £6 per annum.

WOOLLAND, a parish, in the union of STURMINSTER, hundred of WHITEWAY, Sturminster division of DORSET, 5 miles (S.) from Sturminster-Newton; containing 124 inhabitants, and comprising about 1020 acres. The living is a donative, in the patronage of G. C. Loftus, Esq.; net income, £35. The church was rebuilt in 1745, a little westward of the ancient site. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WOOL-LAVINGTON, EAST and WEST, a parish, in the borough and union of MIDHURST, hundred of ROTHERBRIDGE, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by S.) from Petworth; containing 418 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated at the base of the northern acclivity of the downs, and comprises 2530*a.* 1*r.* 14*p.*, of which 957 acres are arable, 312 meadow and pasture, 380 wood, and 859 common, down, and waste. The downs are here extremely picturesque, including the hanging woods in Wool-Lavington Park, and most extensive views over the Weald; the cultivated lands are widely detached, some portions of the parish being nine miles distant from each other. The present mansion in the park was built by the late John Sargent, Esq., the intimate friend of Hayley the poet, and himself author of several elegant poems. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9, and in the patronage of Bishop Wilberforce: the tithes have been commuted for £210, and the glebe comprises 17 acres. The church is a neat structure in the early and later English styles.

WOOLLEY, a tything, in the parish of CHADDLEWORTH, union of WANTAGE, hundred of KINTBURY-EAGLE, county of BERKS, 6 miles (W.) from East Ilsley; containing 61 inhabitants.

WOOLLEY (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the hundred of LEIGHTONSTONE, union and county of HUNTINGDON, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Kimbolton; containing 79 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 9. 2., and in the gift of J. Cockerell, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £110, and the glebe contains 2 acres. The church has a western tower, crowned with a handsome cupola.

WOOLLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of ROYSTON, wapentake of STAINCROSS, W. riding of YORK,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. by W.) from Barnsley; containing 418 inhabitants. It lies on the road from Wakefield to Barnsley, and comprises 2569*a.* 14*p.*, of which 1339 acres are arable, 836 meadow and pasture, 353 woodland, and 40 road and waste. Coal is obtainable, though not wrought; and there are quarries of good building-stone, in which are curious fossils. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £220; patron, G. Wentworth, Esq. A rent-charge of £370 has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes, payable to the Archbishop of York. The chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure with a tower; the windows are decorated with stained glass, and the building contains some monuments to the Wentworth family. Sixteen children are instructed for £16. 7. per annum, arising from land bequeathed by Nicholas Burley, and from the interest of £140, the amount of various benefactions.

WOOLLOS, ST., a parish, in the union and division of NEWPORT, hundred of WENTLLOOG, county of MONMOUTH; containing, with the town of Newport, 13,766 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Bettws annexed, valued in the king's books at £7. 3. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol: the great tithes have been commuted for £281, and the vicarial for £200.—See NEWPORT.

WOOLMINSTONE, a tything, in the union of CHARD, hundred of CREWKERNE, Western division of SOMERSET; containing 71 inhabitants.

WOOLPIT (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of STOW, hundred of THEDWASTRY, W. division of SUFFOLK, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Stow-Market; containing 942 inhabitants. This place is situated on the road from Ipswich to Bury St. Edmund's, and was formerly a market-town. The parish comprises 1898*a.* 1*r.* 17*p.*; it is celebrated for a remarkably fine vein of brick-earth, and the white bricks made here are in great estimation. One of the largest horse-fairs in England is held at Woolpit on September 16th, and a large fair for bullocks on the 18th and 19th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 18. 9., and in the patronage of Mrs. L. Flood Page; net income, £350. The church is partly in the decorated and partly in the later English style, with a light and graceful spire, and a very beautiful porch; the chancel window is embellished with stained glass, inserted by the late rector, the Rev. Spencer Cobbold. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Plymouth Brethren. An image of the Virgin Mary was much visited here before the Reformation, and a well called Our Lady's Well is still in repute for its medicinal properties.

WOOLS, a tything, in the parish of ROMSEY-EXTRA, union of ROMSEY, hundred of KING'S-SOMBOURN, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 155 inhabitants.

WOOLSCOTT, a hamlet, in the parish of GRAND-BOROUGH, union of RUGBY, Southam division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, S. division of the county of WARWICK; containing 171 inhabitants.

WOOLSINGTON, a township, in the parish of DINNINGTON, union and W. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Newcastle; containing 74 inhabitants, and



comprising about 636 acres. The lands anciently belonged to Tynemouth priory, and in the reign of Elizabeth were possessed by the Jennison family. Woolsington Park is a handsome seat.

WOOLSTANWOOD, a township, in the parish, union, and hundred of NANTWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Nantwich; containing 64 inhabitants. It comprises 568 acres, of which the prevailing soil is clay. The inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £37.

WOOLSTASTON, a parish, in the union of CHURCH-STRETTON, hundred of CONDOVER, S. division of SALOP,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N.) from Church-Stretton; containing 84 inhabitants. It comprises about 800 acres; the scenery is generally wild, in some parts romantically picturesque. The living is a rectory, in the gift of W. Whitmore, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £143, and the glebe comprises 7 acres. The church is a plain ancient structure. On an eminence called Castle Hill, are some remains of an intrenchment.

WOOLSTHORPE (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of LOVEDEN, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. by S.) from Grantham; containing 674 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1920 acres, of which 845 are arable, 915 meadow and pasture, and 150 woodland; the soil is generally clay, alternated with red loam. The small river Devon, and the Nottingham and Grantham canal, pass through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 2.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £191; patron, the Duke of Rutland. A new parish church, in the style of the 14th century, was consecrated in March 1847.

WOOLSTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of COLSTERWORTH, union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of WINNIBRIGGS and THREO, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile from the village of Colsterworth; containing 266 inhabitants. This is an ancient hamlet, consisting of a few farmhouses and thatched cottages, with the old manor-house, in which the immortal Sir Isaac Newton was born, on Christmas-day, 1642. His father, John Newton, Esq., was lord of the manor. Great care is taken for the preservation of the house; and when it was repaired, in 1798, a tablet of white marble, commemorating the philosopher's birth, was put up in the chamber where the event took place.

WOOLSTON, a hamlet, in the parish of NORTH CADBURY, union of WINCANTON, hundred of CATSASH, E. division of the county of SOMERSET,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S.) from Castle-Cary; containing 110 inhabitants.

WOOLSTONE (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of TEWKESBURY, Lower division of the hundred of DEERHURST, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Winchcomb; containing 78 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 787 acres, and contains some quarries of stone fit for the roads: the village is pleasantly situated on the acclivity of a hill. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6.  $0\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of the Earl of Coventry: the tithes have been commuted for £153, and the glebe comprises  $32\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The church was rebuilt in 1499.

WOOLSTONE, with MARTINSCROFT, a township, in the parish and union of WARRINGTON, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of LANCASHIRE,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by N.) from the town of Warrington; containing 548 inhabit-

ants. In the 20th of Edward I., John Byrun claimed free warren here in right of his wife Alesia, heiress of Robert Banastre. This lady was afterwards married to Sir John Langton, whose descendant, John Langton, in the reign of Edward III. held *Wolueston* as baron of Makerfield. How long the property continued in this family does not appear, but it seems to have been alienated anterior to the reign of Philip and Mary, as in 1556 John Hawarden held the manor. Martinscroft, anciently *Mascrofte*, was formerly a possession of the Irelands, of Bewsey. The township lies on the bank of the Mersey, on the road to Manchester; and comprises 1356 acres. Near Martinscroft-Green is a pleasant heath skirted by cottages. The Hall is an ancient brick building. There is a Roman Catholic chapel; also a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WOOLSTONE, a tything, in the parish of ST. MARY, SOUTHAMPTON, union of SOUTH STONEHAM, hundred of MAINSBRIDGE, Southampton and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (S. E. by E.) from Southampton; containing 77 inhabitants.

WOOLSTONE, GREAT (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S.) from Newport-Pagnell; containing 94 inhabitants. It comprises about 500 acres, and is bounded on the east by a branch of the river Ouse: the village is pleasantly situated on the river, and the Grand Junction canal passes through the parish. Lace-making employs some of the inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 16. 1.; net income, £157; patron, J. C. Neild, Esq. The present church, a handsome edifice in the later English style, was built in 1832, at the expense of T. S. I. Baily, Esq., of Shenley House, the former structure having fallen into decay; it forms an interesting feature in the landscape.

WOOLSTONE, LITTLE (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (S.) from Newport-Pagnell; containing 115 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the east by a branch of the river Ouse, and intersected by the Grand Junction canal, comprises about 600 acres. The inhabitants are partly employed in making lace. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 6. 1., and in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £102: the glebe comprises 14 acres, with a house. The church, having become dilapidated, was lately thoroughly repaired. There is a small portion of land, bequeathed by a former rector, the rent of which is applied in apprenticing a boy yearly.

WOOLSTROP, a hamlet, in the parish of QUEDGLEY, Middle division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, union, and E. division of the county, of GLOUCESTER, 5 miles (S. W. by W.) from Gloucester; containing 46 inhabitants.

WOOLTON, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of CHILDWALL, partly in the union of WEST DERBY, but chiefly in that of PRESCOT, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 6 miles (E. by S.) from Liverpool; containing 1018 inhabitants. Little Woolton was early held of the barony of Widnes, in alms, by the hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem in England, without any service. In the reign of Edward I., the prior of this wealthy order claimed extensive feudal jurisdictions



in *Wolveton*, as in other places in the county. The township includes the detached hamlet of Thingwall, and comprises altogether 1320 acres of land, chiefly rich pasture, lying in a level vale. There is a good red-sandstone quarry. Lee Hall is a large old edifice in the township. A copyhold court is held here.

WOOLTON, MUCH, a chapelry, in the parish of CHILDWALL, union of PRESCOT, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Liverpool; containing 2216 inhabitants. The ancient name *Wolveton* points to a Saxon proprietor, Wolf; of whom, however, there is no record. The Irelands, of Hutt, the Lathoms, of Parbold, the Norreses, and the Bretarghs, the last of whom held the Hall, were early proprietors; and the Knights of St. John had a house here, their lands lying in Little Woolton. The property is now held of the crown by the Marquess of Salisbury, lord of Childwall. The chapelry comprises 930 acres, and is beautifully situated amidst hill and dale; the air is salubrious, and mansions of the wealthy abound. Among the seats are, Woolton Wood, that of Henry Ashton, Esq.; Beaconsfield House, of Ambrose Lace, Esq.; and the seats of John Crosthwaite, Esq., and Mrs. Thomas Foster, on Woolton Hill. The views are extensive from the higher grounds, including the course of the Mersey, the Cheshire hills, and the mountains of Wales. A large stone-quarry is wrought.

The chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, is a handsome structure of stone, with a tower and small dome; it was erected in 1826, and enlarged in 1840. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Childwall; net income, £170, with a house. The tithes of Much Woolton and Thingwall have been commuted for £145 payable to the lessee of the Bishop of Chester, and £35. 5. to the vicar. Woolton Priory, in a luxuriant vale below the village, consists of a Roman Catholic chapel, built more than a century ago; a house for the priest, the Rev. Samuel Phillips, who has been 22 years resident; two schools, and five acres of land. In the chapel is an altar-piece, the Enthronement of the Virgin, by Perugino; also the Taking down from the Cross, by Quintin Matsys; the Entombment of Christ, after Vandyke; an *Ecce Homo*, and other paintings. The Wesleyans have a place of worship; and there are excellent schools connected with the Established Church. Some springs on the hill are strongly impregnated with iron.

WOOLVERCOTT (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of WOODSTOCK, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Oxford; containing 470 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patrons and impropiators, the Warden and Fellows of Merton College, Oxford. The church, situated on the bank of the Isis, has a sepulchral chapel on the north side, containing a stately monument to the family of Walter, of whom David Walter was high sheriff of the county, and commanded a regiment of horse under Charles I. in the parliamentary war. In the hamlet of Godstow was a Benedictine abbey.—See OXFORD.

WOOLVERSTONE (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union and hundred of SAMFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by E.) from Ipswich; containing 246 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by the river Orwell, and comprises 951a. 2r. 30p. The Hall is an elegant mansion, delightfully situated in an ample

park, on the bank of the river. The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated with the rectory of Erwarton, and valued in the king's books at £5. 8. 9.: the tithes have been commuted for £230, and the glebe consists of 30 acres. The church, which is in the park, has been restored and beautified.

WOOLVERTON (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FROME, E. division of SOMERSET,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by E.) from Frome; containing 158 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Frome, comprises about 700 acres. The soil is generally thin and light, but in the meadows on the banks of the river of richer quality; the surface has a gentle ascent from the stream towards the west, and the higher grounds command some pleasing views. The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated with that of Road, and valued in the king's books at £7. 1. 3.

WOOLWICH (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a market-town and parish, in the union of GREENWICH, hundred of BLACKHEATH, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, 8 miles (E. by S.) from London; containing 25,875 inhabitants. This place, originally a small fishing-town, unnoticed by any of the earlier Kentish historians, owes its present importance, among other causes, to its situation on the river Thames, which is here nearly three-quarters of a mile broad, and of sufficient depth, at the lowest state of the tide, for ships of the largest burthen. In the reign of Henry VII., a ship-of-war of 1000 tons was built at Woolwich, which that monarch named the "Harry Grace de Dieu;" but it does not appear that any regular establishment for ship-building was formed previously to the time of Henry VIII., who constructed a royal dockyard here, which was enlarged by Queen Elizabeth, and has continued progressively to increase in every succeeding reign. The "Sovereign of the Seas," the largest ship that had ever been built in England, was launched from the dockyard in the reign of Charles I. This ship, of 1637 tons' burthen, carried 176 guns, and was richly ornamented with carving and gilding; from which circumstance, combined with the destructive efficacy of its heavy ordnance in the war with the Dutch, it obtained from that people the appellation of the "Golden Devil."

In the reign of George I., the cannon for the board of ordnance was cast in a foundry situated in Moorfields, which having been destroyed by an explosion, occasioned by dampness in the moulds at the time of pouring in the liquid metal, the establishment was removed to Woolwich, and placed under the superintendence of Mr. Andrew Schalch, a native of Schaffhausen, in Switzerland. This person, travelling for improvement, had visited the foundry in Moorfields at the time when preparations were in progress for casting several pieces of ordnance, in the presence of many of the nobility, general officers, and a large concourse of people. Mr. Schalch, having obtained permission to inspect the process, minutely examined the preparations, and perceiving the improper state of the moulds, warned the surveyor-general of the ordnance, and the superintendent of the foundries, of the lurking danger; and they, sensible of the justness and importance of his apprehensions, retired with their friends and all whom they could persuade to accompany them, in time to escape the effect of the explosion, by which several lives were lost, and many of the workmen dreadfully burnt and mangled. The board



of ordnance, subsequently finding this gentleman duly qualified, authorised him to choose a commodious situation within twelve miles of the metropolis, for the erection of a new foundry; and after visiting several places he selected the Warren at Woolwich for that purpose. The first specimens of ordnance cast under his superintendence being highly approved of, he was appointed master-founder, which office he held for nearly sixty years, with so much skill and attention that, during this long period, not a single accident occurred. Thus arose the present arsenal, the establishment of which, with the augmentation of the artillery, whose head-quarters were fixed here, the institution of the Royal Military Academy, and various other foundations, has raised the town to a degree of importance, as a grand naval and military depôt, without a parallel in any empire of the world.

The TOWN is situated on elevated ground rising gradually from the south bank of the Thames, on the opposite side of which, in the county of Essex, is a detached part of the parish. It comprises one main street, extending nearly a mile parallel with the river, from which numerous other streets branch off in various directions; and is partly included in the parish of Plumstead. The houses in that part which may be considered the principal thoroughfare are of ancient appearance, occasionally interspersed with substantial and well-built dwellings; the other streets consist of modern houses, principally erected for the accommodation of the artificers and labourers employed in the dockyard, arsenal, and other public works. The upper part of the town, towards the common and the Charlton road, is elevated and pleasant, and contains several ranges of handsome houses. The environs abound with rich woodland scenery, agreeably diversified with the windings of the Thames, sometimes seen in pleasing combination, and at others in striking contrast. The town is partially paved, under the superintendence of commissioners annually chosen under the provisions of an act of parliament passed in the 47th of George III.; it is lighted with gas by a company established also by act of parliament, and is supplied with water from the works of the Kent Water Company.

The public buildings are on a scale of vast extent, and most of them in a style of magnificence corresponding with the importance of the purposes to which they are applied. The DOCKYARD commences near the village of New Charlton on the west, and stretches nearly a mile along the bank of the river to the east; the breadth varies from one to two furlongs. The principal entrance is through a stone portal, of which the piers are ornamented with anchors sculptured in stone. On the left hand, within the walls, is a house for a commissioner, and on the right are the houses belonging to the principal officers of the yard. Beyond these is the *Smithery*, a spacious and lofty building, in which are, a steam-engine of 20-horse power, which works two large lift-hammers weighing nearly four tons each; and a steam-engine of 14-horse power, working three tilt-hammers, of less weight. Another steam-engine, of 14-horse power, is employed in blowing the fires throughout the smithery; there are several blast-furnaces for converting scrap iron into pigs, and a machine for rolling iron. Knees, keelsons, breast-pieces, and all other iron work connected with ship-building, are manufactured here, and also anchors of the largest size, great numbers

of which are kept in readiness for supplying the royal navy. There are two *Dry-docks*, one of which is double, for repairing vessels; also several slips, in which ships-of-war of the largest dimensions are built, under lofty sheds lighted from the roof. An extensive building is appropriated as an *Engineering-foundry*, and for the manufacture of steam-engine boilers, and the requisite machinery for the steam-vessels now built here, some of which are of very great tonnage.

Some years since, a capacious *Basin*, 400 feet long and 290 feet in mean breadth, was excavated; it is capable of receiving ships of the first class, and is entered from the river by a caisson of large dimensions. The embankment is secured by strong sloping walls of brick, coped with massive blocks of stone. A new *Graving-dock* was opened on July 17th, 1843. The basin is of solid granite, 300 feet in length at the top of the water, 245 at the bottom, and 80 feet wide above, the width gradually diminishing, like the length, as the basin deepens; it is filled by the river tide, or by a steam-engine situated a few hundred yards from the basin. Many difficulties were encountered during the progress of the work, which occupied more than seven years, and cost £80,000, exclusively of the steam-engine and other expenses defrayed subsequently to the opening. The undertaking is one which reflects great credit on the engineer, Mr. Walker, and will prove eminently beneficial to the public service. The line of wharfage for the dockyard is very extensive, and of proportionate breadth. There are a mast-pond, a boat-pond, and several mast and boat houses; also ranges of timber-sheds, storehouses of every kind upon the largest scale, a mould-loft, and every requisite arrangement for the purposes of the establishment. In the eastern part of the town was the rope-yard, a range of building three stories high, and about 1080 feet in length, in which ropes of various sizes, cordage for rigging the ships, and cables, were made; this department has been removed from Woolwich, and the site is now covered with houses forming Beresford-street.

To the east of Beresford-street is the ROYAL ARSENAL, under the control of the master-general and the honourable board of ordnance. This magnificent establishment comprises within the boundary walls more than 100 acres, and, including the canal, 142 acres, the greater part of which is in the adjoining parish of Plumstead. The principal entrance is through a spacious central gateway for carriages, with smaller entrances on each side; the inner piers are ornamented with small piles of shot, and the outer piers, which are loftier, are surmounted by mortars and piles of shells. Nearly opposite the entrance is a range of handsome houses, appropriated to the commandant of the garrison, the field-officers of the royal artillery, and the principal officers attached to some of the departments; the chief of which are, the inspector of artillery's department, the carriage department, the engineers' department, the storekeeper's department, and the laboratory. In addition to these are immense store-houses, forming a grand national depôt of warlike stores, of every description, for the naval and military departments of the service.

On the right of the entrance is a range of buildings formerly used as an academy for part of the gentlemen-cadet company, in connexion with the Royal Military Academy, but now occupied partly as store-rooms and



partly as dwelling-houses. On the left is a handsome guard-house, with a portico of four columns of Portland stone. Beyond this is the *Brass-foundry*, erected by Vanbrugh, a lofty building of red brick, ornamented with stone, and roofed with slate, which is perforated for ventilation: over the entrance are the royal arms, carved in stone, above which is a neat cupola. It contains three large furnaces for casting brass ordnance only, the largest of which will melt eighteen tons of metal at one time: to avoid all danger of explosion, the moulds are heated to a considerable degree before the metal is allowed to run into them. On the east of the foundry are appropriate workshops for boring and engraving the cannon. East of these are the workshops of the *Carriage department*, for the construction and manufacture of gun-carriages for naval and land service, and of carts, ammunition-wagons, and other carriages used in the ordnance department; in these shops are steam-engines applied to the working of circular and other saws for converting timber, and machinery of ingenious construction for planing wood, and for turning wood and metal. In a line with this range is the *Engineers' department*, under the direction of which are the erection and repair of all buildings belonging to the board of ordnance within a limited distance of Woolwich. To the north-west of the foundry is the *Laboratory*, in which are made up blank and ball cartridges for small arms, cartridges for cannon of all descriptions, grape and case shot, and all combustible articles; a variety of other important duties relating to the naval and military service are performed, and a powerful hydraulic press has been introduced for making leaden bullets by pressure, instead of casting them as formerly.

Upon the bank of the Thames, is the magnificent range of **STORE-HOUSES**, occupying three sides of a quadrangle, the area of which is filled with vast quantities of shot and shell of every size, in quadrangular and pyramidal piles, and duly numbered. The buildings are of light brick, with quoins, cornices, pilasters, and pediments of stone, and with appropriate ornaments. The central range, comprising three stories, is connected with the wings, which are two stories high, by arched portals of stone forming the entrances into the quadrangle, and surmounted with balustraded corridors, communicating with the principal stories of each range. In the basement story of the main range are deposited general stores for the naval service: in the second story are the harness and other equipments for the royal horse-artillery; and in the upper, stores of different descriptions. The east wing is appropriated to the reception of stores for garrison and field services, with a large assortment of nails and other necessaries. The west wing contains the stores and various implements used by the sappers and miners, and those for making intrenchments and constructing fortifications, among which are sandbags, axes, shovels, spades, barrows, grates for heating shot, and numerous other articles; also an extensive collection of samples of materials, and patterns of implements, with which the several articles furnished to the board of ordnance are compared, before they are received into the dépôt. On the ground-floors of these store-rooms are iron tramroads, upon which carriages constructed for the purpose, when once put in motion, will run from one extremity to the other, for the conveyance of stores to

the wharf. On the east and west of the principal buildings are smaller quadrangular ranges of store-houses, one and two stories in height. In both these, the ranges parallel with the river are of one story, and are appropriated as repositories for carriages. The lower story of the eastern range contains stores of oil and cement, and the upper, a general repository of stores of various kinds; the lower story of the western range is for the reception of carriages, and the upper is the dépôt of clothing, for the royal artillery and for the sappers and miners. In the centre of each of these smaller quadrangles are painters' shops. There are also warehouses in different parts of the inclosure. To the south of the principal quadrangle are immense quantities of iron ordnance of various calibre, placed on iron skidding, and ranged in double files, extending many hundred yards in length, and, with small intervals between the rows, spreading over several acres of ground: large quantities of iron carriages for guns, and beds for mortars, are placed at the extremity and around the space occupied by the ordnance, and numerous mortars of the largest calibre are disposed in various parts of the ground.

The arsenal is bounded on the south-east by a canal, 35 feet broad, on the banks of which are wooden buildings for the manufacture of Congreve rockets, under the superintendence of the officers of the royal laboratory; and towards the south-eastern extremity of the boundary wall, on the road to Plumstead, is the house appropriated to the residence of the storekeeper and paymaster. A little to the west is a saw-mill, worked by a steam-engine of 20-horse power, for sawing trees and rough timber into planks of any required thickness, to which the saws, fixed in frames and worked perpendicularly, can be adjusted at pleasure; there are also circular and other saws, with machinery of a very ingenious description, for turning and other purposes, all under the direction of the officers belonging to the carriage department. At a short distance from the arsenal, on the road to Woolwich common, are the *Barracks for the Sappers and Miners*, a substantial and commodious range, capable of receiving from 250 to 270 men. Adjoining these is the grand *Depôt of Field-train artillery*, consisting of a central building appropriated as offices for the director-general of the field train, and other officers of the department, and five spacious sheds, averaging each 300 feet in length. In these sheds are deposited, in double files, an immense number of guns, mounted on field carriages, and supplied with a due proportion of stores and ammunition, in readiness at a minute's notice for immediate service. To the south of the dépôt is the *Ordnance Hospital*, containing apartments for a resident surgeon and apothecary, and other officers, and for the servants of the establishment, with wards for the reception of 700 patients, a medical library, and other requisite offices. It is under the superintendence of the director-general and medical staff of the garrison, from which all the ordnance medical establishments abroad are supplied.

The **BARRACKS** for the royal FOOT and HORSE ARTILLERY form a splendid pile of building, of which the chief front, facing the common, is 340 yards in length. The main entrance is through a central portal of three arches, divided by lofty columns of the Doric order, supporting pedestals surmounted with military trophies;



above the central arch are the royal arms, finely sculptured. The building is of light brick, ornamented with Portland stone, and consists of six principal ranges, connected by four lower buildings, in front of which are colonnades of the Doric order, surmounted by balustrades: on the second range, east of the entrance, is a handsome cupola, in which is a clock; and on the corresponding building on the west side, is a similar cupola, with a wind-dial. The chapel, which is neatly fitted up, contains 1000 sittings, and is regularly opened for divine service; the library and reading-room are well supplied with works of general literature and periodical publications. The mess-room is a splendid apartment, 60 feet in length, 50 feet wide, and of proportionate height, having at one end a circular recess, in which is a music gallery, and at the other a handsome range of windows looking upon the common. From the ceiling, which is ornamented with groining above the cornice, three cut-glass chandeliers are suspended; and the whole arrangement is in the style of an elegant assembly-room. Attached are other apartments, comprising a drawing-room of appropriate character, with retiring and ante rooms. In this suite of rooms the officers of the garrison give frequent balls to the gentry of the vicinity; in 1830, they had the honour of entertaining William IV. and Queen Adelaide, on the king's visit to review the artillery. At the extremity of the east quadrangle is a riding-school of elegant design, near which is a large brick building used as a racket-court by the officers. The whole establishment is arranged for the accommodation of from 3000 to 4000 men.

The *Parade*, in front of the barracks, is about 60 yards in breadth, adjoining the common, which, in this part, is a fine level lawn, appropriated for the exercise of the foot-artillery. In the centre of the parade are ranged several beautiful pieces of artillery, mounted on carriages of bronze, richly chased and ornamented. Among these is a very large piece of ordnance taken at the siege of Bhurtpoor, in the East Indies, and presented by the captors to the King of England; it is mounted on a splendid bronze carriage. The breech, which is of unusually large proportions, rests upon the shoulders of a lion couchant, beautifully executed. One side of the carriage is ornamented with a view of the citadel of Bhurtpoor in a medallion, and the other bears an inscription commemorative of its capture; the wheels are solid, with a face of Apollo, or the sun, forming the nave, and the beams of the sun the radii. The more remote part of the common is appropriated to the exercise of the horse-artillery.

Adjoining the field west of the barracks is the *REPOSITORY*, for the exercise and general instruction of all persons belonging to the artillery, occupying an extensive piece of ground. Nearly opposite the entrance are the modelling-rooms for the use of the officers and men, in which are models, and drawings of projected improvements in the construction of gun-carriages and implements of war, and in which various mechanical experiments are performed. In a shed adjoining them are preserved the funeral car of Napoleon, brought from St. Helena; a travelling oven used by the French army in their campaigns under Buonaparte; and some other curiosities. In various parts of the ground are pieces of brass ordnance, of different kinds, taken from the enemy, among which are two captured at the battle of

Malplaquet, with three barrels each; and several others of very singular construction. The ground is in many places unequal and precipitous, rising abruptly from some pieces of water by which it is intersected. It is made available for practice in the construction of pontoons, for transporting artillery across rivers; in the managing of gun-boats; and in the more difficult and arduous exercises of war. Heavy pieces of artillery are manœuvred under every possible disadvantage of situation, lowered down deep declivities, and raised up precipitous heights, by a variety of contrivances; and in some parts of the ground are intrenchments of earth and batteries of turf, which are thrown up by the students for their improvement in the art of fortification. On the north of the entrance is the *Rotunda*, or model-room, a spacious circular apartment, 115 feet in diameter, originally erected in the gardens of Carlton Palace by George IV., when Prince Regent, for the entertainment of the allied sovereigns, on their visit to this country after the peace of 1814, and presented by that monarch to the garrison. It contains a variety of ancient armour and military trophies, a vast number of beautiful and well-finished models of machinery, with apparatus for military and naval warfare, a most interesting collection of models of all the royal dockyards, the fortifications of Portsmouth, the breakwater at Plymouth, &c.

On the south-west part of the common is the *Veterinary Hospital* for the horse-artillery, under the control of the commandant, and the immediate superintendence of a veterinary surgeon and assistants. This building, which is well adapted to its use, is situated in the parish of Charlton; and between it and the repository are 50 cottages, neatly built of brick, containing two apartments each, for the accommodation of 100 married soldiers. The new *Royal-Marine Barracks*, erected on the site of the former barracks, present an extensive range of substantial buildings, completed towards the close of 1846. They form three sides of a square; are of brick, with stone dressings; and iron girders and brick arches separate each story: the floorings are of asphalt; the whole is fire-proof, and ventilation is effected by a revolving fan worked by weights. In front of the main building, is an arcade two stories in height, formed by brick piers and arches, affording spacious covered walking-places with room for six abreast. These barracks are built to accommodate 1000 men. At the south-eastern extremity of the common, opposite to the artillery barracks, is the *Royal Military Academy*, established in 1741, originally for the instruction of officers and men belonging to the military department of the ordnance, but now appropriated exclusively to gentlemen cadets, the number of whom varies from 100 to 140. The buildings form a spacious pile, partly in the early English, and partly in the Elizabethan style. The central range, which has angular octagonal towers crowned with domes, contains on the basement story the entrance-hall and schoolrooms, and, in a central situation between them, an apartment originally intended for the inspector, but used only as a receptacle for stores, and as a place from which hot air is distributed for warming the building. Above these is the grand hall, in which the public examinations are held. The centre is connected, by corridors, with wings in the Elizabethan style, having turrets at the angles, and containing apartments for the cadets. Behind the central range is the refectory, a spacious hall



with a lofty timber-framed roof, lighted by windows of appropriate character; adjoining which are the kitchen and domestic offices. On the east side of the common are the professors' houses, and some handsome ranges of building, including the quarters of the field-officers of the garrison, and several private residences.

There is no TRADE except what is requisite for the supply of the inhabitants, nor is any particular branch of manufacture carried on. The intercourse with the metropolis is great, being facilitated by steam-boats on the river, by carriages direct, and by vans which run to Greenwich, whence the distance is traversed in about ten minutes by the railway. Hulks are moored off Woolwich, for convicts whose sentence of transportation is commuted for hard labour at home, and who are employed in the dockyard, arsenal, and public works. The market is on Friday; and under the provisions of the local act before mentioned, markets are also held on Wednesday and Saturday. By the act 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, Woolwich was incorporated within the limits of the borough of Greenwich. The town is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold their sittings every Monday and Friday at the King's Arms hotel; and a petty-session for the division takes place at the Green Man, at Blackheath, on the first Thursday in every month.

The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 6.; net income, £740; patron, the Bishop of Rochester. The church was rebuilt by act of parliament passed in the 5th of George II., at an expense of £6500, towards defraying which £3000 were appropriated from the grant of Queen Anne for building fifty new churches, the remainder being raised by contributions of the inhabitants. It is situated on an eminence overlooking the dockyard and the river, and is a neat building of brick with a square tower, ornamented with copings and cornices of stone. The interior, in which several standards taken from the enemy are deposited, is lofty and well arranged; the galleries are supported on Ionic columns of good proportions. In the churchyard are numerous monuments to officers of the royal artillery, among which is one to the memory of Lieutenant-General Williamson, whose wife was lineally descended from Robert II., King of Scotland. The Ordnance chapel, on the road to Plumstead, a plain commodious building, and the chapel in the artillery barracks, are additional episcopal edifices, to which chaplains are appointed by the board of ordnance. A chapel of ease has been erected on the site of the late rope-yard; and near the entrance of the arsenal is a proprietary chapel, erected by subscription in 1838, in the Grecian style, with a handsome Ionic portico of six columns supporting a pediment. In May 1845, portions of the parishes of Woolwich and Charlton, comprising about a square mile in extent, were constituted an ecclesiastical parish or district, named St. Thomas's, under the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37; and the erection of a church, a Byzantine structure with a campanile turret, was commenced in 1847: the cost is estimated at between £5000 and £6000. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of London, alternately; income, £150. Another church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, was consecrated in March, 1847: the living is in the Rector's patronage. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Welsh

Methodists, and Arminian Bible Christians; also a Scottish church, and a Roman Catholic chapel.

Mrs. Mary Wiseman, in 1758, bequeathed £1000 South Sea annuities, for educating and clothing orphan sons of shipwrights of the dockyard, and for apprenticing them to the same business: the property, by accumulated savings, now produces £86 per annum. Mrs. Withers, in 1750, bequeathed £600 Old South Sea annuities, of which £100 were to be laid out in building a schoolroom, with an apartment for a mistress, who was to receive the dividends on the remainder, for instructing 30 girls maintained in the workhouse; and she gave the further sum of £600, in the same funds, to augment the salary of the mistress, on condition of her teaching as many children, nominated by the rector, as would make up the number to 30, when so many might not be at any time in the workhouse. An almshouse for five aged widows was founded about the year 1560, by Sir Martin Bowes, who endowed it with a portion of the produce of lands and tenements vested for charitable uses in the Goldsmiths' Company, London, by whom the almshouses were rebuilt in 1771. There are several other bequests for charitable purposes.

WOOPERTON, a township, in the parish of EGLINGHAM, union of GLENDALE, N. division of COQUETDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. E. by S.) from Wooler; containing 77 inhabitants. It is situated a little west of the road between Wooler and Morpeth, and is a small village for labourers. Some years since, the old thatched cottages were replaced by neater buildings, covered with blue slate. The township comprises about 925 acres, of which 50 are pasture, 20 woodland, and the remainder arable, mostly turnip soil, the whole the property of W. Burdon, Esq., of Hartford. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £109. 11., and the vicarial for £57. 9.

WOORE, a township, in the parish of MUCKLESTON, union of DRAYTON, Drayton division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, 7 miles (N. N. E.) from Drayton; containing 372 inhabitants. The village is built on elevated ground, on the road from Drayton to Nantwich in Cheshire; the houses are of remarkably neat appearance, and the air is healthy. Here are a post-office and two good inns. It was formerly a stage on the great Chester and London road, and supplied many post-horses; but since the establishment of railways, this business has been nearly destroyed. Woore is the head of a district chapelry, which includes the township of Gravenhanger, part of the township of Dorrington, and part of that of Aston in the Staffordshire portion of the parish; the whole comprising 890 inhabitants. The church or chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a handsome structure in the Grecian style, erected in 1830, and containing 500 sittings. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Kenrick and Mackworth families, alternately; income, £100: a good parsonage-house has recently been built. The Methodists have a small place of worship. A national school for boys, girls, and infants, built in 1832, and enlarged in 1840, educates 120 children; and at Aston is another school, built in 1842, in which are 20 children. £15 per annum (£10 being from William Elkins in 1593, and £5 from Randolph Woolley in 1615) were left to the minister, for "reading divine service, and teaching the children of the poor at Aston the principles of their



faith : " this fund has been appropriated to the schools by the present incumbent. A mineral spring called Willow-bridge well, is reputed to be beneficial in many disorders.

WOOTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of ST. MARTIN, STAMFORD-BARON, union of STAMFORD, soke of PETERBOROUGH, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Wansford ; containing 68 inhabitants. A small Benedictine nunnery dedicated to St. Mary, existed here in the time of Henry I., and was united in the reign of Edward III. to the convent of Our Lady St. Mary and St. Michael, at Stamford-Baron.

WOOTTON (ST. MARY), a parish, in the hundred of REDBORNESTOKE, union and county of BEDFORD,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W.) from Bedford ; containing 1122 inhabitants. It comprises 3400 acres. The soil is chiefly a strong clay, well adapted for wheat ; the surface is varied, but in no part attains to any considerable elevation. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and has a net income of £236 ; the patronage and impropriation belong to Lady Payne. The church contains numerous monuments to the Monoux family. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

WOOTTON (ST. PETER), a parish, in the union of ABINGDON, hundred of HORMER, county of BERKS,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Abingdon ; containing 344 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1400 acres, of which 700 are arable, 640 meadow and pasture, and 60 woodland. It was formerly a chapelry in the parish of Cumner, but was separated early in the last century. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of South Hinksey. Jane Mayo, in 1747, bequeathed to the incumbent and wardens, in trust for the poor, a close called the Farm, or Church-close, the proceeds to be distributed yearly at Christmas.

WOOTTON, a hamlet, in the parish of ST. MARY-DE-LODE, GLOUCESTER, Upper division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, union, and E. division of the county, of GLOUCESTER,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile (E. by S.) from Gloucester ; containing, with Wootton-Ville, extra-parochial, 1001 inhabitants. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1796.

WOOTTON (ST. MARTIN), a parish, in the union of DOVOR, hundred of KINGHAMFORD, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by S.) from Canterbury ; containing 157 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from London to Dovor, and comprises by measurement 1019 acres ; the surface is finely varied, and the scenery embellished with 98 acres of wood. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 10.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of the Representatives of Sir J. W. H. Brydges, Knt. : the tithes have been commuted for £260, and the glebe comprises 16 acres, with a house. The church is in the early English style. Sir Samuel Egerton Brydges, Bart., who died in 1837, was a native of Wootton.

WOOTTON (ST. ANDREW), a parish, in the union of GLANDFORD-BRIGG, N. division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. E.) from Barton-upon-Humber ; containing 529 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 2766 acres of fertile land, situated between two ranges of the Wolds ; two-thirds of the surface are arable, and

the rest almost entirely grass. Stone is quarried, chiefly for the roads. Wootton House is a neat mansion, built in 1800, with well-wooded grounds ; the village occupies a pleasant site, and is embellished with a pool of water covering about an acre. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 18. 4., and in the gift of the Giffard family ; net income, £203 ; impropriator, Lord Yarborough. The tithes were commuted for land in 1767, when 135 acres were awarded to the incumbent. The church is a plain ancient edifice, with a square tower. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

WOOTTON (ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR), a parish, in the union of HARDINGSTONE, hundred of WYMMERSLEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by E.) from Northampton ; containing 793 inhabitants, and comprising 1915 acres, of which two-thirds are arable and the remainder pasture. Wootton Hall, the seat of W. Harris, Esq., stands elevated, and commands extensive prospects : the grounds are surrounded with thriving plantations. The workhouse of the Hardingstone union is situated in this parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 15. ; net income, £500, with a house ; patrons, the Rector and Fellows of Exeter College, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land in 1778. A national school is maintained by the rector. The rent of three acres, awarded under an inclosure act, and now let for about £6 per annum, is appropriated to the support of a medical club ; and there are some trifling bequests for the poor. Several hundreds of Roman coins were discovered in 1843.

WOOTTON (ST. MARY), a parish, in the union of WOODSTOCK, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. by W.) from Woodstock ; containing 1129 inhabitants. The parish lies on the banks of the river Glym, and comprises about 4000 acres, chiefly arable land, with a small portion of meadow and pasture. At Old Woodstock, and in other parts of the parish, glove-making is carried on. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 2.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of New College, Oxford, with a net income of £783 : certain tithes were commuted for land in 1769, and others under the recent act for a rent-charge of £259. 10. 6. ; there are 56 acres of glebe. The church is partly in the Norman style, but principally of later date. Charles Parrott, in 1785, bequeathed £2300 India annuities, now producing about £90 per annum, for the maintenance, education, and apprenticing of twelve boys ; in 1835 a school-house was built. Another school was endowed by the Rev. Lancelot C. Lee, for clothing and teaching six girls. Numerous vestiges of Roman occupation have been discovered at various times ; and on Chaldon Hill are the remains of an exploratory camp, near which passes the Roman Akeman-street.

WOOTTON (ST. LAWRENCE), a parish, in the union of BASINGSTOKE, hundred of CHUTELY, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. by N.) from Basingstoke ; containing 845 inhabitants. It is intersected by the London and South-Western railway, and comprises 1133a. 1r. 13p., of which 20 acres are pasture, 53 woodland, 14 road and waste, and the remainder arable. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 2.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £211 ; patrons



and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The church, which is very ancient, has a Norman doorway, with pillars and arches of the same character, and several windows in the early English style; it contains a handsome marble monument in memory of Sir Thomas Hooke, Bart., and several memorials to the family of Wither.

WOOTTON (*St. EDMUND*), a parish, in the liberty of EAST MEDINA, Isle of Wight division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4 miles (N. E.) from Newport, and equidistant (W.) from Ryde; containing 51 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1023 acres, of which 688 are arable, 180 pasture, and 154 woodland. It is bounded on the north by the Motherbank, and on the east by an inlet of the sea, across which is a narrow causeway called Wootton bridge, upwards of 900 feet in length, on the road from Ryde to Newport. On an eminence south of the bridge is Fern Hill, the seat of Samuel Sanders, Esq., a curious edifice with a lofty handsome tower, having somewhat the appearance of a church; it was erected by Thomas Orde Powlett, Lord Bolton, when governor of the island, and commands a noble prospect of Spithead, and the adjacent parts of Hampshire. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 16. 0½.; net income, £240; patron and incumbent, the Rev. R. W. White. The church is in the Norman style; there is a grave-stone to the memory of Sir William Lisle, master in chancery, and father of John Lisle, the regicide. At Wootton farm was formerly an oak of remarkably large dimensions, being 47 feet in girth.

WOOTTON, a township, in the parish of ECCLESHALL, union of STONE, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD; containing 144 inhabitants. The township lies about a mile south of Eccleshall, and is included within the Horsley quarter of the parish. It is on the road from Eccleshall to Newport, in Shropshire; and near it is a high paved road which Dr. Plot considers to be a Roman *via vicinalis*. The tithes have been commuted for annual rent-charges of 11s. 11d. payable to the vicar, and £81. 4. to the Bishop of Lichfield.

WOOTTON, a township, in the parish of ELLASTONE, S. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, N. division of the county of STAFFORD, 4½ miles (W. by S.) from Ashbourn; containing 223 inhabitants. The township comprises about 1500 acres of land. The village is small, situated a mile and a half from the village of Ellastone, on the road from that place to Cotton, and under the limestone mountain called Weaver Hill, one of the loftiest hills in the neighbourhood, and abounding in a variety of minerals. Wootton Lodge, the property of the Rev. E. Unwin, is a handsome mansion, said to have been designed by Inigo Jones. The building extends from a level lawn to the very edge of a precipitous rock on which its foundations are laid: the park grounds are uncommonly beautiful. Wootton Hall, the seat of the Rev. Walter Davenport Bromley, who is owner of the village, is built on a spot than which, in the entire range of the vale of Dove, there is scarcely one more adapted for a noble mansion: its situation is a lofty sloping bank rising from a forest-like seclusion; and the landscape of mountain, meadow, and sylvan scenery is almost unbounded. Rousseau spent about eighteen months at Wootton.

WOOTTON - BASSETT (*ALL SAINTS*), a market-town and parish, and formerly a representative borough, in the union of CRICKLADE and WOOTTON-BASSETT, hundred of KINGSBRIDGE, Swindon and N. divisions of WILTS, 36 miles (N. by W.) from Salisbury, and 87 (W.) from London; containing 2990 inhabitants. This place, which appears to have been origi-

nally of greater importance than it is at present, was, at the time of the Norman Conquest, called *Wodeton*, from *wode*, a wood, and *tun*, a town. About a century after that period, it became the property of the noble family of Bassett, from whom it derived the adjunct to its name. The town is pleasantly situated on elevated ground, commanding extensive and pleasingly diversified prospects of the surrounding country, which is extremely fertile and in a high state of cultivation. It consists principally of one street, nearly half a mile in length; the houses are in general indifferently built and of mean appearance. The manufacture of broad-cloth, which was formerly carried on, has entirely ceased, and there is now no trade beyond what is requisite for the supply of the inhabitants. The Wilts and Berks canal passes within half a mile to the south of the town, and the Great Western railway has a station here. The market is on Tuesday; and fairs, formerly six in number, but now reduced to two, are held on the Mondays next after the feasts of Pentecost and St. Bartholomew.

The town received its earliest charter of incorporation in the reign of Henry VI., and under this grant, renewed by Charles II. in the 31st year of his reign, the government is vested in a mayor, two aldermen, and twelve capital burgesses, assisted by a town-clerk and subordinate officers. The borough first exercised the elective franchise in the 25th of Henry VI., from which time it regularly returned two members to parliament till it was disfranchised by the act 2nd of William IV., cap. 45. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the gift of the Earl of Clarendon: the great tithes have been commuted for £585. 10., and the vicarial for £485, with a glebe of 92 acres. The church is an ancient structure: in cleaning the south wall, some years since, a curious painting was discovered of the Murder of Thomas à Becket, executed in a rude style. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a free school founded in 1688, by Richard Jones, and endowed with lands now producing about £25 per annum. An hospital dedicated to St. John, which formerly existed here, was, during the reign of Henry IV., granted and united to the priory of Bradenstoke, in this county. The old manor-house has been converted into a farm-house. At a short distance below the town is a mineral spring, possessing the same properties as that of Cheltenham, and much used by those residing in the neighbourhood, though not generally known.

WOOTTON-COURTNEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WILLITON, hundred of CARHAMPTON, W. division of SOMERSET, 4 miles (S. W.) from Minehead; containing 418 inhabitants. This parish takes the adjunct to its name from the Courtney family, who



Seal and Arms.



formerly held the manor. It is situated in a valley between the heights of Grabhurst and Dunkery, and comprises 3119 acres, of which 1436 are common or waste. At the base of Dunkery, which is 1668 feet above the level of the sea, is a mine of iron-ore in active operation; there are also quarries in the parish of red-sandstone for building and for the roads, and of limestone, in which crystals are found. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 8. 9., and in the patronage of Eton College: the tithes have been commuted for £270, and the glebe comprises 113 acres, with a house. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style. Richard Montague, afterwards Bishop of Chester and of Norwich, was rector here.

WOOTTON-FITZPAIN, a parish, in the union of BRIDPORT, hundred of WHITCHURCH-CANONICORUM, Bridport division of DORSET, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Lyme-Regis; containing 432 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1679 acres, of which 64 are common or waste; the soil is chalky, and the substratum abounds with flints and gravel, the former being used for building and draining, and the latter for the roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 15., and in the patronage of Mrs. Drew: the tithes have been commuted for £250, and there is a glebe-house, with about half an acre of land.

WOOTTON-GLANVILLE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CERNE, hundred of BUCKLAND-NEWTON, Sherborne division of DORSET,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. E.) from Sherborne; containing, with the tything of Wootton-Newland, 342 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1665*a.* 2*r.* 26*p.*, whereof about 153 acres are arable, 258 waste (of which more than half is being brought into cultivation), 76 woodland, and the remainder meadow and pasture. The soil is generally a deep clay, interspersed occasionally with chalk, and gravel; and sandstone, in which fossils are imbedded, is found. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the gift of the Rev. J. Wickens: the tithes have been commuted for £315, and the glebe comprises 22 acres. The church is principally in the decorated style, with a low embattled tower of later date: it was repaired and newly-pewed in 1741, and contains an altar-tomb with a recumbent figure; also several monuments and inscriptions, and some fragments of ancient stained glass. John Churchill, grandfather of the great Duke of Marlborough, resided in the parish.

WOOTTON, LEEK (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WARWICK, Kenilworth division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 3 miles (N.) from Warwick, on the road to Coventry; containing 360 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2033 acres of good land, the larger part in grass; and is picturesquely situated, and well wooded. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 12. 1.; net income, £300, with a glebe-house; patron and impropiator, Lord Leigh. The tithes have been commuted for land under an act of inclosure. The church was erected in 1792, at the sole expense of the Hon. Mary Leigh, and was enlarged and beautified in 1843, at a cost of £400; the chancel is in the decorated style, and the windows are ornamented with painted glass, the central window representing Our Saviour. A communion service of silver-gilt was presented in the reign of James I. by the Duchess of Dudley, who

also gave 50 acres of land in augmentation of the benefice. There is a parochial school endowed with £16 per annum.

WOOTTON, NORTH, a parish, in the union and hundred of SHERBORNE, Sherborne division of DORSET, 2 miles (S. E. by S.) from the town of Sherborne; containing 84 inhabitants. It comprises 619*a.* 2*r.* Stone of inferior quality is quarried for the roads. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £51 per annum; patron, Earl Digby; impropiator, Robert Gordon, Esq. The church was anciently a chapel of ease to the vicarage of Sherborne.

WOOTTON, NORTH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FREEBRIDGE-LYNN, W. division of NORFOLK,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by E.) from Lynn; containing 210 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the west by the Lynn channel, and comprises 1843*a.* 2*r.* 6*p.*, whereof 297 acres are arable, 1167 meadow and pasture, 37 woodland, and 302 common. The soil is gravel, interspersed with clay and marl; the surface is undulated. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of the Howard family: the great tithes have been commuted for £62, and the vicarial for £200; the glebe contains  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acre. The church is a small structure in the early English style of architecture, repaired in 1834.

WOOTTON, NORTH, a parish, in the poor-law union of WELLS, hundred of GLASTON-TWELVE-HIDES, E. division of SOMERSET, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Shepton-Mallet; containing 375 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2000 acres; the soil is chiefly a clayey loam, and the lower lands are watered by two small rivulets. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Pilton: the tithes have been commuted for £99 to the impropiator, and £50 to the vicar. The church is a neat plain building.

WOOTTON-RIVERS (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of PEWSEY, hundred of KINWARDSTONE, Everley and Pewsey, and S. divisions of WILTS, 3 miles (N. E.) from Pewsey; containing 470 inhabitants. It comprises 1179*a.* 2*r.* 34*p.*, of which 1036 acres are arable, 75 meadow and pasture, and 32 woodland; the soil is principally sand, alternated with clay, the surface in some parts hilly, and the scenery diversified. The Kennet and Avon canal passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 5., and in the alternate patronage of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Brasenose College, Oxford; but it must be given to one who has been a scholar at either from Lancashire. The tithes have been commuted for £390, and the glebe comprises  $49\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The church is a small structure in the decorated English style, with an east window of three lights, beautifully enriched with tracery.

WOOTTON, SOUTH (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FREEBRIDGE-LYNN, W. division of NORFOLK,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Castle-Rising; containing 151 inhabitants. It comprises 1258 acres, of which 320 are arable; 537 meadow and pasture, 5 woodland, and 290 common and waste; the soil is in some parts gravelly, and in others clay. The village stands on the road from Lynn to Wells, and the parish is bounded on the west by the Lynn channel. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income,



£226. The church is a cruciform structure in the early and decorated English styles, with a square embattled tower. On the south side of the chancel are three sedilia of stone, a piscina, and an altar-tomb to Sir James Thomas Winde; and on the north side, the mausoleum of the Hamonds, of Swaffham: the font is Norman, and there is a piscina also in the south transept.

WOOTTON-UNDER-WOOD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of AYLESBURY, hundred of ASHEN-DON, county of BUCKINGHAM, 7 miles (N. by W.) from Thame; containing 265 inhabitants. It comprises about 2000 acres, of which the soil is a strong clay, and the surface flat: the village is pleasantly situated within a mile of Dorton Spa. Wootton House, an elegant mansion belonging to the Duke of Buckingham, built after the model of the old Buckingham Palace at Pimlico, stands in a park richly embellished with wood, and diversified with a lake studded with picturesque islands. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £69; patron, the Duke; appropriator, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church was repaired a few years since, when a spire of wood, covered with copper, was added to the tower: in the Grenville chapel, or south aisle, which was built in 1343, a *columbarium* has been constructed by his grace for the interment of his family.

WOOTTON-WAWEN (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of STRATFORD, Henley division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, S. division of the county of WARWICK; containing, with the chapelries of Henley-in-Arden and Ullenhall, 2303 inhabitants, of whom 619 are in Wootton-Wawen township. The parish is situated on the river Alne, and comprises 8518a. 3r. 15p., of which 4100 acres are meadow and pasture, 3655 arable, 546 woodland, and about 216 road and waste. The surface is varied. Wootton Hall was early the seat of the Smythe family, of whom was Lord Carrington, who, at the battle of Edge-Hill, bravely redeemed the royal standard, as is recorded on his monument in Christ-Church, Oxford. The Dowager Lady Smythe, the lineal descendant and heiress of the family, resided in the mansion till her decease in 1831, when the estate descended to her only son, Sir Edward J. Smythe, Bart., of Acton-Burnell, Salop, the present proprietor. Over the front entrance of the Hall are the arms, finely executed in relief, of Lord Carrington. Adjoining is an elegant Roman Catholic chapel, of the Grecian-Doric order, erected by the Dowager Lady Smythe, in the year 1814. The Stratford canal passes through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 9. 7.; net income, £379; patrons, the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge; impropiators, Charles Mills and John Phillips, Esqrs. The tithes were partly exchanged in 1775 for 91 acres of land, now valued at £136. 10. per annum; and the residue have been commuted for rent-charges of £198 payable to the college, £383 to the impropiators, and £106. 11. to the vicar. The glebe comprises 20 acres. The church is principally in the later English style, with a handsome tower between the nave and chancel, of which the lower part was built in the Anglo-Saxon era; the south door is early English, and part of the south aisle in the decorated style. At the east end of the north aisle is a desk, in which are chained some expositions by various authors, on the four gospels, presented to the church at an early period

after the Reformation. At Ullenhall is a chapel of ease, and there are endowed chapels at Henley and Bearley; also a place of worship for Baptists at Henley. A Benedictine priory was founded here as a cell to the abbey of Conches, in Normandy, to which abbey the parish church and some neighbouring lands had been given by Robert de Tonei, otherwise Stafford, son of Robert de Tonei, standard-bearer of Normandy: at the Dissolution of alien priories, the revenue was first granted by Richard II. to the priory of St. Anne, near Coventry, and afterwards by Henry VI. to King's College.

WORCESTER, a city, a county of itself, having exclusive jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the county of WORCESTER, of which it is the capital, Worcester and W. divisions of the county, 111 miles (N. W. by W.) from London; containing 25,401 inhabitants. This place, which is unquestionably of great antiquity, is enumerated by Nennius under the name of *Caer Guorangon* in his catalogue of cities belonging to the Britons, by whom, from the advantages of its situation near a fordable part of the river Severn, and on the confines of a thick forest, it was selected as a place of strength and security. On the expulsion of that people by the Romans, it was retained, with other British towns, by the conquerors; and if not one of their principal stations, as some (judging from the Roman roads in the vicinity appearing to concentrate here) have supposed, it was one of those fortresses which the prætor Ostorius erected on the banks of the Severn, to secure his conquests. Great numbers of coins and other relics have been discovered in and near Worcester, the sites of Roman encampments have been brought to light, and vestiges of Roman pottery-works have been met with; of all which, an interesting description is given by Mr. Jabez Allies in his recent publication on the British, Roman, and Saxon antiquities of the county.

When the Romans left Britain, Worcester came again into the possession of its ancient inhabitants; from whom, however, it was taken in 628, by Penda, King of Mercia, whose son Wulfhere, on his accession to the throne, appointed Osric his viceroy over the province of *Huiccia*, including the counties of Worcester and Gloucester, with part of Warwickshire. Osric, either repairing the Roman fortress, or erecting another in this city, which by the Saxons was called *Wigornaceastre*, made the place his residence, and fortified it as a frontier against the Britons, who had retreated into the territories on the other side of the Severn. Sexulf, Bishop of Mercia, founded here the first Christian church within his diocese, which he dedicated to St. Peter; and in the reign of Ethelred, that monarch having resolved to divide Mercia into five separate dioceses, Osric prevailed upon him to establish one of them at *Wigornaceastre*, the metropolis of his province. In 679, Bosel was consecrated first bishop by the style of *Episcopus Huiccorum*, and invested with full authority to preside over the ecclesiastical affairs of *Huiccia* or *Wiccia*. From the death of Osric nothing is recorded, either of the province



Arms.



or of the city, till the time of Offa, in one of whose charters Uhtred, a Wiccian prince, is styled *Regulus et Dux propriæ gentis Huiciorum* (ruler and duke of his own people the Huiccii), while his brother Aldred is described as *Subregulus Wigorniae civitatis* (lieutenant of the city of Worcester), by licence of King Offa.

After the union of the kingdoms of the heptarchy, Alfred the Great appointed Duke Ethelred, a Mercian prince, to whom he gave his daughter Elfreda in marriage, to the government of Mercia; and in 894, Ethelred and Elfreda rebuilt the city, which had been destroyed by the Danes. Soon after this, Wærfred, Bishop of Worcester, desirous of defending the city and the cathedral from the future attacks of these rapacious invaders, obtained from Ethelred a grant of one moiety of the royal dues, with which he repaired the ancient seat of the Huiccian viceroys, and erected several fortresses around the cathedral, of which the only one now remaining is Edgar's tower. In 1041, a tax imposed by Hardicanute excited an insurrection of the citizens, who seized the collectors when endeavouring to shelter themselves in Edgar's tower, and put them to death. To punish this outrage, the king sent an army to Worcester, and the inhabitants, abandoning the city, retired to the river-island Bevere, in which they fortified themselves, determined to hold out to the last extremity. The forces of Hardicanute, having plundered and set fire to the town, attacked the inhabitants in their place of refuge; but were so vigorously repulsed that, after repeated fruitless attempts to dislodge them, the general was compelled to grant honourable terms of capitulation, and the inhabitants returned to their city, and repaired it.

Soon after the *Conquest*, a royal castle was erected here, of which Urso d'Abitot, who had accompanied William into England, was appointed constable, being also made sheriff of the county. He extended the buildings of the castle, and, to the great annoyance of the monks, infringed upon the site of the cathedral, the outer ward occupying what is now the College Green. In 1074, Roger, Earl of Hereford, Ralph de Guader, Earl of East Anglia, and other powerful barons, entered into a conspiracy against the Conqueror, and invited aid from Denmark: but their design having been discovered, they were obliged to enter the field before the expected succour arrived; and Bishop Wulstan, Urso d'Abitot, and Agelwy, abbot of Evesham, assisted by Walter de Lacey, assembled a body of troops to guard the passes of the Severn, intercepted their progress, and terminated the rebellion. The inhabitants, in 1088, maintaining the cause of *William Rufus* the reigning monarch, Bernard de Neumarché, Lord of Brecknock, Osborn Fitz-Richard, Roger de Lacey, Ralph de Mortimer, and other partisans of his elder brother Robert, assembled a large force, and assaulted the city. On this occasion, Bishop Wulstan armed his tenants, and retiring into the castle with the citizens and their wives and children, animated the garrison to a resolute defence. The assailants set fire to the suburbs; but more intent on plunder than prudent in securing their ground, they spread themselves over the open country, for the sake of pillage; and the garrison, taking advantage of the opportunity, sallied from the castle, and advancing upon them suddenly, while in the act of ravaging the bishop's lands at Wick, captured or killed 500 men, and put the rest to flight.

In 1113, the greater part of the city was destroyed by a fire, which nearly consumed the cathedral and the castle: this calamity is supposed to have been inflicted by the Welsh, who had resolved on the entire devastation of the English marches.

In the reign of *Stephen*, William de Beauchamp, constable of the castle, joining Matilda, incurred the resentment of that monarch, who deposed him from his government, and appointed in his place Waleran, Count of Meulant, whom he created Earl of Worcester. Matilda, in 1139, having gained several advantages in various parts of the kingdom, and greatly increased the number of her partisans, marched from Gloucester with a considerable force, and arriving before Worcester, laid siege to it. Before her arrival, the inhabitants had deposited every thing valuable in the cathedral, and made the necessary preparations for defending their city. The assailants attacked it on the south side, but being repulsed, they renewed the attack on the north side, and, gaining an entrance, set fire to it in several places. Having succeeded in obtaining possession of the castle, William de Beauchamp was reinstated in his government by Matilda; and his appointment was subsequently confirmed by her son, Henry II. In 1149, Stephen, to punish the inhabitants for the assistance which they had given to his opponent, took the city and burnt it; but the castle having been strengthened with additional fortifications, resisted all his attempts, and Eustace, his son, subsequently investing it without success, again set fire to the city in revenge. Worcester, which was so frequently the victim of intestine war and of accidental calamity, was fortified by Hugh de Mortimer against *Henry II.*; but on the approach of that monarch to invest it, Mortimer, on his submission, received pardon, and the city escaped damage. In 1189, it was almost totally destroyed by an accidental conflagration; and in 1202 again suffered a similar calamity, when the cathedral and adjacent buildings were consumed: the walls however not being demolished, the edifice was speedily repaired.

In the contest between *King John* and the barons, the latter having obtained the aid of Louis, Dauphin of France, the inhabitants adhered to their cause, and, opening the gates of the place, received William Mareschall, son of the Earl of Pembroke, as governor of the castle for the Dauphin, in 1216. Ranulph, Earl of Chester, however, with a body of the royal forces, took the fortress by surprise, and afterwards obtained possession of the city. The inhabitants were made prisoners, and compelled by torture to discover their treasures; the soldiers of the garrison, who had taken sanctuary in the cathedral, were forcibly dragged out; the church and convent were plundered; and a fine of 300 marks was imposed upon the inhabitants, for the payment of which they were obliged to melt down the precious metals with which the shrine of St. Wulstan was enriched. In the course of the same year, the king was buried in the cathedral. In 1217, the outer ward of the castle was granted to the monks for the enlargement of their close, by the Earl of Pembroke, guardian to the young king; after which the earls of Worcester ceased to reside in it. The inner ward, comprising the citadel and keep, was alone kept up as a fortress. In 1218, Bishop Sylvester obtained from *Henry III.* the grant of a fair for four days in honour of St. Wulstan, to com-



mence on the festival of St. Barnabas. During the reign of this monarch, a tournament was celebrated here, in the year 1225; all who took part in it were subsequently excommunicated by Bishop Blois. A great part of the city, in 1233, was destroyed by an accidental fire, which greatly damaged the cathedral buildings. In 1263, Robert Ferrers, Earl of Derby, Peter de Montfort, son of Simon de Montfort, Robert, Earl of Leicester, and others of the confederate barons, laid siege to the city, which they took after several assaults; they spared the church, but plundered the houses of the inhabitants, and put several Jews to death. After the battle of Lewes, in which Henry III. was made prisoner, that monarch was brought by the Earl of Leicester to Worcester, whence, together with his son, Prince Edward, he was removed to Hereford Castle; the latter, having made his escape, repaired hither, and assembled an army, with which he defeated the earl and the confederated barons in the celebrated battle of Evesham. In 1299, the street leading to the suburb of St. John's was destroyed by an accidental fire, that also burnt down the wooden bridge over the Severn, which was afterwards replaced with one of stone.

The city, in 1401, was plundered and partly burnt by the forces of Owain Glyndwr, in one of his attacks upon the English frontiers in the reign of *Henry IV.*, against whom he maintained a desultory warfare for a considerable time. The king at length advancing against him, drove him back into Wales, and retiring after his victory to Worcester, took up his residence in the city, whence, after disbanding his army, he withdrew privately to London. In the reign of *Edward IV.*, Queen Margaret, on the defeat of her party at the battle of Tewkesbury, and the subsequent murder of her son, was taken from a convent near that town, into which she had entered the day after the battle, by Lord Stanley, and brought before the king, who was then at Worcester. In 1484, the Duke of Buckingham having raised an army of Welshmen to oppose *Richard III.*, a sudden inundation of the Severn impeded their progress and disconcerted the enterprise. After the battle of Bosworth-Field, in which that monarch was slain, Worcester was seized for *Henry VII.*: several partisans of Richard were made prisoners here, and beheaded at the high cross; and a fine of 500 marks was paid to the king for the redemption of the town. In 1486, Sir Humphrey Stafford and his brother, Lord Lovell, having escaped from their sanctuary at Colchester, levied a force of from 3000 to 4000 men, and laid siege to this city; but on the approach of an army sent against them by the king, under the command of the Duke of Bedford, they raised the siege and dispersed. During the prelacy of Whitgift, Sir John Russel and Sir Henry Berkeley came to the sessions here, with a large band of armed followers, to decide by force a quarrel which had arisen between them. By the vigilance and activity, however, of the bishop, who placed strong guards at the city gates, they were arrested and brought to his palace, when he prevailed upon them to deliver up their arms to his servants, and appeased their animosity. During the destructive pestilence that raged here in 1637, the inhabitants abandoned the city, and shut themselves up in the island of Bevere.

In the PARLIAMENTARY WAR, Worcester was the first city that openly declared in favour of the king, and the

inhabitants gave admittance to Sir John Byron, at the head of 300 cavaliers, whom they assisted to fortify the city against the parliament. These, being afterwards joined by Lord Coventry with some troops of horse, and expecting further aid from the king, began to act on the defensive; but before the promised succours arrived, Colonel Fiennes, at the head of 1000 dragoons, and accompanied by the train-bands from Oxford, and a detachment of the troops under Lord Say, arrived before the city, and summoned it to surrender. The inhabitants indignantly refusing, he immediately commenced the attack; and a shot having been fired into the city, through a hole made in the gate, the cavaliers sallied out on the parliamentarians, and having killed several of Colonel Fiennes' troops, returned without being pursued. Prince Rupert, with his brother Prince Maurice, arriving soon after with a considerable body of troops, joined Sir John Byron, and the royalists drew out their forces into Pitchcroft meadow, adjoining the town, to give the enemy battle. A spirited encounter took place, and was kept up for some time, but Rupert perceiving a considerable reinforcement, under the Earl of Essex, advancing to the assistance of the parliamentarians, withdrew his forces into the city, where the engagement was continued till night, to the great disadvantage of the Prince, who, with a party of his troops, retreated to Hereford in disorder. The Earl of Essex arrived on the same evening, but, for fear of surprise, did not enter the city till the following morning, when the parliamentary troops were quartered in the cathedral, which they stripped of its ornaments, destroying the altar, and committing every kind of depredation: having explored the vaults, they found a large store of provisions and supplies which had been sent from Oxford for the king's use, and a considerable quantity of plate. The mayor and aldermen, being taken into custody for surrendering the city to the cavaliers, were conveyed under a strong guard to London; and 22,000 pounds' weight of plate was sent off under the same escort. A gallows was erected in the market-place, for the execution of such of the citizens as should be found guilty of having betrayed Colonel Fiennes' soldiers to Prince Rupert; and a commission was appointed by authority of the parliament, under which Sir Robert Harlow and Sergeant Wilde were sent down, to secure the city and try the delinquents: these officers, as a preliminary step, imposed a fine of £5000 on the inhabitants. After having repaired the fortifications, and obtained from the citizens a loan of £3000 for the parliament, the Earl of Essex divided his army, consisting of 24,000 men, into three brigades. Two of them he detached in different directions, to intercept the king's forces on their march towards London; and leaving a garrison in the city, he advanced at the head of the third brigade to Shrewsbury, in pursuit of that part of the royal army which was headed by the king in person.

The citizens, after the departure of the earl and his army, still maintained their loyalty, and the corporation passed several resolutions in favour of the royal cause: they elected for mayor and sheriff two ardent royalists, provided additional ordnance and ammunition, strengthened the fortifications, and raised levies of money, which they transmitted for the king's use. These measures again drew upon them the vengeance of the parliament. In March, 1646, Sir William Brereton and Colonels



Morgan and Birch appeared before the city, with a force of 2500 foot and horse, and demanded its surrender; this being peremptorily refused, they drew off their forces at night towards Droitwich, and advanced to assist in the siege of Lichfield. The citizens sent messengers for directions to the king, who had escaped from Oxford, and was at that time at Newark; in the mean time General Fairfax, who was then at Headington, near Oxford, wrote a letter to the governor of Worcester, requiring him to deliver up the city to the parliament, and on his refusal despatched Col. Whalley, with 5000 men, to reduce it. The garrison, which consisted of 1500 men, made a resolute defence; but after having sent repeatedly to the king for instructions, and receiving no reply, their ammunition and provisions beginning to fail, and while in hourly expectation of the arrival of Fairfax with an army of 10,000 foot and 5000 horse, they capitulated on honourable terms, on July 23rd.

After a respite of five years, Worcester again became the seat of war. The citizens, firm in their loyalty, notwithstanding the opposition of the garrison, opened their gates to Charles II., who arrived at the head of a Scottish army of 12,000 men, attended by the Dukes of Hamilton and Buckingham, and other officers of distinction, on the 22nd of August 1651; and, after some slight opposition from the garrison, entered in triumph, preceded by the mayor and corporation, by whom, on the following day, he was solemnly proclaimed. On the 28th, Cromwell, at the head of 17,000 men, arrived at Red Hill, within one mile of the city, where he fixed his head-quarters; and being soon after joined by the forces under Generals Fleetwood, Lambert, and Harrison, his army amounted to 30,000 men. Lambert, having surprised a detachment of the king's forces ordered to guard the pass of the Severn, approached to besiege the city. A general engagement now took place, and the parliamentarians were beginning to give way, when a reinforcement arriving from the other side of the Severn, the royal forces were overwhelmed, and compelled to retire into the city in disorder. A part of the Scottish troops laying down their arms, and the enemy advancing on all sides, every hope of victory was dispelled; Cromwell carried the royal fort by storm, putting all the garrison to the sword, and gained possession of the city. The king, attended only by Lord Wilmot, narrowly escaped by the back entrance of the house in which he was quartered, at the moment Col. Cobbet was entering at the front, to make him prisoner; and mounting a horse which had been got ready for him, rode to Boscobel, where he was hospitably entertained, and concealed till he found means of escaping into France. The battle was still sustained for some time with desperate valour; the citizens made their last stand at the town-hall, but without success, and the city was eventually given up to plunder. Cromwell describes his success upon this occasion as a "crowning mercy;" and in token of his joy for the victory, he ordered a sixty-gun ship, which was soon after launched at Woolwich, to be named the "Worcester."

The CITY is pleasantly situated at the base and on the acclivity of elevated ground rising gently from the east bank of the river Severn, over which is a handsome stone bridge of five elliptical arches, connecting it with the suburb of St. John's. This bridge was built in 1780, at an expense of £29,843, towards defraying which

H. Crabb Boulton and John Walsh, Esqrs., members for the city, contributed £3000. Of the several spacious and regular streets, the Foregate is a stately and lengthened avenue of well-built houses, terminating with a fine view of St. Nicholas' church. The approaches exhibit rich and beautiful scenery. Bromsgrove-Lickey to the north-east, the Malvern hills to the south-west, and the Shropshire hills and the Welsh mountains in the distance, are strikingly contrasted with the windings of the Severn, and the luxuriant vales, orchards, hop-grounds, and fertile meadows, for which the surrounding country is distinguished. The streets are well paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with river water by means of a steam-engine, erected on the eastern bank of the Severn at a place called Little Pitchcroft, in 1810. An act of parliament was obtained in 1823, for more effectually paving, lighting, and watching the city, under the authority of which several improvements have been effected; and in 1846, another act was passed for a better supply of gas.

A public subscription library was established in Angel-street in 1790, containing upwards of 5000 volumes; and a building was erected for the institution a few years since by subscription, occupying a more eligible situation on the eastern side of the Foregate, near Sansom Fields. The Atheneum was founded in January, 1829, on the plan of the mechanics' institutions; the building was erected in 1834, by W. Laslett, Esq., and contains a lecture-room measuring 40 feet by 28, a library, and other accommodations. Two medical societies have been formed, the first in 1796, and the other, to which an extensive and well-assorted library is attached, in 1815; there is also a society for the encouragement and improvement of native artists, whose first exhibition of paintings took place in the town-hall, in September 1818. The Museum of the Worcestershire Natural-History Society was opened in 1836. The theatre, a neat and appropriate building, erected in 1780, by a tontine subscription in shares of £50 each, and handsomely fitted up, is opened occasionally; and assemblies and concerts are held in the large room at the town-hall. The musical festivals of the choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, take place here in the cathedral, every third year, and are attended by fashionable audiences: the surplus amount of receipts is appropriated to the benefit of the widows and orphans of the poorer clergy of the associated dioceses. Races are held in August and November, those at the former time continuing for three days: the course is on Pitchcroft meadow, where a grand stand is erected, near the margin of the Severn.

The manufacture of broad-cloth prevailed here to a very great extent in the reign of Henry VIII., at which time there were 380 looms, employing 8000 persons; on its decline the carpet manufacture was introduced, which, after flourishing for a short time, was transferred to Kidderminster. The present manufactures are of porcelain and gloves, for the former of which the city has obtained a degree of reputation unequalled at home, and not surpassed abroad, the Worcester china being alike valued for its fineness and transparency, the elegance of its patterns, and the beauty of its embellishments. This branch of manufacture was established in 1751, by Dr. Wall and some other proprietors; its progress has been rapid and successful, and there are at present three factories, which have splendid show-



rooms, visited by persons travelling through Worcester, with infinite gratification. The glove manufacture is upon a very extensive scale, affording employment to not less than 8000 persons in the city, exclusively of many thousands in the neighbouring villages: the gloves made are in high estimation, not only in the several parts of England, but in the foreign markets, to which they are exported in great quantities. A distillery upon a large scale, a rectifying establishment, and a British-wine manufactory, are successfully conducted; iron-foundries have been erected on the banks of the Worcester and Birmingham canal and the Severn, and a considerable trade is carried on in hops, of which there are plantations in the vicinity. The canal affords great facility of communication between Birmingham and the Severn, and for the conveyance of goods from Manchester and the north of England, through Worcester. The Severn, also, which is navigable for barges of considerable tonnage, and on the banks of which are commodious quays and warehouses, contributes much to promote the trade. The Spetchley station of the Bristol and Birmingham railway is only four miles east of the city, and in 1845 an act was passed for a railway from Oxford to Wolverhampton, with a branch of a mile and a half to Worcester.

The market-days are Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Fairs are held on the Saturday before Palm-Sunday, the Saturday in Easter-week, August 15th, and September 19th, which is a great fair for hops; a cattle-fair is held on the first Monday in December, and there are markets free of toll on the second Monday in February, and the first Mondays in May, June, July, and November. The market-place, nearly opposite the town-hall, in High-street, is spacious, erected in 1804, at an expense of £5050; the main entrance is through a handsome arched portal of stone, with pillars of the Tuscan order, supporting a panelled entablature. The corn-market is at the east end of Silver-street: the hop-market is held opposite Berkeley Chapel, at the south end of the Foregate.



*Corporation Seal.*

Worcester was first constituted a city by Wulfhere, sixth king of Mercia, and additional immunities were granted by Offa and Edgar. The inhabitants were incorporated by Henry I., whose charter was confirmed by numerous subsequent sovereigns, who extended the privileges of the city, and one of whom made it a county of itself. The present

corporation consists of a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 36 councillors, under the act 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the borough is divided into five wards; a sheriff is appointed by the council, and the number of magistrates is 15. The freedom is inherited by the eldest sons of freemen, or acquired by servitude. The city first exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward I., since which time it has regularly returned two members to parliament; in 1832, the right of election was extended to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, which comprises 1253 acres: the sheriff is returning officer. The recorder holds quarterly courts

of session for all offences within the city and county of the city, not capital; a court of record takes place every Monday, for the recovery of debts to any amount, and a sheriff's court occurs monthly. The powers of the county debt-court of Worcester, established in 1847, extend over the registration-districts of Worcester and Martley.

The town-hall is a handsome brick building, with quoins, cornices, and ornaments of stone, consisting of a centre and two slightly-projecting wings, surmounted by a close-panelled parapet, decorated with urns and statues: in the centre is a statue of Justice, on each side of which are statues of Peace and Plenty. The entrance is ornamented with two engaged columns of the composite order, on one side of which is a niche containing a statue of Charles I., and on the other a statue of Charles II.; the pediment over the entrance bears the city arms. In a niche occupying the central window of the principal story is a fine statue of Queen Anne: above is a circular pediment, in the tympanum of which are the arms of England, supported by angels. The lower room is divided into two parts, by the crown bar on the north, and the nisi prius court on the south, and is adorned with portraits and ancient armour. On the upper story is the grand council-chamber, or ball-room, of the same dimensions as the lower room, with circular terminations, and divided into three compartments by two screens of columns crossing the room near the ends. It is lighted by numerous lustres, and is appropriately decorated for civic entertainments and for assemblies, which occasionally take place in it; opposite the principal entrance is a full-length portrait of George III., presented by that monarch when he visited the city in 1788. The city gaol and bridewell was built in 1824, at an expense of £12,578; the county gaol and house of correction in 1809, at an expense of £19,000. The assizes and general quarter-sessions are held in the shire-hall, in the Foregate, a fine stone edifice of the Ionic order, built in 1837, at a cost of £25,000: the entrance is by a noble portico, standing nearly 100 feet back from the street. The interior comprises a hall, approached through a large vestibule, and measuring 90 feet by 40; a crown court and nisi prius court, each 50 feet by 37; a grand-jury room, 30 feet by 20; a record-room, library, and other apartments. In the rear is a very spacious brick building, the Judges' Lodgings, presenting an elegant front to Sansom-walk.

Worcester was first erected into a see in the reign of Ethelred, and, in 679, Bosel was consecrated first bishop. The establishment, which was amply endowed by successive Saxon monarchs, consisted of Secular canons till the eighth century, when a convent, dedicated to St. Mary, was founded near the cathedral of St. Peter, of which Ethelburga was ab-

dess. On her death, the convent was converted into a monastery for monks of the Benedictine order. The disputes which subsequently arose between the Secular clergy and the monks terminated in 969, by the surrender of the church of St. Peter to the latter; and the



*Arms of the Bishopric.*



church of St. Mary became the cathedral of the diocese. After the Conquest, the establishment continued to increase and flourish till the Dissolution, at which time its revenue was valued at £1386. 12. 10. It was refounded by Henry VIII., for a bishop, dean, archdeacon, ten prebendaries or canons, a number of minor canons, ten lay clerks, ten choristers, two schoolmasters, forty king's scholars, and other members. Prior to the passing of the act 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, the jurisdiction of the see extended over the whole of the county of Worcester, with the exception of fifteen parishes and eight chapelries, and over nearly one-third of Warwickshire. By that act it is declared that the diocese shall consist of the counties of Worcester and Warwick, comprising 394 benefices. The bishop has the patronage of the two archdeaconries, the chancellorship, and 27 benefices, with an income of £5000; the dean and chapter have the patronage of the minor canonries and 36 benefices, with an income of £8479, of which the dean has two-twelfths, and each of the six canons one-twelfth. Four of the canonries have been suspended, and the produce applied to the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There are eight honorary canons.

The ancient cathedral of St. Peter, after its surrender to the monastery of St. Mary, was rebuilt by St. Oswald, in 983, but being destroyed by Hardicanute in 1041, Bishop Wulstan in 1084 founded the present CATHEDRAL, which was enlarged and improved by several of his successors. It is a spacious and venerable pile, in the form of a double cross, with a noble square tower, rising from the centre to the height of 167 feet; the prevailing style is the early English, intermixed with portions of Norman, decorated, and later English architecture. The tower is a fine composition, enriched with series of canopied niches, in which are statues of kings and bishops, and embellished with sculpture of elegant design. The exterior of the cathedral possesses simplicity of elegance, arising from the loftiness of its elevation and the justness of its proportions; the interior is remarkable for the airiness and lightness of its appearance, and in many parts for the correctness of its details and the appropriate character of its embellishments.

The *Nave* contains specimens of the Norman style, and, in some places, portions in the decorated. It is separated from the aisles by finely-clustered columns and pointed arches, and lighted by a range of clerestory windows, the tracery of which is in the later style; the roof is groined, and ornamented with bosses of flowers, antique heads, and other devices. The *Choir*, to which is an ascent of several steps, is of early English character. The groining of the roof and the details are in general of very elegant design, and in high preservation: the altar-screen is of carved stone, and the pulpit, also of stone and of octagonal form, is sculptured with symbols of the Evangelists, and devices illustrative of scripture history; the bishop's throne and prebendal stalls are richly embellished with tabernacle-work. The east window, as well as the great west window of the nave, are modern compositions of later English architecture. The *Lady chapel*, also early English, consisting of a nave and aisles, is equally remarkable for the symmetry of its parts and the goodness of its preservation. In the south-eastern transept is the monumental chapel of *Prince Arthur*, son of Henry VII., in the later Eng-

lish style, of which it is an elegant specimen, containing his tomb highly enriched with sculpture emblematical of the union of the houses of York and Lancaster, and other embellishments; adjoining is the dean's chapel, and to the north the bishop's chapel, with others in various parts of the building. In the centre of the choir is the tomb of *King John*; the slab bearing the effigy of that monarch is of a date soon after his decease, but the tomb, which is in the later style, was probably erected at the same time as Prince Arthur's chapel. There are several other interesting monuments, among which those of Bishops Hough, Maddox, and Johnson, and of Mrs. Rae, are good specimens of sculpture.

To the south of the cathedral are the *Cloisters*, in the later English style, inclosing a spacious quadrangular area, on the south side of which is the ancient refectory of the monastery, now the *King's school*, in the decorated style, with some elegant windows, and a doorway highly enriched. On the eastern side is the *Chapter-house*, in which is the library, an ancient building in the form of a decagon, the roof of which, finely groined, is supported on a central column: the windows are of modern insertion; the walls are ornamented with a series of Norman intersecting arches. The *Deanery* is a modern embattled edifice of brick, decorated with stone, pleasantly situated on the margin of the Severn, and containing several spacious apartments.

The city comprises the PARISHES of St. Alban, with 247 inhabitants; All Saints, with 2203; St. Andrew, 1677; St. Clement, 2155; St. Helen, 1323; St. Martin, 5083; St. Nicholas, 1919; St. Peter, 4575; and St. Swithin, 891. Those of St. Clement, St. Martin, and St. Peter, are partly in the Lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow. The living of *St. Alban's* parish is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5; net income, £74; patron, the Bishop. The church, a small ancient edifice, was repaired a few years ago, being in a dangerous state: what remains of the original structure is in the transition style from Norman to early English; over one or two of the arches is to be seen the nail-head moulding, and above the capitals of the pillars is some foliage, indistinct. *All Saints'* is a discharged rectory, valued at £13. 12. 4½, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £138. The living of *St. Andrew's* is a discharged rectory, valued at £10. 5. 10; net income, £165; patrons, the Dean and Chapter. The church has undergone extensive reparation. The tower, which in 1814 was cased with freestone, is 90 feet in height, and is surmounted by an octagonal spire, regularly and symmetrically diminishing from 20 feet at the base to only 7½ inches at the top, the whole terminated by a Corinthian capital and a gilt weathercock, and forming one of the most striking ornaments of the city. The spire was erected in 1751, by Nathaniel Wilkinson, a stone mason of the city. The parish of *St. Clement* comprises about 95 acres, chiefly meadow land. The living is a discharged rectory, valued at £5. 5.; patrons, the Dean and Chapter; net income, £150. The old church, a small structure of stone, stood on the eastern bank of the Severn, although the principal part of the parish is on the western side; being much decayed, and liable to be flooded, a new edifice on an enlarged scale was built, which was opened in 1823. It is situated on the upper road to Henwick, &c., and is in the Norman style. The expense



of its erection was nearly £6000, and was defrayed by subscription, aided by the appropriation of several small benefactions, and a grant from the Society for Building Churches. On taking down the old church, a most interesting and unique Saxon gold coin was discovered. The living of *St. Helen's* is a discharged rectory, valued at £11; net income, £136; patron, the Bishop. The church was repewed in 1836: it consists of a nave and aisles, and is in the later English style, with some early English windows on the south-east side. *St. Martin's* parish comprises 1392a. 1r. 35p., of which 383 acres are arable, 725 meadow and pasture, 93 woodland, and 21 in homesteads and gardens. The living is a rectory, valued at £15. 3. 4.; net income, £378; patrons, the Dean and Chapter. *St. Nicholas'* comprises 47 acres, homesteads and garden-ground. The living is a discharged rectory, valued at £16. 10. 7½.; net income, £260; patron, the Bishop. The church is a uniform modern structure, with a handsome steeple, and from its situation in the more open part of the town forms a conspicuous and interesting object in the perspective of the Foregate and Broad-street. The living of *St. Peter's* is a vicarage, valued at £12. 4. 2.; net income, £233; patrons, the Dean and Chapter; appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The church was rebuilt in 1838. *St. Swithin's* is a discharged rectory, valued at £15. 15., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter; net income, £170. A district church was consecrated in 1845 at Blockhouse, *which see*. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics.

The *Royal grammar school* connected with the cathedral was founded at the time of that establishment by Henry VIII., for forty boys: there are two exhibitions to Balliol College, Oxford, founded by Dr. Bell, Bishop of Worcester, which are restricted to this diocese. The *Free grammar school* was instituted by Queen Elizabeth, in 1561, for twelve boys. It stands the third in claim to six scholarships established by Sir Thomas Cookes, Bart., founder of Worcester College, Oxford, which lead to the six fellowships in that college by the same founder, as vacancies occur. The Rev. John Meek, in 1665, bequeathed to Magdalen Hall, Oxford, estates then producing £100 per annum for ten scholars from this school. Joseph Worfield, in 1642, assigned land for the maintenance and education of fourteen boys to be sent to either of the universities for seven years: the income is about £240 per annum, and is appropriated to the payment of £30 each a year to seven students in the university. The *Free school*, and *Trinity almshouses*, were founded in 1558, by Thomas Wilde, who endowed them with land now producing, with subsequent donations, an income of nearly £300: the buildings, situated partly in the parish of St. Nicholas, and partly in that of St. Swithin, consist of a schoolroom, with a dwelling-house for the master, and 29 apartments for the almspeople. Schools for sixteen boys and eight girls were established in 1713, by Bishop Lloyd, who endowed them with a small estate now worth about £50 per annum.

*St. Oswald's hospital* was established prior to 1268, and originally endowed for a master, chaplain, and four brethren; at the time of the Dissolution it was given to the Dean and Chapter, but had been deprived of a

considerable portion of the lands which it possessed. In 1660, Dr. John Fell, Bishop of Oxford, having been appointed to the mastership, successfully exerted himself for the recovery of its alienated property; a new charter of foundation was obtained in the 15th of Charles II., and almshouses for ten men and a chapel were erected. Thomas Haynes, Esq., in 1681 built rooms for six additional brethren, and added £50 per annum to its endowment. Its present revenue is £1681, which is appropriated to the support of sixteen aged men and twelve women. Some almshouses founded by *Richard Inglethorpe* for six aged men and a woman to attend upon them, have an endowment of £53 per annum, exclusively of fines on the renewal of leases, which amount to a considerable sum; they have been rebuilt for nine inmates. *John Nash*, alderman of the city, in 1661 founded ten almshouses, to which he assigned lands, for eight aged men, and two aged and unmarried women to wait upon them; the endowment produces an income of £367, which is paid to seventeen almspeople. He likewise left an apprenticing fund of £4 per annum to each of the nine parishes. *Michael Wyatt*, in 1725, left property in trust to the corporation, for the erection and endowment of houses for six freemen; the premises are neatly built of brick, and the annual produce of the endowment is £49. *Berkeley's hospital* was founded in 1692, by Robert Berkeley, Esq., of Spetchley, who endowed it with £6000 from the rents of his lands, in annual sums of £400, for twelve aged men and one aged woman, and for the payment of £20 per annum to a chaplain for performing service in the chapel. *Geary's almshouses*, for four aged women, are endowed with about £30 per annum. *Shewring's hospital* was founded in 1702, by Thomas Shewring, alderman, who assigned to it land producing at present nearly £150 per annum, for six aged women. *William Jarvis*, in 1772, bequeathed property now worth £122. 13. per annum, for the support of three aged freemen and one widow, and for apprenticing four boys of the parish of St. Andrew annually. Eight almshouses bequeathed in 1567, by *John Walsgrove*, to the poor of that parish, were rebuilt in 1825. There are numerous other charitable bequests and donations, amounting in the aggregate to a very considerable sum per annum; in addition to which, Worcester is one of the cities partaking of Sir Thomas White's charity. The parish of St. Swithin is in possession of lands and houses, the annual value of which is computed at £763, appropriated to the repair of the church and the relief of needy parishioners. The *City and County Infirmary*, erected in 1770, adjoining Pitchcroft meadow, was completed at an expense of £6085, by subscription: it has two handsome fronts; the internal arrangements are well adapted, and a considerable quantity of garden and pleasure ground is attached. The *House of Industry*, an extensive brick building to the east of the town, was erected by act of parliament obtained in 1792, for the accommodation of the incorporated parishes of the city; the buildings were erected at an expense of £7318, and the purchase of the land belonging to it cost £2273. The poor-law union comprises the parishes within the city, with those of St. Martin, St. Clement, St. Peter, and St. John Bedwardine, and the tything of Whistones in the parish of Claines.

Among the ancient *Monastic Establishments* was an hospital founded in the south-east part of the city, in



honour of St. Wulstan, bishop of the see, in 1088; the revenue at the Dissolution was £79. 12. 6., and the remains, denominated the Commandery, are considerable. Here were also, a convent of *Grey friars*, without St. Martin's gate, instituted about the year 1268, by the Beauchamps, earls of Warwick, the remains of which were for several years used as the city gaol; a convent of *Dominican friars* in the west part of the city, the site of which is now covered with buildings; and a convent of *White nuns* of the Benedictine order, which existed at the time of the Conquest, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £53. 13. 7. The site of this last still bears the name of the White Ladies; a small portion of the buildings is visible, and a farm, about a mile from the city, called the Nunnery, is probably a part of its ancient demesne. The *Guild of the Holy Trinity* was instituted by Henry IV., and, on its dissolution, was converted into an hospital by Queen Elizabeth.

Of the prelates of the see have been, the venerable Latimer, and Drs. Prideaux, Stillingfleet, and Hurd: Florence and William of Worcester were brethren in the monastery. Nicholas Facio de Duillier, born in Switzerland, and author of several mathematical and philosophical works, resided here for thirty-three years, and was buried in St. Nicholas' church, in 1753. Dr. Thomas, son of Bishop Thomas, and author of a survey of the Cathedral of Worcester; and Drs. Mackenzie, Johnstone, and Wall, eminent medical practitioners, were also residents. Among the eminent natives have been, Edward Kelley, noted for his knowledge of chymistry and astrology, born in 1555; John, Lord Somers, the celebrated lawyer; and Mr. Thomas White, a distinguished sculptor and architect. Worcester gives the inferior title of Marquess to the Duke of Beaufort.

WORCESTERSHIRE, an inland county, bounded on the west by Herefordshire, on the south and south-east by Gloucestershire, on the east and north-east by Warwickshire, on the north by Staffordshire, and on the north-west by Salop. It extends from 52° 0' to 52° 30' (N. Lat.), and from 2° 14' to 3° 0' (W. Lon.); and comprises an area of upwards of 780 square miles, or about 500,000 acres. Within its limits are 46,919 inhabited houses, 2902 uninhabited, and 348 in course of erection; and the population amounts to 233,336, of whom 114,664 are males, and 118,672 females.

At the period of the Roman invasion of Britain, the district now included within the confines of Worcestershire is supposed to have been partly occupied by the ancient British tribe of the Cornavii, and partly by that of the Dobuni. Under the Roman dominion it was a portion of the division called *Flavia Cæsariensis*, but being then for the most part low and woody, it received but little attention. On the complete establishment of the Saxon heptarchy, it was comprised in the kingdom of Mercia; and in the predatory invasions of the Danes at a later period, it suffered in common with most other parts of the kingdom. The county is in the diocese of Worcester, and province of Canterbury, and forms an archdeaconry, including the deaneries of Blockley, Droitwich, Evesham, Kidderminster, Pershore, Powick, Kington, Warwick, Wich, and Worcester: the number of parishes is 171. For purposes of civil government it is divided into the five hundreds of Blackenhurst, Doddingtree, Halfshire, Oswaldslow, and Pershore, each of which is separated into Upper and Lower, excepting

Oswaldslow, which has also a Middle division. It contains the city of Worcester; the borough and market towns of Bewdley, Droitwich, Dudley, Kidderminster, and Evesham; and the market-towns of Bromsgrove, Hales-Owen, Pershore, Shipston, Stourbridge, Stourport, Tenbury, and Upton. By the act 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the county was divided into the Eastern and Western divisions, each empowered to send two members to parliament; two citizens are returned for the city of Worcester, two burgesses for Evesham, and one each for Bewdley, Droitwich, Dudley, and Kidderminster. The county is included in the Oxford circuit; and the assizes and quarter-sessions are held at Worcester, where stands the county gaol and house of correction.

The form of the county approaches a parallelogram, two-thirds of the area lying east of the Severn; but its boundaries are extremely irregular, and its detached portions numerous. The general appearance of the surface, when viewed from the heights bordering it in different parts, is that of a rich plain, the more gentle elevations being hardly discernible. The Vale of the Severn, extending through it from north to south, a distance of about thirty miles, varies in breadth from a quarter of a mile to a mile, and contains about 10,000 acres. The Vale of Evesham is an indefinite tract in the south-eastern part of the county, including the Valley of the Avon, the adjoining uplands to the north of that river, and the whole of the vale land in the southern part of the county and the adjoining parts of Gloucestershire. To the north-east of Bromsgrove is a ridge of hills called the Lickey, which extends to Hagley, and has various branches eastward: some of its highest peaks rise to a height of nearly 900 feet. The Abberley hills, in the north-western part of the county, extend over the parish of Abberley, and are seen to a great distance, rising to about the same height as the last-mentioned: Witley Hill is a little south of these. Bredon Hill is another remarkable elevation, to the south of Pershore, and on the south-eastern side of the Avon, rising to the height of nearly 900 feet. But by far the loftiest tract is the Malvern hills, a chain extending from north to south, upon a base about six miles in length and from one to two in breadth: a line passing along the summit of this ridge separates Worcestershire from Herefordshire; the most elevated point attains the height of 1313 feet above the Severn. The views from most of these eminences are of extraordinary beauty and extent, particularly those from the Malvern hills; and their rocky summits give a picturesque diversity to the scenery.

The SOILS are remarkable for their general fertility, and add a peculiarly rich verdure to a district presenting great beauty of outline, and enjoying an eminently fine climate. The valleys that are traversed by the principal rivers consist of a deep sediment, deposited by floods during a long series of ages: this sediment is in some places a pure clay, adapted to the making of bricks, but is generally a rich mould. Valuable clay and loamy soils occupy nearly half the county in its middle, southern, and western districts, yielding, besides the ordinary crops of other counties, great quantities of hops and fruits. The soil and climate being well adapted to the production of every kind of grain, the agriculture of the county is less subject to any characteristic system than that of almost any other; the amount of arable land is esti-



mated at 360,000 acres, and the crops generally cultivated are, wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, vetches, turnips, and hops. The sands of Wolverley are remarkable for their produce of carrots and carrot-seed, for the most part sold to persons who carry them to the markets of Birmingham, Stourbridge, or the populous parts of Staffordshire. The county has long been famous for the culture of hops, in all cases upon a deep loam, or a peaty soil, plentifully manured. The extensive vales, particularly that of the Severn, consist of meadows and pastures of a remarkably rich quality, occupying an extent of about 50,000 acres: almost any proportion of this land may be mown at pleasure, and a great quantity of hay is sent to the mining districts of Salop and Staffordshire. There are, besides, nearly 50,000 acres of permanent upland pasture, including parks and pleasure-grounds.

The extent of land applied to the raising of vegetables, is estimated at about 5000 acres; and there are very considerable horticultural tracts near the principal towns, more particularly on the north-eastern side of Worcester, and on the northern side of the town of Evesham. In the vicinity of the latter place are about 300 acres of garden-ground, which, besides producing all the other ordinary vegetables, supplies the cities of Bath and Bristol, and the town of Birmingham, with considerable quantities of early peas and asparagus; great quantities of cucumbers and onions are exported from the same district, chiefly to the last-mentioned town, and much onion-seed is also produced there. The county has for many centuries been famous for its orchards, which flourish in a degree unknown in most other parts of the kingdom; they are situated chiefly around the towns, villages, and farmhouses, of the middle, southern, and western parts of the county, where the various kinds of fruit-trees are also frequently dispersed in the hedge-rows. The quantity of cider and perry made is remarkably great, for, after supplying the consumption of the county, a large surplus, together with quantities of raw fruit, is sent to other parts of the kingdom.

Worcestershire is adorned with a plentiful store of timber. In many parts are oak coppices of different degrees of growth, and in some are small tracts of the finest oak and ash timber, particularly in the neighbourhood of the different seats; the most important produce of the underwoods is, poles for the hop-yards, and charcoal for the iron-works. Some parts possess beech-timber of excellent quality; and many of the precipitous heights bordering on the Severn, and the hills in some other places, are ornamented with large plantations of fir. The hedge-rows, throughout a large portion of the more fertile districts, are stocked with some of the most valuable elm-timber in the kingdom, especially in the parishes of Hartlebury, Elmley-Lovett, Ombersley, &c.; great quantities of it are regularly cut down and sent to Birmingham, or exported by the Severn. On the borders of the rivers are many poplar and willow plantations, more particularly along the course of the Teme. The waste lands do not, at most, exceed 20,000 acres; they consist of high hilly tracts, or of small commons and wastes, dispersed in various quarters. Of the hilly wastes, the principal are the upper parts of the Malvern hills, which are very rocky; of Bredon Hill, near Pershore; and of the Abberley and Witley hills, together with some of the uninclosed parts

of Bromsgrove-Lickey. Wyre Forest, to the left of Bewdley, besides its woodlands, comprises also a considerable portion of open land.

The MINERAL PRODUCTIONS are of minor importance. Coal is obtained in the north-western part of the county, particularly at Mable, which place communicates, by means of an iron tramway, with the Leominster canal; and again at Pensax, where the small refuse is partly converted into coke, highly esteemed for drying hops, and is partly used for burning the limestone obtained at Witley Hill. Common rock-salt and a species of gypsum are found at Droitwich. Limestone of the lias formation forms the substratum of nearly the whole south-eastern portion of the county, and is worked at South Littleton and elsewhere; the kind called by geologists "carboniferous limestone," is found in the hills of the north-western part, and is burned in several places, especially at Witley and Huddington. The town of Dudley is situated at the southern extremity of a range of limestone hills, of the Wenlock formation, part of the Silurian system of Murchison, which extends into Staffordshire; and this, upon which stand Dudley Castle and part of the town, is completely undermined by stupendous quarries. Freestone for building is obtained in several places. The Malvern hills are formed chiefly of a kind of decomposed granite, with which, on their northern side, gneiss is connected, and on their eastern, sienite. The lower ridge of Bromsgrove-Lickey is composed chiefly of quartz, a silicious stone, which is found to be a stone of the Caradoc formation altered by heat; the beacon hill, contiguous, is composed of a rock of igneous origin. The parallel and more elevated ridge of the Upper Lickey is a much newer rock of the new red-sandstone formation. In the Broadway hills a reddish stone is quarried. In the Vale of Evesham (in the parishes of Badsey, the three Littletons, and Prior's-Cleeve), are quarries of a calcareous flagstone, about three inches thick, and of a very durable quality, some of it bearing a fine polish; considerable quantities are raised for gravestones, kitchen-floors, barn-floors, &c., and much of it is exported by means of the Avon navigation. Brick-clay, gravel, sand, and marl, exist in numerous places. The most remarkable fossil production is that found in the limestone at Dudley, thence called the "Dudley Trilobite," of which several species have been discovered.

The *Manufactures* are various, extensive, and important. Those of gloves and porcelain are carried on at Worcester. Stourbridge has a manufacture of glass, as has also Dudley; and at both places the iron manufacture is carried on to a very considerable extent. Nails, needles, and fish-hooks, are made at Bromsgrove, and at Redditch on the border of Warwickshire. Kidderminster is famous for its carpets; and the manufacture of bombazines is still carried on, but not so extensively as formerly. On the river Stour and its tributary streams, are several very considerable works in which pig-iron from the foundries of Shropshire, Staffordshire, and other mining districts, is rendered malleable, and worked into bars, rods, sheet-iron, &c. The manufacture of salt, at Droitwich, is known to have been practised so early as the year 816, when the county formed part of the Saxon kingdom of Mercia.

The principal *Rivers* are the Severn, the Upper Avon, the Teme, and the Stour. The *Severn* is navigable for



vessels of 80 tons' burthen as high as Worcester bridge, and for those of 60 tons in the higher part of its course through the county; but the navigation, though of great benefit and importance, is frequently impeded in the summer by sands and shoals. By the statute 30th of Charles II., cap. 9, the conservancy of the river, within the limits of the county, is granted to the magistrates of Worcestershire. The *Upper Avon*, so early as the year 1637, was made navigable, with the aid of locks, in the whole of its course through Worcestershire, a distance of about twenty miles. The *Teme* has too great a declivity, and its waters are too shallow, to admit of its being navigated higher than a small distance above Powick; the scenery on its banks is particularly beautiful. The *Stour* is navigable for a short distance to some of the iron-works on its banks.

The *Trent and Severn*, or, as it is more commonly called, the *Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal*, enters the county near Wolverley, and thence proceeds down the valley of the Stour, and by the town of Kidderminster, to the navigable channel of the Severn, at Stourport, where it has a spacious basin. The length of that part of its course included in Worcestershire is about nine miles, in which it has nine locks, and a fall of 90 feet. This canal, one of the works of the celebrated Brindley, is that branch of the Grand Trunk which unites the navigation of the Severn with the water communication between the rivers Trent and Mersey; the act for its formation was obtained in 1766, and it was completed about the year 1770. The *Droitwich canal*, from that town to the Severn, down the valley of the Salwarpe, was constructed soon after the above, and by the same engineer; it is five miles and a half long, with five locks and a fall of about 60 feet, and the cost of its formation was £25,000. The noble canal from Birmingham to the Severn immediately below Worcester, called the *Birmingham and Worcester canal*, for vessels of sixty tons' burthen, commences with a short tunnel in the vicinity of the first-mentioned town, and proceeds nearly southward, across two valleys, by extensive embankments, to a little beyond King's-Norton, where it passes through a tunnel upwards of a mile in length. Then, after completing its summit level, sixteen miles and three-quarters from the wharfs at Birmingham, it descends south-westward from the towns of Bromsgrove and Droitwich, by a lockage of 450 feet fall, to the Severn. The act of parliament for its formation was obtained in 1791. Its total length is twenty-nine miles. The *Dudley Extension canal* branches from it near Selly Oak, and proceeds westward, through a long tunnel, to Hales-Owen, a short distance beyond which it is carried through another tunnel. On emerging, it pursues a winding northern course to Dudley, and there passes through a tunnel under the limestone hills, nearly two miles in length, into the county of Stafford, where it forms a junction with the canal to Wolverhampton. Its total length is thirteen miles. The *Stratford-upon-Avon canal* branches from the Birmingham and Worcester canal near King's-Norton, and proceeds eastward, through a small tunnel, into Warwickshire. The *Kington, Leominster, and Stourport canal* was projected towards the close of the last century, the act for the execution of the design being obtained in 1791; but the expense was found much to exceed the sum at first computed, and only the part between Leominster and Stourport has

been completed. The *Birmingham and Bristol railway* enters the county from Birmingham, and passing a little to the east of Bromsgrove, Droitwich, and Worcester, and on the west of Pershore, quits it to the north-east of Tewkesbury.

The Roman roads that crossed the county were, the *Ikeneld-street*, which ran northward, from Alcester, in Warwickshire, through its north-western extremity, into Staffordshire; another that passed from Worcester into Salop; a third, from Worcester, southward by Upton, to Tewkesbury, where it joined the Ikeneld-street; and the *Ridge-way*, which bounds the county for several miles, on the east. Numerous vestiges of them are still visible; as also of a Fosse-way, which pursues its course through the detached parish of Blockley; and of an ancient road that intersected Hagley common, now called the King's Headland. Stukeley supposes Upton, on the banks of the Severn, to be the *Ypocessa* of the Romans; and Worcester, from the termination of its name and other circumstances, appears to have been either a Roman station, or a fort. The remains of antiquity include few very remarkable objects. Near the Four-shire Stone, where the counties of Worcester, Gloucester, Warwick, and Oxford meet, is a small earthwork, supposed by Gough to be of British construction; and there are traces of other old encampments in the vicinities of Bredon, Kempsey, and Malvern; also on Witchbury Hill, Woodbury Hill, and Conderton Hill in the parish of Overbury. Various coins of the Lower Empire have been found in the vicinity of Hagley, particularly near the large camp on Witchbury Hill; and on Clent heath, about half a mile from Witchbury, are five barrows, assigned by popular tradition to the Romans, which, on being opened, were found to contain burnt wood, ashes, and bones.

The number of religious houses, including colleges and hospitals, was about twenty-eight. Remains yet exist of the abbeys of Bordesley, Evesham, Hales-Owen, and Pershore; of the commandery of St. Wulstan at Worcester; of the priories of Dodford and Great Malvern; and of the nunnery of Cokehill, in the parish of Inkberrow. There are also relics of the ancient castles of Dudley; Ham, near Clifton-upon-Teme; Hartlebury; and Holt. Worcestershire contains a considerable number of elegant mansions, among which are, Croome Park, Hartlebury Castle, Hewell Park, Madresfield, Northwick Park, Ombersley Court, Witley Court, Hagley Park, Hanbury Hall, and Stanford Court. The mineral springs are very numerous. Among the most noted are, the chalybeate waters of Bredon, Bromsgrove (which are also petrifying), Hallow Park near Worcester, Kidderminster, and Worcester; and those of other qualities at Abberton, near Naunton-Bauchamp, and at Church-hill. But the Malvern wells, which possess various properties, are by far the most celebrated, and, in conjunction with the fine climate and scenery of the surrounding country, have rendered the town of Great Malvern a place of fashionable resort.

WORDSLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of KING'S-SWINFORD, union of STOURBRIDGE, N. division of the hundred of SEISDON, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 2 miles (N.) from Stourbridge; containing 3642 inhabitants. This is a large village, situated on the road from Stourbridge to Wolverhampton; the soil around it is of a sandy quality, and the surface is undulated.



Glass-works have been established here for some centuries ; there is also an iron-foundry, and coal-mines are wrought within a quarter of a mile. The river Stour passes close to the village, and the Dudley and Stour-bridge canal runs through it. Petty-sessions are held every Monday. The church at Swinford being too small for the wants of this populous district, a handsome edifice was erected here in 1831, which is now considered as the parish church. There is a place of worship for Methodists ; also a national school built in 1836, and an infants' school in 1843.

WORDWELL (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of THINGOE, hundred of BLACKBOURN, W. division of SUFFOLK, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Bury St. Edmund's ; containing 66 inhabitants, and comprising 2209*a.* 16*p.* The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of West Stow, and valued in the king's books at £7. 7. 3½. : the tithes have been commuted for £174. 5. 9. The church is a small edifice in the Norman style.

WORFIELD (*ST. PETER, or ST. MATTHEW*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGNORTH, hundred of BRIMSTREE, S. division of SALOP, 3¾ miles (N. E. by E.) from Bridgnorth, and 11 (W. by S.) from Wolverhampton ; containing 1643 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Worfe, comprises 10,500 acres, chiefly arable and pasture land, highly cultivated, abounding in a rich loamy soil, and having a variety of beautiful home scenery ; woods, valleys, red-sandstone rocks, and picturesque hills. The turnpike-road between Bridgnorth and Wolverhampton passes through it. The population is entirely employed in agriculture. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 15., and in the gift of W. S. Davenport, Esq., the impropiator : the great tithes have been commuted for £1745, and the vicarial for £239 ; the glebe is situated near the Clee hills, and consists of about 14 acres of poor land, principally sheep-walk. There is a small vicarage-house, with a garden, near the church, but being insufficient for the residence of a clergyman, it is occupied by a cottager. The church, consisting of a nave, two aisles, a chancel, and a noble tower and spire, nearly 200 feet high, was built previous to the reign of Edward III., and has been gradually restored at a considerable cost ; it is of red-sandstone, and in the decorated style : the north-east and south-east windows, the latter of five lights, are filled with painted glass. Various charities belong to the parish. Out of the surplus funds of one, termed the Brierley charity, some spacious schools, with residences for the master and mistress, have been erected under the Lord Chancellor's sanction ; they are of red-sandstone, and in the domestic Tudor style. The schools are each capable of containing 150 children, and are endowed with a certain sum for the teachers, and for clothing, apprenticing, and rewarding, the children.

WORKINGTON (*ST. MICHAEL*), a market-town, sea-port, and parish, in the union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND ; containing, with the chapelry of Great Clifton, and the townships of Little Clifton, Stainburn, and Winscales, 6994 inhabitants, of whom 6045 are in the town, 34 miles (S. W. by W.) from Carlisle, and 310 (N. W. by N.) from London. The only historical circumstance of interest connected with this place is the landing here, in 1568, of Mary, Queen of Scots, when

she sought an asylum in England, after her escape from the field of Langside. She was hospitably entertained at Workington Hall (the apartment she occupied being still called the Queen's chamber), until Elizabeth gave directions for her removal to Carlisle Castle. The town is situated on the southern bank of the Derwent, near its influx into the sea, and, in addition to the older part, which is narrow and irregular, contains some modern streets, in which are many handsome and well-built houses. It is supplied with water from the Derwent, and in 1840 an act was passed for paving, watching, and otherwise improving the town. There are a small theatre in Christian-street, and an assembly and news room in the Square. The Hall, the ancient seat of the Curwens, occupies an eminence on the south side of the river, commanding beautiful views of the surrounding country, the sea, and part of Scotland. Upon the Cloffocks, an extra-parochial meadow or island north-east of the town, on the banks of the Derwent, races are held annually in August. A handsome stone bridge of three arches crosses the river, at the entrance into the town from Maryport ; it was erected in 1763, at the expense of the county.

The TRADE principally arises from the exportation of coal to Ireland, in which more than 100 vessels are employed. The harbour, being secured by a break-water, is one of the safest on the coast : the entrance is lighted with gas. Great improvement was effected in enlarging the quays, by the late Mr. Curwen ; and in 1840, an act was passed for the preservation and regulation of the harbour. About 500 persons are engaged in the collieries ; and there are three ship-builders' yards, in which vessels of from 300 to 400 tons' burthen are constructed ; also two patent-slips. The manufacture of cordage and other articles connected with the shipping is carried on, though not so extensively as formerly ; and a factory for imitation Leghorn hats gives employment to upwards of 400 men, women, and children, during the summer months, in the preparation of the straw, which is grown in the neighbourhood. The salmon-fishery, for which Camden mentions the place to be famous, although not so productive as in his time, is still pursued in the Derwent and along the coast. The Whitehaven and Maryport railway passes by the town, and has a station here, 7 miles distant from Whitehaven, and 5 from Maryport. In 1845, an act was obtained for a railway from the harbour to Cocker-mouth : this line, 8¾ miles in length, was completed April 28th, 1847. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday, of which the former, a large corn-market lately removed to Washington-street, is the principal : there is another market-place, for butter, poultry, &c., which is connected with convenient shambles for butchers' meat. The fairs, on the 18th of May and October, have nearly fallen into disuse. Manor courts occur occasionally ; and the county magistrates hold petty-sessions every Wednesday, at the public office in Udale-street.

The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £33. 5. ; net income, £966 ; patron, Henry Curwen, Esq. : the tithes were commuted for land in 1809. The church, situated at the west end of the town, and rebuilt in 1770, is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square tower. St. John's district church was erected under the auspices of Her Majesty's



Commissioners, the first stone being laid on April 15th, 1822; it is a fine building of the Tuscan order, with a portico and cupola, and the cost of its erection was upwards of £10,000. The living is in the gift of the Rector, who also presents to the chapel at Clifton. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics. A school was founded in 1808, by the late Mr. Curwen, when the free grammar school was broken up; a school of industry was established in 1816, for thirty girls, and several benevolent institutions are maintained by voluntary contributions. On an eminence near the sea, a short distance hence, are the remains of an ancient dilapidated building called the Old Chapel, which, as it commanded an extensive view of Solway Firth and the Scottish coast, was probably used as a watch-tower, to guard against the incursions of the Scots.

WORKSOP (*ST. MARY AND ST. CUTHBERT*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 26 miles (N.) from Nottingham, and 146 (N. N. W.) from London; containing, with the chapelry of Shireoaks, and the townships of Gateford, Haggonfield, Osberton, Radford, and Scofton, 6197 inhabitants. This place, which in Domesday book is written *Witchesope*, and in other records of that period *Wyrksoppe* and *Wirkensop*, appears to have belonged, prior to the Conquest, to Elsi, a Saxon nobleman. It was afterwards granted by the Conqueror to Roger de Busli, and subsequently became the property of William de Lovetot, who, in the reign of Henry I., founded here a priory for Canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, the prior of which was, in the time of Henry III., summoned to parliament. After a considerable period, it passed, by the marriage of the heiress of the Lovetots, to the family of Furnival; then to that of Nevill; and from that family to the Talbots, afterwards earls of Shrewsbury, to whom, on the dissolution of monastic establishments, the revenue of the priory, valued at £239, was granted by Henry VIII. From this family the manor descended by marriage to the earls of Arundel, subsequently dukes of Norfolk, who held it as tenants in chief of the crown, by the service of a knight's fee, and of procuring a glove for the king's right hand at his coronation, and supporting that hand while holding the sceptre. It has lately been sold to the Duke of Newcastle. In Dec. 1460, an engagement took place at Worksop between the forces of the Duke of York and those of the Duke of Somerset, when the latter were defeated. Gilbert, first Earl of Shrewsbury, who so much distinguished himself in the French wars under Henry V., built the magnificent mansion-house, afterwards the place of confinement of Mary, Queen of Scots, in the sixteenth year of her captivity, she being at that time in the custody of George, sixth earl. Her son, James I., on the 20th of April, 1603, rested here, on his way to London to assume the English crown. In 1761, the house was accidentally destroyed by fire, but it was soon afterwards splendidly rebuilt. Of late years it has been pulled down.

The town is situated in a pleasant valley, near the northern extremity of the Forest of Sherwood, in the midst of a well-wooded and picturesque country. The vicinity is ornamented by the magnificent seats of several noblemen, amongst which are, Welbeck Abbey, the

seat of the Duke of Portland; Clumber, the mansion of the Duke of Newcastle; and Thoresby, the seat of Earl Manvers. The parish comprises 17,445*a.* 1*r.* 7*p.*, a large portion of which is within the parks of Worksop manor and Clumber, and in wood and plantations; the commons and Forest waste lands were inclosed under an act passed in 1803. Worksop is neat in its general appearance, and consists, in the higher and principal part, of one long street, with a second running into it at right angles; the houses are well built, the town is paved, lighted with gas, and adequately supplied with water. Camden describes it as famous for the production of liquorice, but this has long since ceased to be cultivated. Malt, which is made in considerable quantities, barley being much grown in the surrounding country, is the principal article of trade; and the Chesterfield canal, passing on the northern side of the town, affords every facility for its conveyance to Manchester and other markets: on this canal are wharfs communicating with the town, and to the east it crosses the river Ryton by an aqueduct. An act was passed in 1846 for a railway from Sheffield, by Worksop, to Gainsborough. The market is on Wednesday; there are fairs on March 31st and Oct. 14th, for horses and cattle, and a statute-fair about three weeks after. The powers of the county debt-court of Worksop, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Worksop, and part of that of Southwell. Constables are chosen at the annual court leet of the manor.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 4. 2.; net income, £388; patron and improPRIATOR, the Duke of Portland: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1803. The church, standing on the east side of the town, comprises the western portion of the priory church, and its cathedral-like towers form an interesting object in the view of Worksop. It is one of the principal remaining specimens of Norman architecture, but in the exterior much of the English style has been incorporated. The western entrance is under a beautiful receding Norman arch with zigzag ornaments, and the towers which surmount it have circular and pointed arched windows, in different gradations. The nave is separated from the aisles by pillars alternately cylindrical and octangular, supporting circular arches with quatrefoils, above which are two tiers of windows: the pulpit and reading-desk have been lately replaced by new ones. At the south-eastern extremity of the church are the remains of the chapel of St. Mary, forming an interesting ruin; the ornamental parts are most richly executed, and the windows are considered some of the most perfect models of the lancet shape in the kingdom. On the northern side, and contiguous to the church, are some fragments of the priory walls, and in the meadows below are extensive traces of the foundation. The priory well is still in high estimation, for the purity and softness of the water. The principal gateway to the priory forms the entrance towards the church; it is in the later English style, and measures 20 yards in front, with a pediment, in the tympanum of which is a niche with a figure in a sitting posture. Above is a window of twelve lights; also two canopied niches of great beauty, which contain figures described by Dodsworth (when they were in a much better state of preservation) as those of armed knights, each bearing a shield, that on the west charged with a lion



rampant for Talbot, and that on the east bearing a bend between six mantletts for Furnival. The room over the gateway is used as a national school for boys; the stone staircase leading to it is entered by an elegant porch, rising about two-thirds of the height of the whole front. At Shireoaks is a neat chapel, built and endowed in 1809, by the Rev. John Hewitt, then lord of the manor. At Scofton, close to the hamlet of Osberton, is a handsome chapel, capable of accommodating upwards of 200 persons, erected and endowed by Geo. Savile Foljambe, Esq., to whom the right of presentation belongs: it was consecrated Dec. 30th, 1834. A stately church, also, has been erected at Clumber, near the seat, by the Duke of Newcastle, who has liberally endowed it. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; and, near the site of the manor-house, a chapel for Roman Catholics, who are numerous in the neighbourhood. The poor-law union of Worksop comprises 26 parishes or places, 11 of which are in the county of Nottingham, 11 in the West riding of York, and 4 in Derbyshire; the whole containing a population of 17,975.

On a hill west of the town, the site of the castle of the Lovetots may still be traced; and in the manor park are some tumuli, which, from fragments discovered in them, appear to be ancient British. The hamlet of Shireoaks is so named from an oak whose branches are said to have overshadowed a portion of the three counties of Nottingham, Derby, and York. At Osberton, human bones, stone coffins, an antique font, some stained glass, &c., have been found at various times, the supposed remains of a church. The ruins of the old manor-house of Gateford, with its gables, moats, &c., are still visible; near them, in 1826, several coins of Nero and Domitian were found.

WORLABY, an extra-parochial liberty, in the poor-law union of LOUTH, hundred of HILL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 7 miles (S.) from Louth; containing 28 inhabitants.

WORLABY (*ST. CLEMENT*), a parish, in the union of GLANDFORD-BRIGG, N. division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSAY, county of LINCOLN,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by E.) from Glandford-Brigg; containing 426 inhabitants. This place, which is included in the duchy of Lancaster, was the seat of the Belasis family, one of whom, John, second son of the first Viscount Fauconberg, was lord of the treasury under James II., and was in 1644 created a baron, of Worlabby, or Worletby; a title that became extinct on the death of his grandson without issue. The parish is situated on the road from Glandford-Brigg to Barton, and comprises 2170 acres, in nearly equal portions of arable and grass land, part consisting of rich marshes extending westward to the navigable river Ancholme, and part lying on the Wold Hill, east of the village. The soil is mostly chalky, and the scenery is beautiful, though towards the west the surface is flat. The living, of which the net income is £278, is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 8. 4., and in the gift of John Webb, Esq., who is impropriator. The church is an ancient structure, with a square tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also an almshouse for four widows, founded in 1663 by Lord Belasis, who endowed it with property now producing, with a bequest of £100 by William Cook in 1810, a yearly sum of £25. 14.

WORLDHAM, EAST, a parish, in the union and hundred of ALTON, Alton and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by S.) from Alton; containing 254 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1684 acres, of which 910 are arable, 454 meadow and pasture, 90 wood, and 35 in hop-plantations. About two-thirds of the land are on malm rock, and the remainder forms a strong cold clay; the surface is undulated, and the scenery pleasingly varied. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 18.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, the impropriators: the great tithes have been commuted for £217. 7., and the vicarial for £157. 13.; the glebe comprises 7 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the later English style. On a tumulus called King John's Hill, fragments of Roman pottery have been met with, and the foundations of a building discovered.

WORLDHAM, WEST (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ALTON, Alton and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Alton; containing 94 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, of which the net income, formerly £38, has been augmented with £200 from Winchester College, and £200 Queen Anne's Bounty; patrons and impropriators, the Warden and Fellows of the College.

WORLE (*ST. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of AXBRIDGE, hundred of WINTERSTOKE, E. division of SOMERSET, 8 miles (N. W.) from Axbridge; containing 885 inhabitants. The surface is boldly undulated, and the substratum generally limestone; on a hill north of the village are some mines of lead and calamine, but they are not wrought at present. Great numbers of poultry are fed here, and sold to the inhabitants of Weston-super-Mare, a neighbouring watering-place. The Bristol and Exeter railway skirts the parish on the south. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 15., and in the patronage of the Crown; impropriators, the Trustees of a charity. The great tithes have been commuted for £90, and the vicarial for £310; the glebe comprises 5 acres. The church is a neat structure, with a tower surmounted by a small spire; it contains a stone pulpit richly sculptured, and part of some shrine-work, and sedilia. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. In the vicinity are vestiges of a Roman camp.

WORLESTON, a township, in the parish of ACTON, union and hundred of NANTWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (N.) from Nantwich; containing 391 inhabitants. It comprises 1173 acres, the soil of which is partly clay, and partly sand. The great tithes have been commuted for £84, and the small for £36.

WORLINGHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WANGFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (S. E. by S.) from Beccles; containing 208 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1726 acres, of which 114 are in Worlingham Parva; and is bounded on the north-east by the navigable river Waveney, which separates it from the county of Norfolk. The living is a rectory, with that of Worlingham Parva annexed, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £303, and the glebe comprises 47 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains a monument by



Chantrey, to General Sparrow and his son. The church of Worlingham Parva, which was dedicated to St. Peter, has been demolished. A part of the town-estate, producing altogether £30. 10. 6. per annum, is appropriated to teaching children. Worlingham gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Gosford, who has a seat here.

WORLINGTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MILDENHALL, hundred of LACKFORD, W. division of SUFFOLK,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (W. S. W.) from Mildenhall; containing 351 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the navigable river Lark, over which is a ferry; and comprises by measurement 1955 acres: the Hall and manor are the property of Sir F. G. Cooper, Bart. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 6. 8.; net income, £197; patrons, the family of Windsor.

WORLINGTON, EAST (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of SOUTH MOLTON, hundred of WITHERIDGE, South Molton and N. divisions of DEVON, 6 miles (E.) from Chulmleigh; containing 287 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 15. 10.; net income, £208; patron, the Hon. N. Felloses. In the neighbourhood are the remains of an ancient cross; and Roman coins have been found.

WORLINGTON, WEST (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of SOUTH MOLTON, hundred of WITHERIDGE, South Molton and N. divisions of DEVON,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.) from Chulmleigh; containing 218 inhabitants. It comprises 2330 acres, of which 1165 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 15. 10.; net income, £155; patron, Lewis Buck, Esq. In the parish are the ruins of a castellated mansion, the ancient seat of the Affetons.

WORLINGWORTH (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HOXNE, E. division of SUFFOLK, 16 miles (N.) from Woodbridge; containing 786 inhabitants. This parish, which occupies one of the most elevated sites in the county, comprises 2246a. 2r. 6p. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Southolt annexed, valued in the king's books at £19. 12. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of Lord Henniker: the tithes have been commuted for £680, and the glebe comprises 52 acres. The church is principally in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains some handsome monuments; one of these is to the memory of Elizabeth, Duchess Dowager of Chandos, and another to Sir John and Lady Major: there are considerable remains of stained glass; the font is highly enriched, and has a lofty and elegant cover. John Baldry in 1689 bequeathed a house and land, and William Godhold in 1698 left other land, for teaching children. The town lands produce £200 per annum, for repairing the church, and supplying the poor with coal and bread.

WORMBRIDGE (*ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE*), a parish, in the union of DORE, hundred of WEBTREE, county of HEREFORD, 9 miles (S. W.) from Hereford; containing 93 inhabitants, and comprising 707 acres. The living is a donative curacy; net income, £51; patron, E. Bolton Clive, Esq., the impropriator, whose tithes have been commuted for £100.

WORMEGAY (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union of DOWNHAM, hundred of CLACKCLOSE, W. division of NORFOLK,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Downham; containing 330 inhabitants. This place is of great antiquity, and is said to have acquired considerable importance before the

Conquest. In the time of Henry II., the lordship was held by the Bardolphs, who had a castle here, of which the moat may still be traced; and subsequently by the Warrens, who, in the reign of Richard I. or of John, founded here a priory of Black canons in honour of the Holy Cross and St. John the Evangelist, which, in 1468, became a cell to the monastery of Pentney. On making some excavations at the Priory farm, various relics of the ancient priory were found, consisting of fragments of the building, a passage with a tessellated pavement, and some stone coffins. The parish comprises 2788a. 3r. 16p., of which 800 acres are arable, 1670 meadow and pasture, and 30 woodland: the navigable river Nar bounds it on the north, and at Setchey-bridge is a large brewery and malting establishment. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £40; patron, the Bishop of Norwich; impropriator, W. W. Lee Warner, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for £349, and the glebe comprises 3 acres. The church is in the early and later English styles, with a square embattled tower.

WORMHILL, a chapelry, in the parish of TIDESWELL, union of CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. S. W.) from Tideswell; containing 337 inhabitants. It comprises 4332a. 2r. 35p., of which about 238 acres are rocky pasture, and the remainder chiefly arable; the soil is a dry brown mould, resting on limestone. The neighbourhood abounds with beautiful scenery; the river Wye flows through the township, and the vale of Chee Tor here is strikingly romantic. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £270; patrons, certain Trustees. The chapel, dedicated to St. Margaret, is an ancient structure of rough limestone.

WORMINGFORD (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of LEXDEN and WINSTREE, Colchester division of the hundred of LEXDEN, N. division of ESSEX,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. S. W.) from Nayland; containing 524 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the navigable river Stour, from a ford across which, and from a former proprietor of the manor, it derives its name. It comprises 2185a. 1r., of which 1933 acres are arable, 240 pasture, and 10 woodland. The surface rises gradually from the bank of the river to a considerable elevation; the soil is sandy, with a large intermixture of clay. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 4.; patron, and impropriator of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, John J. Tufnell, Esq. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £496. 17., and the incumbent's for £369; the glebe comprises 4 acres. The church is a small ancient edifice, with a low square tower. A national school is endowed with £10 per annum.

WORMINGHALL (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of THAME, hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. N. W.) from Thame, containing 314 inhabitants. It formerly had a market, granted to John de Rivers in 1304, with a fair on the festival of St. Peter and St. Paul. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 18. 10.; net income, £58; patron and impropriator, Viscount Clifden. An almshouse for four women and six men, was founded in 1670, by John King, and endowed by him with property now producing a rental of £80. There is also a fund of £20 per annum, arising from bequests, distributed in bread among the poor.



WORMINGTON (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of WINCHCOMB, Lower division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5 miles (N. by E.) from Winchcomb; containing 73 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 539 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 15. 5.; net income, £143; patron, S. G. Gist, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1812; the glebe altogether comprises 115 acres.

WORMINGTON-GRANGE, a hamlet, in the parish of DIDBROOK, union of WINCHCOMB, Lower division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 52 inhabitants.

WORMINSTER, a tything, in the parish of ST. CUTHBERT, without the limits of the city of WELLS, union of WELLS, hundred of WELLS-FORUM, E. division of SOMERSET; containing 78 inhabitants.

WORMLEIGHTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHAM, Burton-Dassett division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. S. E.) from Southam; containing 188 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3157*a. 3r. 26p.*, the whole of which, with the exception of a few acres, is rich pasture and meadow land. The Oxford canal passes near the village. Here stood the manorial residence of the Spencer family, of which some remains still exist. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; net income, £80; patron and impropriator, Earl Spencer. The church is an ancient structure, partly in the Norman style; it contains a remarkably handsome screen. There is a school, endowed with £24 a year by Mrs. Catherine Arnold. The place gives the title of Baron to the Duke of Marlborough.

WORMLEY (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of WARE, hundred and county of HERTFORD, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. by E.) from Cheshunt; containing 500 inhabitants. The Eastern Counties railway, and the New River, pass through the parish; and the river Lea bounds it on the east. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 12. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of Earl Brownlow: the tithes have been commuted for £200. The church has a Norman doorway, and, at the west end, a square wooden tower; it contains several tablets, altar-tombs, and other sepulchral memorials.

WORMSHILL (*ST. GILES*), a parish, in the union of HOLLINGBOURNE, hundred of EYHORNE, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Sittingbourne; containing 218 inhabitants. It comprises 1450 acres, of which 700 are arable, 320 woodland, and the remainder meadow and pasture. The surface has an elevation of 530 feet above the sea, and is intersected with deep valleys; the wells that supply the parish are sunk to the depth of 370 feet. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of Christ's Hospital, London: the tithes have been commuted for £266, and the glebe comprises 30 acres. The church, a plain building with a low square tower, contains a few fragments of stained glass: the parsonage-house has been lately much improved.

WORMSLEY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WEObLEY, hundred of GRIMSWORTH, county of HEREFORD, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by S.) from Weobley; containing 109 inhabitants, and consisting of 1180 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Sir W. R. Boughton, Bart., and others. Thomas Andrew

Knight, Esq., the celebrated horticulturist, was a native of this place.

WORPLESDON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of GUILDFORD, First division of the hundred of WOKEING, W. division of SURREY, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Guildford; containing, with the tythings of Burgham, Perry-Hill, West-End, and Wyke, 1424 inhabitants. The parish comprises 6795*a. 3r. 34p.*, of which about 300 acres are woodland, and 1367 common or waste. The Wey and Arun navigation passes through it. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 13. 9., and in the gift of Eton College: the tithes have been commuted for £1068, and the glebe comprises 76 acres. The church, an ancient structure in the early English style, contains some interesting monuments; the east window is embellished with stained glass, collected and arranged in 1802, at the expense of the Rev. W. Roberts, then incumbent. At Wyke is a separate incumbency. The Rev. Dr. Moore in 1706 bequeathed £200, directing the interest to be applied in teaching children. In 1829, the remains of a Roman tessellated pavement were discovered on Broad-street common: the building of which it formed the floor, was 62 feet long and 23 wide within the walls, and was divided into five separate apartments, with a passage on the western side extending through the whole length; the tesserae were of ironstone about one inch square.

WORSALL, HIGH, a chapelry, in the parish of NORTHALLERTON, union of STOCKTON, wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE, N. riding of YORK, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Yarm; containing 143 inhabitants. This chapelry, which forms a widely-detached portion of the parish, lying at a distance of twelve miles from the church, is pleasantly situated on the Tees. It comprises 1505*a. 1r. 10p.* The surface is undulated; the soil, which is a strong clay, is fertile, and near the river the scenery is picturesque. The chapel is a neat structure, containing 60 sittings: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patron, the Vicar of Northallerton.

WORSALL, LOW, a township, in the parish of KIRK-LEAVINGTON, union of STOCKTON, W. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, 3 miles (S. W.) from Yarm; containing 146 inhabitants. This township is situated in the district of Cleveland, on the southern acclivity of Teesdale, and comprises an area of 1190 acres.

WORSBROUGH, a chapelry, in the parish of DARFIELD, wapentake of STAINCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Barnsley; containing 3800 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises 3261*a. 1r. 28p.*, of which 1301 acres are arable, 1431 meadow and pasture, 341 woodland, and 75 water. There are extensive mines of the Ten-foot coal in operation, and several quarries of stone of good quality for building. The village is beautifully situated on an eminence, surrounded on all sides with richly-diversified scenery, and commanding fine views, embracing the mansions and grounds of Wortley Hall, the seat of Lord Wharnccliffe, and Wentworth Castle, that of T. F. Vernon Wentworth, Esq. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patron, the Rector of Darfield. The tithes have been commuted for £500. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt, with the exception of the tower and spire, in 1839, at a cost of £1200; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, and contains 800



sittings, of which 350 are free in consideration of a grant of £200 from the Incorporated Society. A free school is endowed with an annual pension of £4. 15. from the crown, and an annuity of £13. 6. 8. bequeathed in 1631 by John Rayney, who also endowed a lectureship in the chapel with £30 per annum. Rockley Hall, now a farmhouse, was the seat of the family of Rockley, of whom Sir Simon Rockley founded the chapel in 1300.

WORSBROUGH BRIDGE and DALE, a populous district, in the chapelry of WORSBROUGH, parish of DARFIELD, wapentake of STAINCROSS, W. riding of YORK. It abounds with coal and ironstone, both of which are wrought by Messrs. Field, Coopers, and Faulds, and others, whose works afford employment to more than 1000 persons: the coal is sent to all parts of Lincolnshire, the eastern coast, London, &c.; and pig-iron is manufactured in large quantities. There are also glass-works on an extensive scale, works for making naphtha and pyroligneous acid, kilns for burning lime, and works for the preparation of charcoal. A branch of the Dearne and Dove canal, communicating with the river Don, affords facilities of conveyance to the ports of Goole, Hull, &c., and of shipping the produce of the district to all parts of the world. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WORSLEY, a township, in the parish of ECCLES, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 7 miles (W. by N.) from Manchester, on the road to Leigh and Wigan; containing 8337 inhabitants. One of the earliest crusaders, Elias or Elizeus, founder of the family of Worsley, is said to have held the manor of *Workesley* soon after the Conquest. It remained in this family until the reign of Edward III., when Alice, sister and sole heiress of Sir Geoffrey Worsley, conveyed it by marriage to Sir John Massey, of Tatton, who, with his eldest son, Thomas, by this marriage, was attainted 1st Henry IV. The manor and estate remained in the Masseys three generations, when the heiress of Sir Geoffrey Massey married into the Stanley family; and the property came subsequently (*temp.* Elizabeth) to the family of Egerton. Worsley is eminently celebrated in connexion with inland navigation. In the 10th of George II., an act was obtained for making the Worsley brook navigable, but the design was not carried into effect. In the 32nd of the same reign, the Duke of Bridgewater obtained an act, and afterwards other acts, enabling him to construct a series of canals from his extensive collieries here to different places, affording the means of conveying coal and other necessities through a populous manufacturing district. A canal, one of the earliest undertakings of the duke, and the first great canal constructed in England in modern times, runs through the village, and penetrates by a tunnel upwards of three miles in length to the collieries of Walkden. The under-ground canals and tunnels at Worsley are said to be 18 miles in length, reaching nearly to Deane, and their construction to have cost £168,960.

The township comprises 2584 $\frac{3}{4}$  acres, Cheshire measure, whereof one-eighth is arable, and 82 $\frac{1}{4}$  acres woodland. The surface in the upper part is undulated, but the greater part is flat, with hedge-rows and many plantations, of which more are being made; the soil in some places is a light sandy clay, in others peat, and the views are fine and extensive. The coal wrought here is of very superior quality, and produces the best coke in

England. In the township are several cotton-mills (some established upwards of forty years), employing about 1500 hands.

Worsley Hall, the seat of the Earl of Ellesmere, is a stately modern structure with an elegant portico, erected on an elevated site which overlooks the park-like grounds, and commands a view into seven counties. The old Hall, seated at the northern extremity of the gardens of the present mansion, was successively the residence of the Worsleys, Masseys, Stanleys, Breretons, and Egertons; and was remarkable as the depository of a series of spirited grotesque and allegorical heads, with an intermixture of ornamental devices, engraved in oaken panels, and brought, within the present century, from one of the state rooms of Hulme Hall, Manchester. This sculpture, referred to the 16th century, has been removed to the new Hall. Among other ancient mansions in the township are, Kempnall and Wardley Halls. The village has the appearance of neatness and comfort, and its inhabitants are extensively employed by the Earl of Ellesmere, owner of large property around: in its vicinity is the working-establishment for boat-building, and for the manufacture of all articles necessary for the canals. There are several useful institutions, among which are, a reading-room and library, supported mainly by the earl, and which numbers more than 150 of the villagers as subscribers; a savings' bank; and a clothing-fund. A troop of Yeomanry has lately been formed here, called the Worsley Troop, consisting of fifty members and three officers, and commanded by Viscount Brackley: it has a superior band.

A very handsome church in the decorated style, dedicated to St. Mark, has recently been built at the sole expense of the Earl of Ellesmere, by whom it is endowed. It stands on elevated ground, and consists of a nave, south aisle, chancel, and private chapel, with a square tower and graceful spire 185 feet high, having pinnacles and flying buttresses springing from the angles. The arch of the west door is of elegant design, and above it is a three-light window with bold tracery; there is also a fine arch between the chancel and nave: the eastern window is of five lights. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the noble Earl; income, £100, with a residence. On the borders of the township is the chapel of Ellenbrook: the living is a perpetual curacy, also in the patronage of the Earl of Ellesmere; income, £137. At Swinton and Walkden, *which see*, are other incumbencies. The Wesleyans have a small place of worship; and schools for boys, girls, and infants, in which about 350 children are instructed, are supported principally by the noble family of Egerton. Three of these schools, and St. Mark's church, have been erected in a field called Cross Field.

WORSTEAD (*St. Mary*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the TUNSTEAD and HAPPING incorporation, hundred of TUNSTEAD, E. division of NORFOLK, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. S. E.) from North Walsham, and 121 (N. E. by N.) from London; containing 834 inhabitants. This place was celebrated for the manufacture of woollen twists and stuffs, thence called Worstead (*worsted*) goods; but this branch of trade, after its introduction by the Flemings in the reign of Henry I., was, on the petition of the inhabitants of Norwich, removed in the time of Richard II. to that city, where it was finally established in the reign of Henry IV. The navigable



river Ant, which joins the sea at Yarmouth, passes through the parish. A fair for cattle is held on May 12th; and a court takes place annually, under the lord of the manor, at which constables and other officers are appointed. The parish comprises 2599*a.* 1*r.* 32*p.*, of which 2084 acres are arable, 330 pasture, and 152 woodland; the soil is fertile. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £251; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The church is a spacious and elegant structure, partly in the decorated and partly in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower, strengthened by enriched buttresses, and crowned with pinnacles, forming, both in its combinations and details, a beautiful specimen of the decorated style. The chancel and nave are ornamented with screen-work of carved wood, and there is a screen separating the nave from the tower, adorned with emblematic figures of Faith, Hope, Charity, Justice, Fortitude, and other virtues; the font is peculiarly rich, and its cover is of tabernacle-work elegantly designed. Here is a place of worship for Baptists; also an almshouse founded in 1821. The Rev. Henry Wharton, in 1694, bequeathed a rental of £30 to be applied in beautifying the church; and about £12 a year, arising from bequests by Charles Themylthorpe (in 1721) and others, are distributed among the poor in bread and money.

WORSTHORN, a township, in the parochial chapelry and poor-law union of BURNLEY, parish of WHALLEY, Higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 2½ miles (E.) from Burnley; containing 817 inhabitants. Worsthorn, or *Wrdest*, belonged to Henry de Wrdest in the reign of Stephen or Henry II.; and was granted in that of Edward II., by Henry de Lacy, to the Stansfield family. It afterwards became the property of the Halsteads, a branch from High Halstead: the House bears the date 1593. Hurstwood is a hamlet in the township. Hurstwood Hall, a well-built mansion, has in front the name of "Barnard Townley," who died in 1602. The estate attached to it eventually passed to Richard Chamberlain, by whose representative it was sold to William Sutcliffe, Esq., of Burnley and Leeds: in 1803 it was sold to Charles Townley, Esq. The township lies on the borders of Yorkshire, and comprises 2127 acres. On Worsthorn moor are some valuable flag and slate quarries, principally belonging to C. Townley, Esq., and leased to Messrs. Thomas and Benjamin Chaffer, who have large depôts in Manchester and Liverpool: the stone obtained from them has been used in many public and other buildings both at home and in the colonies. The common itself is now being inclosed. The foundation stone of a district church was laid in Sept. 1834, and the church was consecrated in Sept. 1835; it is dedicated to St. John, and contains 650 sittings, 450 of which are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Hulme's Trustees; net income, £150.

WORSTON, a township, in the parish of WHALLEY, union of CLITHEROE, Higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 2¼ miles (E. N. E.) from Clitheroe; containing 111 inhabitants. This township lies under Pendle Hill, and is within the limits of the parliamentary borough of Clitheroe. The village is distant about a mile southward from the village of Chatburn.

WORSTON, a township, in the parish of ST. MARY and ST. CHAD, STAFFORD, S. division of the hundred of PIREHILL, union, and N. division of the county, of STAFFORD; containing 23 inhabitants. It comprises 166 acres of land; and has a large corn-mill and a silk-mill.

WORTH, a township, in the parish of PRESTBURY, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from Stockport; containing 655 inhabitants. The township comprises 452 acres, of a greyish soil; and is situated on the road from Stockport to Macclesfield. The population is chiefly employed in the neighbouring collieries.

WORTH, or WORD (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union and hundred of EASTRY, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, Eastern division of KENT, 1½ mile (S.) from Sandwich; containing 452 inhabitants, and comprising 3863 acres. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Eastry.

WORTH, a parish, in the poor-law union of EAST GRINSTEAD, hundred of BUTTINGHILL, rape of LEWES, E. division of SUSSEX, 2 miles (E. S. E.) from Crawley; containing 2423 inhabitants. It comprises about 12,440 acres, chiefly woodland forming the forest of Worth; the surface is undulated, and the substratum abounds with sandstone, which is raised for building, and contains various fossils of leaves and plants. The London and Brighton railway passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Bethune family: the tithes have been commuted for £1021. 15. 6., and the glebe consists of 1½ acre. The church is an ancient structure in the Norman style, of which it has some highly-enriched details: the tower, which is placed on the north side, is surmounted by a spire. The building was repaired and new pewed a few years since, by subscription, aided by a grant from the Incorporated Society; and contains some monuments to the Bethune family. There are places of worship for dissenters.

WORTH-MATRAVERS (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of WAREHAM and PURBECK, hundred of ROWBARROW, Wareham division of the county of DORSET, 2½ miles (W. by S.) from Swanage; containing 376 inhabitants, and comprising 2646 acres by measurement. The substratum contains Purbeck stone of fine quality. In the hamlet of Woodhide is a quarry of green marble; pillars have been erected of it in some of the cathedrals, and during one year more than a hundred tons have been sent to London for the decoration of the Temple church. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 8. 4., and in the gift of the Rector of Swanage: the great tithes have been commuted for £214, and the vicarial for £152. The church is a very ancient structure in the Norman style, with a tower banded near the summit with a fillet sculptured in grotesque heads. The parish has the English Channel on the south, where is the noted cliff called St. Alban's Head, with a signal-house on its summit; also the remains of a very old chapel dedicated to St. Aldhelm, built and vaulted with stone, and supported by a single massive pillar with four arches, meeting in a point at the crown. Mr. Benjamin Jesty, said to have been the first person who tried with success the practice of vaccination, which he performed on his own children, resided and lies interred here.



**WORTHAM** (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **HARTISMERE**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Diss; containing 1116 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the river Waveney, separating the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk; and comprises 2694*a.* 21*p.*, of which 2445 acres are under cultivation. The living is a rectory, once in mediæties called Everard and Jervis, now consolidated, the former valued in the king's books at £13. 2. 8½, and the latter at £13. 1. 0½; patron and incumbent, the Rev. R. Cobbold. The tithes have been commuted for £860, and the glebe comprises 41 acres. The church is in the decorated English style, with a circular tower of more ancient date, now in ruins. On Wortham Ling are some remains of a Roman camp.

**WORTHEN** (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, partly in the hundred of **CAWRSE**, county of **MONTGOMERY**, **NORTH WALES**, but chiefly in the hundred of **CHIRBURY**, S. division of **SALOP**, 9 miles (N. E.) from Montgomery; containing 3195 inhabitants, of whom 2823 are in Salop. This place had a market on Wednesday, and two fairs, granted by Henry III.; the fairs, for cattle, horses, pigs, and sheep, are still held in April and October. In this and the neighbouring parishes is a very singular ridge of stones termed Stiperstones, extending several miles towards Shrewsbury, and said to be the ancient boundary between England and Wales. The parish comprises nearly 20,000 acres, and is rich in mineral produce. At Sirail beach is a mine of lead-ore, which has been profitably worked for more than forty years; at Perkins' beach a lead-mine was discovered a short time since, and at Penally a strong vein has also been found: there are grit and gravel mines, worked by a company, and stone is quarried, chiefly for the roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £28. 14. 7.; net income, £1279; patrons, the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford. The church is a plain structure. At Trelystan is a chapel of ease. There is a place of worship for Baptists; and a fund of £42. 7. per annum, arising from the bequests of John Powel, Robert Nicholless, and Martha Scarlet, is distributed among the poor. Sir Thomas Bromley, lord chancellor in the reign of Elizabeth, and successor of Sir Nicholas Bacon, was born at Bromblow, in the parish.

**WORTHING** (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of **MITFORD** and **LAUNDITCH**, hundred of **LAUNDITCH**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, 4 miles (N. by E.) from East Dereham; containing 158 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 788 acres, of which 700 are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Swanton-Morley. The church is a small structure, with a round tower, and a rich Norman doorway on the south side.

**WORTHING**, a market-town, in the parish of **BROADWATER**, hundred of **BRIGHTFORD**, rape of **BRAMBER**, W. division of **SUSSEX**, 20 miles (E. by S.) from Chichester, and 56 (S. by W.) from London; containing 4702 inhabitants. This fashionable and attractive watering-place, which at the close of the last century was a mere village, is indebted in a great degree for its celebrity to the late Princess Amelia, who was advised by her physicians to reside here during the summer of 1797. It was subsequently honoured by the visits of the Princess Charlotte, the present King of Hanover, the Duke of Gloucester, and the Princesses Augusta

and Sophia. Its position forms a strong recommendation to visitors, more especially to invalids, as the South Down hills, which approach to within two miles of the town, completely shelter it from the north and east winds, and protect it from the cold to which many other places on this coast are in the winter subject.

The town is lighted with gas, paved, and abundantly supplied with water by commissioners appointed for its improvement, who have erected an elegant town-hall, in which the magistrates for the division hold petty-sessions every alternate week. It contains some good streets, handsome terraces, crescents, and villas; in front of the esplanade are two or three hotels, some baths, &c., and the town has every requisite to render it not only a place of fashionable resort during the summer, but also a favourite winter residence. The esplanade is nearly three-quarters of a mile in length, and is twenty feet wide, forming a neat gravelled terrace, the waves flowing up to its base; the views from it are most extensive, commanding the English Channel, the Isle of Wight, Brighton, and the whole range of coast as far as Beachy Head. The sands, which are level, extend for several miles, affording excellent carriage-drives, and facilities of equestrian exercise. The Royal baths, erected in 1823, comprise India, medicated, vapour, champooing, shower, and Douce baths, with reading-rooms; and the Parisian baths, a similar establishment, are also elegantly fitted up. The theatre, a small neat building, is opened in the season; there are libraries and reading-rooms, and a literary society and a mechanics' institution have been lately established. The Brighton and Chichester railway was opened to Worthing at the close of 1845: a station is fixed about half a mile from the centre of the town. The principal market is on Saturday; a corn-market is held on alternate Wednesdays, and one for vegetables daily: the market-place is a neat quadrangular erection. A fishery for mackerel in the spring and herrings in the autumn, has been established, and great quantities of mackerel are sent to the London market; soles also, cod, shrimps, and prawns, are caught in abundance. The powers of the county debt-court of Worthing, established in 1847, extend over part of the registration-districts of Worthing, Thakeham, and Steyning.

Here is a chapel, a handsome building, erected in 1812, at an expense of £14,000, by the inhabitants: it has a portico of mixed Doric and Tuscan character, with a bold though low turret; and contains 1100 sittings, 150 of which are free. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patron, the Rector of Broadwater. Christ-church, of which the first stone was laid in Oct. 1840, was also erected by subscription, aided by a grant of £500 from the Incorporated Society, and is a neat structure, containing 929 sittings, of which 572 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy; patron, the Rector. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. Miss Hawes, in 1828, bequeathed £1000 four per cents., one-fourth part of which she appropriated to schools, and the remainder to be distributed in clothes and food among the poor. A savings' bank was founded in 1817; and a dispensary, and several other charitable institutions, have been formed.

**WORTHINGTON**, a township, in the parish of **STANDISH**, union of **WIGAN**, hundred of **LEYLAND**, N. division of **LANCASHIRE**, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Wigan,



on the road to Chorley; containing 133 inhabitants. This place, anciently called *Worthinton*, was allotted, soon after the Domesday survey, to Albert Greslet. A family of the local name were resident at the Hall in 1588, and from them proceeded the Worthingtons of Blainscough, of Crawshaw, and of Shevington. The Claytons, of Adlington, subsequently became possessed of the district; and North Hall here was built by Lord Chief Justice Clayton, of Adlington Hall, as a seat for his brother, about the middle of the last century. Worthington does not appear to have been regarded as a manor for some centuries past. The township is situated on the river Douglas, which separates it from the township of Haigh: the surface is undulated; the soil various, but chiefly clay, with a subsoil of clay and gravel; and the scenery pleasing, the views embracing Rivington Pike. Several coal-mines are wrought, and stone is abundant. The Cromptons, of Farnworth, have a large paper-mill in the township. The North-Union railway passes through, and the Standish station on the line is within a quarter of a mile. Among the principal proprietors of land here, are, Richard Clayton Browne Clayton, Esq., of Adlington Hall; Peter Anderton, Esq., of Holland Grove Wigan; James Anderton, Esq., of Burgh Hall, Chorley; and Thomas Watts, Esq., Chorley. The tithes have been commuted for £149. 8.

WORTHINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of BREEDON, union of ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 4 miles (N. E.) from Ashby; containing, with the liberty of Newbold, 1143 inhabitants. It comprises nearly 1500 acres, of which the soil is partly rich and deep, and partly thin clay. In Newbold some coal is obtained; and there is good building-stone. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100, derived from lands at Houghton-on-the-Hill, Stapleton, and Blackfordby, and from £12 per annum formerly payable by the patron, Lord Scarsdale, out of the tithes of Worthington, but now settled on lands in the county. The chapel, an ancient oblong building, is dedicated to St. Matthew.

WORTHY, HEADBOURN (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of WINCHESTER, hundred of BARTON-STACEY, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Winchester; containing 207 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the river Itchen, and comprises about 1793 acres, of which 1230 are arable, 450 down and pasture, and 56 meadow. The river is navigable from Winchester to Southampton; and the South-Western railway, which has a station at Winchester, passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 12. 1., and in the gift of the Trustees of Dr. Radcliffe, for a member of University College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £385, and the glebe comprises 44½ acres. The church is a small structure. Joseph Bingham, the ecclesiastical historian, was rector of the parish, and was interred here in 1723.

WORTHY, KING'S (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WINCHESTER, partly in the hundred of MITCHELDEVER, but chiefly in that of BARTON-STACEY, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2¼ miles (N. N. E.) from Winchester; containing 349 inhabitants, of whom 173 are in King's-Worthy tything, and 176 in that of Abbot's-Worthy. The pa-

rish is situated on the river Itchen, and comprises by measurement 2130 acres, of which 1465 are arable, and 194 pasture: the soil is chalky. The South-Western railway passes through. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 12. 6., and in the gift of Sir F. T. Baring, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £450, and the glebe comprises 10 acres. The church, a very ancient structure in the Norman style, has been enlarged. The rectory-house, situated on rising ground near the river, was built by the late Sir Thomas Baring, and is an exceedingly handsome residence.

WORTHY, MARTYR (*St. SWITHIN*), a parish, in the union of WINCHESTER, partly in the hundred of BOUNTISBOROUGH, but chiefly in that of FAWLEY, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3 miles (N. E. by N.) from Winchester; containing 257 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 10. 2½., and in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester: the tithes have been commuted for £485. 5. 9., and the glebe comprises 11 acres. Twelve boys and ten girls are instructed in a national school, for a rent-charge of £6. 13., the bequest of Agnes Parnell in 1589.

WORTING (*St. THOMAS à BECKET*), a parish, in the union of BASINGSTOKE, hundred of CHUTELEY, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2¼ miles (W.) from Basingstoke; containing 148 inhabitants. It is intersected by the London and South-Western railway, and comprises about 1100 acres, of which the soil is principally chalk, and the surface boldly undulated. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 17. 8½., and in the gift of the Rev. Lovelace Bigg Wither: the tithes have been commuted for £277, and the glebe comprises 5½ acres. Dr. Pelham Warren, an eminent physician, lived and was interred here.

WORTLEY, a tything, in the parish of WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, union of DURSLEY, Upper division of the hundred of BERKELEY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 170 inhabitants.

WORTLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of ST. PETER, liberty of the borough of LEEDS, W. riding of YORK, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Leeds; containing 7090 inhabitants. This place, in the Domesday survey styled *Wyrtley*, formerly belonged to the Farrars, of Halifax, from whom the manor was purchased in 1766 by the family of the present owner. The chapelry comprises an area of 1036a. 2r. 34p., which, with the exception of a few fields of arable land, and about 4 acres of plantation, is divided in nearly equal portions into meadow and pasture; the soil is fertile, and the commons have been recently inclosed. A stratum of fine clay is found, of which the best fire-bricks are made. The population has greatly increased, and the village of New Wortley, which has arisen within the last twenty or thirty years, now extends to Holbeck; it is neatly built, and contains many handsome houses. The old villages of Upper and Lower Wortley, with some scattered hamlets, form a semicircular range of buildings at the base and on the acclivities of an eminence commanding a view of Leeds and the adjacent country. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen-cloths, which is carried on to a great extent. The Leeds and Bradford canal bounds the chapelry on the north. The chapel, originally built in 1787, at the expense of the late John Smith,



Esq., lord of the manor, and other contributors, is a neat structure containing 650 sittings: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £147; patrons, the Trustees of the founder; impropiators, the Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, Oxford. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans. A free school derives an income of £40 per annum from various donations and endowments; and adjacent to the chapelry is a national Sunday school, built by subscription in 1822, and enlarged in 1836 so as to accommodate 200 children. Zion School, at New Wortley, was built at an expense of £1040, towards which £400 were obtained out of the grant by parliament; it is conducted on the plan of the British and Foreign Society. In 1825, a spring of remarkably fine water was discovered on the premises of James Bateman, Esq., by boring to a depth of about sixty yards; it is slightly impregnated with sulphur, and affords relief in cases of ophthalmic inflammation, especially if used in the early stages of the complaint.

WORTLEY, a chapelry, and the head of a union, in the parish of TANKERSLEY, wapentake of STAINCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 8 miles (N.) from Sheffield; containing 990 inhabitants. This place, which had been for many generations the property and residence of the Wortley family, was, on the demise of Sir Francis Wortley, Bart., the last male heir, conveyed, by marriage with his daughter and heiress, to the Hon. Sidney Montagu, second son of the first Earl of Sandwich, and ancestor of the present owner, Lord Wharnccliffe. The chapelry is situated on the road from Sheffield to Halifax, and is separated from Bradfield and part of the parish of Penistone by the river Don, which forms its western boundary. It comprises about 6278 acres, of which 2000 are woodland; of the remainder, one-third is arable, and two-thirds meadow and pasture: the soil is a mixture of clay and grit. The surface is boldly undulated, and rises from the banks of the Don to a considerable elevation, commanding extensive prospects over the surrounding country; the hills are finely wooded, and the scenery in many parts beautifully picturesque. Wortley Hall, the seat of Lord Wharnccliffe, is an elegant mansion, situated in grounds tastefully laid out, and enriched with flourishing plantations. Wharnccliffe Lodge, built by Sir Thomas Wortley in 1510, is seated on the brow of a rocky cliff, rising from a precipitous and thickly-wooded acclivity 1800 acres in extent, at the base of which flows the river Don. It was the occasional residence of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, who, in her description of the beauties of foreign countries, takes occasion to celebrate the romantic views of Wharnccliffe; which is also identified as the scene of the ancient ballad of the *Dragon of Wantley*.

The district abounds with coal and ironstone. The latter was smelted here from a very early period till after the reign of Charles I., when the furnaces were taken down, and a forge erected on their site, which has been considerably enlarged, and is at present an extensive manufactory for bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron. There are quarries of excellent building-stone, and a soft grit for grindstones is found. The coal-pits abound with fossils peculiar to the coal formation, and though now only on a small scale, will no doubt be more extensively wrought, owing to the completion of the Manchester and Sheffield railway, which passes through the chapelry, and

has a station here. The village is pleasantly situated, and consists of neat cottages, to each of which the late Lord Wharnccliffe attached a portion of land, rent-free, for garden-ground, as a stimulus to industry and economy. The chapel was thoroughly repaired in 1815: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £105; patron, Lord Wharnccliffe. The tithes have been commuted for £240. A national school, in which are about 80 children, is principally supported by his lordship; and the poor have a farm producing £29 per annum, given to them in the reign of Charles I., by the widow of Sir Richard Wortley, second wife of the Earl of Devonshire. The union of Wortley comprises 13 townships, containing a population of 23,214. Wharnccliffe gives the title of Baron to the Wortley family.

WORTON, a hamlet, in the parish of CASSINGTON, union of WOODSTOCK, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD; containing 68 inhabitants.

WORTON, a tything, in the parish of POTTERNE, union of DEVIZES, hundred of POTTERNE and CANNINGS, Devizes and N. divisions of WILTS,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W.) from Devizes; containing 311 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

WORTON, NETHER (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of WOODSTOCK, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. S. W.) from Deddington; containing 59 inhabitants. The parish is watered by the river Swere, which adds much to the interesting scenery of the neighbourhood, and on the banks of which are some rich dairy-farms. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £40; patron, Joseph Wilson, Esq. The east and north sides of the church have been rebuilt by the patron.

WORTON, OVER (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of WOODSTOCK, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Deddington; containing 45 inhabitants. It comprises 646a. 2r. 37p., of which 195 acres are arable, 322 meadow and pasture, and 85 woodland; the substratum abounds with building-stone of good quality. The Hall, the rectory-house, and the other houses in the parish, have been rebuilt by the proprietor within the last thirty years. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 2. 8½., and in the gift of the Rev. William Wilson: the tithes have been commuted for £136, and the glebe comprises 42 acres. The church is an ancient structure, romantically situated on a rocky eminence richly wooded, and, being almost covered with ivy, has a very picturesque appearance. In front of the rectory-house is the pedestal of an old cross.

WORTWELL, a hamlet, in the parish of REDDEN-HALL, union of DEPWAD, hundred of EARSHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 2 miles (N. E. by E.) from Harleston; containing 560 inhabitants. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents.

WOTHERSOME, a township, in the parish of BARDSEY, Lower division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of YORK,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.) from Wetherby; containing 19 inhabitants. It comprises about 600 acres of land, set out in three farms.

WOTTON (*St. John the Evangelist*), a parish, in the union of DORKING, First division of the hundred of WOTTON, W. division of SURREY, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Dorking; containing, with the chapelry of Oakwood, 763 inhabitants. This parish, which gives name



to the hundred, is about nine miles in length and one mile in average breadth; it includes Leith Hill, and comprises 4176 acres, of which 563 are common or waste. The soil is various. The lands are watered by two streams rising in the northern declivity of Leith Hill, and which, uniting, fall into the Wey near Shalford: another stream rises under the hill, and runs into the river Arun. There are considerable woods of oak, ash, beech, hazel, and birch. On the summit of Leith Hill, which is the highest in the county, Richard Hull, Esq., in 1766 erected a tower, commanding an extreme view of the Wolds of Surrey and Sussex, with the English Channel in the distance, and northward a fine prospect of Reigate and the valley of the Thames, with the hills of Harrow, Hampstead, and Highgate. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 18. 9., and in the patronage of William J. Evelyn, Esq., of Wotton House: the tithes have been commuted for £525, and there are 140 acres of glebe. The church, a handsome structure with a tower at the west end, contains numerous monuments to the Evelyn family. There is an ancient chapel at Oakwood. Some bequests have been left to the poor. John Evelyn, a great benefactor to the Royal Society, of which he was a member, and the author of *Sylva* and several other works, was born and buried here; and Sir Samuel Romilly resided many years in the parish.

WOTTON-ABBAS, a liberty, in the parish and hundred of WHITCHURCH-CANONICORUM, union of BRIDPORT, Bridport division of DORSET,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. E. by N.) from Lyme-Regis; containing 300 inhabitants. The liberty is of great extent, stretching from the river Char to the Axe, which separates the counties of Devon and Dorset. Courts leet and baron are held; and a fair, granted in the 7th of Queen Anne, is kept on the Wednesday before the festival of St. John the Baptist, upon a lofty hill called Lambert's Castle. The summit of this hill, in the form of the letter D, is fortified with triple trenches and ramparts, inclosing twelve acres, and having several entrances.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, in the union of DURSLEY, Upper division of the hundred of BERKELEY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 19 miles (S. S. W.) from Gloucester, and 108 (W. by N.) from London; containing, with the tythings of Huntingford, Sinwell with Bradley, Simond's-Hall with Combe, and Wortley, 4702 inhabitants. The name of this place, formerly *Wotton under Ridge*, is descriptive of its situation beneath the western ridge of the Cotswold hills. The old town, which stood in the rear of the present, was destroyed by fire in the reign of John; the site is still termed the Old Town, and a spot there, called the Brands, is commemorative of the fire. On the erection of the new town, a market and fair, with various municipal privileges, were granted by Henry III. to Maurice, Lord Berkeley, in 1254, which laid the foundation of its subsequent importance. During the civil war of the 17th century, a garrison was maintained here in the interest of the king. The town is situated on a gentle eminence, and consists of five streets, besides the site of the old town; the houses are in general well built, and of neat appearance. It has long been celebrated for the manufacture of fine broad-cloth, which affords employment to the inhabitants of the town and vicinity; on a small stream which flows to

the west, are several water-mills connected with the manufacture. The Gloucester and Bristol railway passes near the town, on the west, where is the Charfield station. The market is on Friday: there is a fair on September 25th, for cattle and cheese; and a fair for cattle on the Tuesday preceding March 25th has been established. A mayor is chosen in October, at the manorial court leet, but he has no magisterial authority; and petty-sessions for the division take place once a fortnight, on Friday. The parish comprises 4390 acres.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 10.; net income, £112; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The church, which has undergone considerable repairs, is a spacious and handsome structure, having a tower with battlements and pinnacles, and containing some curious sepulchral memorials. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. A free grammar school was established and endowed by Lady Catherine Berkeley, under letters-patent from Richard II., in 1385; and it being supposed to have become forfeited in the reign of Edward I. by the act for the dissolution of chantries, James I., in 1622, on the petition of the inhabitants, confirmed and re-established it. The annual income is £376. 12., and there are ten boys on the foundation, who are allowed £6 per annum for books and other purposes, and have the privilege of an exhibition at the university, with an allowance of £60 for that purpose. The Blue-coat school is endowed with £60 per annum from the General Hospital trust, and with the produce of sundry bequests; the income is £136. 13.: the school-house was erected about 1714, partly from the funds of Perry's estate, and partly by subscription. An hospital for twelve persons of both sexes, founded in 1630 by Hugh Perry, alderman of London; another for six aged persons, established by Thomas Dawes in 1712; and the General Hospital, form three sides of a square in Church-lane, with an open court in the middle, and a chapel at the north end. Sir Jonathan Dawes, sheriff of London, gave £1000 for the relief of the poor. On Westridge, in the parish, are the remains of a square camp called Becketsbury.

WOUGHTON-ON-THE-GREEN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by W.) from Fenny-Stratford; containing 354 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected on the east by the road from Newport-Pagnell to Aylesbury, and on the west by the Grand Junction canal, derives its name from the situation of its village round a pleasant green of oblong form, at the east end of which is the church. It comprises about 1421 acres. The soil is various, in the upper lands generally a stiff clay, and in the lower a heavy marl, alternated with gravel; the surface is varied, in some parts hilly, in others flat, and subject to inundation from a branch of the Ouse which bounds the parish on the east. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 9. 7.; net income, £107; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Francis Rose, who is lord of the manor. The church is in the later English style; in the north wall of the chancel is a full-length statue of one of the Muxon family, who are said to have been owners of a great part of the parish. About £20 per annum, arising from land, &c., are applied to the repair of the church, and the support of the poor.



WOULDHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MALLING, hundred of LARKFIELD, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. S. W.) from Rochester; containing 284 inhabitants. It comprises 1531*a.* 3*r.* 34*p.*, of which 886 acres are arable, 255 pasture, 160 meadow and marsh, 156 woodland, and 16 garden-ground. The village stands on the eastern bank of the river Medway, across which is an ancient dam, supposed to have stood for nearly 1000 years. Star Castle, an old manor in the parish, is tithe-free, and another is partly so; both belonged to the abbey of West Malling. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 6. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £198; patron, the Bishop of Rochester. The church is in the early English style, and contains a Norman font: the parsonage-house has been enlarged by the incumbent.

WRABNESS (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of TENDRING, N. division of ESSEX, 6 miles (E.) from Manningtree; containing 252 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the navigable river Stour, and comprises by measurement 1075 acres, of which 72 are pasture, 30 woodland, and the remainder arable. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £324, and the glebe comprises 55 acres. The church is a small ancient edifice; it had originally a stone tower, which has been replaced by a belfry-turret of wood. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

WRAGBY (*ALL SAINTS*), a market-town and parish, in the union of HORNCastle, W. division of the wapentake of WRAGGoe, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. N. E.) from Lincoln, and  $139\frac{1}{2}$  (N. by W.) from London; containing 610 inhabitants. This place is noticed by Leland as giving name to a small beck, or stream, which flowed by it in its course from Panton to Bardney Abbey. It is of some antiquity, but is not distinguished by any event of historical importance. From an inconsiderable village it was raised to a market-town by George, Duke of Buckingham, who, in 1671, obtained for it the grant of a market and three annual fairs. The town is pleasantly situated on the road from Lincoln to Horncastle, at the point where it meets the road to Louth, and consists of neatly-built houses; the environs comprise an extensive tract of fertile land, in the cultivation of which the inhabitants are mostly employed. The market is on Thursday; and fairs take place on Holy-Thursday and September 29th, for sheep and cattle. The living is a vicarage, united in 1735 to the rectory of East Torrington, and valued in the king's books at £8. 4. 2.; impropriator, C. Turnor, Esq. The present church was erected in 1837-8, by the Turnor family and the parishioners, at an expense of £3500; it stands in the centre of the town. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. William Hansard, in 1632, bequeathed a rent-charge of £30 for teaching boys; and Sir Edmund Turnor, Knt., founded an almshouse for six clergymen's widows, and six widowers or widows, of Wragby, which, in 1707, he endowed with a rent-charge of £100. It was rebuilt in 1840.

WRAGBY (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, chiefly in the Upper division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, but partly in the wapentake of STAINCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 5 miles (S. W.) from Pontefract; containing 855 inhabitants. The parish includes the townships of West

Hardwick, Hessele, Hilltop, Huntwick with Foulby and Nostal, Ryhill, and Wintersett; and comprises 4160*a.* 1*r.* 33*p.*, whereof 1741 acres are arable, 1858 pasture, 244 woodland, and 134 water. It is intersected by the road between Doncaster and Wakefield, which runs through the village. The living is a donative, in the patronage of Charles Winn, Esq.: the church is a very neat structure in the early English style, adorned with rich wood carvings, and windows of old painted glass. An annuity of £6. 16. is paid out of the duchy of Lancaster, in support of a school.

WRAGHOLME, a hamlet, in the parish of GRAINTHORPE, union of LOUTH, Marsh division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 9 miles (N. N. E.) from Louth; containing 98 inhabitants.

WRAMPLINGHAM (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of FOREHOE, E. division of NORFOLK, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Wymondham; containing 236 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the river Yare, and comprises 951*a.* 12*p.*, of which 653 acres are arable, 145 meadow and pasture, and 34 woodland and water; the surface is undulated, and the scenery pleasingly diversified. The village is situated on the bank of the Yare, and there is a large flour-mill worked both by water and steam. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 4. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of R. Marsham, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £260; the glebe comprises 34 acres. The church, which occupies an eminence, is partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style, with a circular tower octangular in the upper stages; the chancel window was formerly embellished with figures of the Twelve Apostles in stained glass, of which some remains exist.

WRANGLE (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of BOSTON, wapentake of SKIRBECK, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, 9 miles (N. N. E.) from Boston; containing 1132 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 18. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £868; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Thomas Bailey Wright; impropriators, J. Linton and J. Roper, Esqrs. The church contains a curious monument to Sir John Reade, Knt. Thomas Alenson, in 1555, bequeathed land now producing £149. 12. per annum, a moiety of which is applied in teaching children, and the other in the maintenance of five poor people.

WRANTAGE, a tything, in the parish and hundred of NORTH CURRY, union of TAUNTON, W. division of SOMERSET,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by S.) from Taunton; containing 448 inhabitants.

WRATTING, GREAT (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of RISBRIDGE, W. division of SUFFOLK,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. E. by N.) from Haverill; containing 355 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 1350 acres. The living is a rectory, with that of Little Wrattling annexed, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £450; patron and incumbent, the Rev. T. B. Syer. Salmon supposes this place to have been the Roman station *Ad Ansam*, and numerous remains of Roman antiquity have been dug up.

WRATTING, LITTLE, a parish, in the union and hundred of RISBRIDGE, W. division of SUFFOLK,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. by N.) from Clare; containing 239 inhabit-



ants, and comprising 937*a.* 2*r.* 14*p.* The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Great Wratting, and valued in the king's books at £4. 19. 9½. The Turnor family had formerly a seat in the parish, at Blunt's Hall.

WRATTING, WEST (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of LINTON, hundred of RADFIELD, county of CAMBRIDGE, 5¼ miles (N. E. by N.) from Linton; containing 912 inhabitants. This parish is so called from its position with respect to Great and Little Wratting. It comprises 3508*a.* 6*p.*, of which 3131 acres are arable, 260 pasture, and 50 woodland. A pleasure-fair is held on Whit-Monday. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 17. 3½.; net income, £215; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Ely. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1809. The church and vicarage-house were repaired and improved at an expense of £767, by Sir John Jacob, who died in 1740.

WRAWBY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of GLANDFORD-BRIGG, S. division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing, with the town of Glandford-Brigg, 2702 inhabitants, of whom 880 are in the township of Wrawby. The parish comprises by measurement 4079 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 14. 7.; net income, £220; patrons and appropriators, the Master and Fellows of Clare Hall, Cambridge. The tithes were commuted for land under acts of inclosure of the 39th and 40th of George III.; the glebe comprises about 200 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style. There is a chapel of ease in the town.

WRAXALL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BEAMINSTER, hundred of EGGERTON, Bridport division of DORSET, 8 miles (E. by S.) from Beaminster; containing 65 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united in 1758 to that of Rampisham, and valued in the king's books at £5: the tithes have been commuted for £165, and the glebe comprises 33 acres.

WRAXALL (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of BEDMINSTER, hundred of PORTBURY, E. division of SOMERSET, 6½ miles (W. by S.) from Bristol; containing, with the tything of Failand, 986 inhabitants. It comprises 3773*a.* 2*r.* 20*p.*; the surface is elevated, and commands a fine view of the Bristol Channel, with the hills of Monmouthshire. The road from Bristol to Clevedon passes through the parish; and the Bristol and Exeter railway, on which is a station within 2 miles, skirts it on the south. A fair is held at the festival of Allhallows, continuing six days. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £49. 11. 8., and in the gift of the Rev. James Vaughan: the tithes have been commuted for £520; the glebe comprises 70 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A school adjoining the churchyard was erected by Richard Vaughan, who endowed it with £300, the interest of which, together with about £6 a year bequeathed by Elizabeth Martindale, is applied in teaching children. On Leigh down, about a mile from Failand's Inn, in the parish, is an irregular intrenchment, and near it another of a circular form, called the Old Fort. On the same down, upon opening a tumulus in 1815, several hundred coins of the Lower Empire were discovered, with fragments of urns; and many other indications of the resi-

dence of the Romans have been observed in the neighbourhood.

WRAXALL, NORTH (*St. James*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CHIPPENHAM, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of WILTS, 7 miles (W. by N.) from Chippenham; containing 481 inhabitants. It comprises about 2300 acres, of which 500 are woodland, and the remainder arable. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 9. 2., and in the gift of W. Heneage, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £375, and the glebe comprises 87 acres. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a handsome circular arched doorway and other Norman details.

WRAXALL, SOUTH, a tything, in the chapelry of ATWORTH, parish, union, and hundred of BRADFORD, Westbury and N. divisions, and Trowbridge and Bradford subdivisions, of WILTS, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Melksham; containing 359 inhabitants. Here is a chapel dedicated to St. James.

WRAXALL, a hamlet, in the parish of DITCHEAT, union of SHEPTON-MALLET, hundred of WHITESTONE, E. division of SOMERSET; with 133 inhabitants.

WRAY, with BOTTON, a township, and an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of MELLING, hundred of LONSDALE south of the Sands, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 10 miles (N. E. by E.) from Lancaster, on the road to Settle; containing 718 inhabitants. In the reign of Edward I., Geoffrey de Neville had a grant of free warren here. The Pooleys of Wray, and the Tunstalls of Botton, ancient and reputable families connected with the township, no longer exist. The township comprises 3760*a.* 3*r.* 33*p.* of inclosed land, and about 2000 acres uninclosed; the surface is undulated, the soil clay in the higher parts, and alluvial in the lower, and the scenery picturesque: most of the land is good pasture and meadow. A bed of coal, eighteen inches thick, runs through the higher portion of the township; and there are two excellent flagstone-quarries. Wray is the most populous village in the parish, and Botton one of the highest and most remote situations in the county. The Roe-burn partly propels a silk-mill, and uniting with the Hind-burn, forms the Wray beck, a tributary of the Wenning, which last river enters the Lune below Hornby. The North-Western railway into Yorkshire is distant only about half a mile. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was built in 1839, on a site given by the Rev. W. E. Hoskins, of Margate; it is in the early English style, and cost £700. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Five Trustees; net income, £90, with a house built in 1846. The Society of Friends and the Wesleyans have places of worship. Richard Pooley, in 1685, bequeathed £20 for the erection of a school, and £200 to purchase land for its support; the income is about £35, which sum, with about £4 per annum arising from a bequest by Mary Thompson in 1803, is applied in aid of a parochial school.

WRAYTON, LANCASHIRE.—See MELLING.

WREA, LANCASHIRE.—See RIBBY.

WREAY, a chapelry, in the parish of ST. MARY, union of CARLISLE, CUMBERLAND ward, E. division of the county of CUMBERLAND, 5¾ miles (S. E. by S.) from Carlisle; containing 151 inhabitants. The Lancaster railway passes here, and has some heavy cuttings between the village of Wreay and the house of Woodside, the residence of Miss Losh. The living is a perpetual



curacy; net income, £86; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, has been rebuilt, at the expense (with the exception of a small donation from the Dean and Chapter) of Miss Losh, who has had it profusely decorated with stained glass. The reading-desk is formed of an eagle, on whose spread-out wings the chesnut-bound Bible and prayer-book are retained by chains; the sermon is preached from the butt of a black oak, cut in imitation of the *sigilaria* or antediluvian palm-tree; and the clerk's desk, on the opposite side, is the figure of a pelican; all very boldly carved. There are numerous figures and ornaments in and about the communion-table, and other parts of the chapel. A school, erected by subscription in 1760, was endowed by John Brown in 1763 with £200, which were laid out in land now producing £15 a year.

WRECKINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish of GATESHEAD-FELL, union of GATESHEAD, N. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.) from Gateshead. This place takes its name from its situation near the Roman road called Wrecken-Dyke, which here crosses the old turnpike-road from Newcastle to Durham. Wreckington Hall is a handsome mansion of stone. The village forms the southern extremity of the borough of Gateshead, and is chiefly inhabited by persons engaged in the adjoining collieries, one of which, formerly called the King's pit of Sheriff Hill, but now the Stormount Main colliery, has been sunk to a greater depth, and is wrought as a separate work. An extensive flour-mill has been erected, which is driven by steam. Statute-fairs for hiring servants, established in 1832, are held in April and November.

WRECKLESHAM and BOURN, tythings, in the parish and hundred of FARNHAM, W. division of SURREY,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (S. W. by S.) from Farnham; containing 991 inhabitants. A district church was erected on a site given by W. P. Paine, Esq., in 1840; it is dedicated to St. Peter, is a neat cruciform structure, and contains 400 sittings, of which 200 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patron, the Bishop of Winchester.

WREIGH-HILL, a township, in the parish and union of ROTHBURY, W. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W.) from Rothbury; containing 29 inhabitants. The township is bounded on the south by the river Coquet, and takes its name from the stream of the Wreigh or Wreath. It comprises about 395 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and the remainder fine pasture land. There are strata of limestone and freestone, and a limestone-quarry is in operation. In 1665 almost the entire population was swept off by the plague, and great quantities of human bones have been since discovered on the spot where the victims were interred. George Coughran, the celebrated youthful mathematician, was born here.

WRELTON, a township, in the parish of MIDDLETON, PICKERING lythe and union, N. riding of YORK,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (W. N. W.) from Pickering; containing 216 inhabitants. It comprises about 1230 acres: the village is situated on the road from Pickering to Kirkby-Moor-side, and eastward of the river Seven.

WRENBURY (ST. MARGARET), a parish, in the union and hundred of NANTWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER; containing, with the townships of

Broomhall, Chorley, Woodcott, and parts of Dodcott-cum-Wilkesley, Newhall, and Soond or Sound, 2300 inhabitants, of whom 527 are in the township of Wrenbury with Frith,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Nantwich. In Wrenbury township are 2073 acres, the soil of which is partly clay and partly sand. A branch of the Chester canal passes through the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patron, the Vicar of Acton. The church has a fine carved-oak ceiling, and an elegant tower. A school is endowed with the interest of £230; and a second school with the interest of about £500, to which additions are likely to be made, and a house built for the master.

WRENINGHAM, GREAT and LITTLE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of HENSTEAD, hundred of HUMBLEYARD, E. division of NORFOLK,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. S. E.) from Wymondham; containing 487 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Ashwellthorpe, and valued in the king's books at £10: the tithes have been commuted for £400, and the glebe comprises 44 acres. The church is a neat structure in the later English style, with an embattled tower: that of Little Wreningham, which was dedicated to St. Mary, has been long demolished.

WRENTHAM (ST. NICHOLAS), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SUFFOLK,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. by W.) from Southwold; containing 1020 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2280 acres, and the road from London to Yarmouth intersects the eastern portion of it. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 6. 8., and in the gift of Sir T. S. Gooch, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £580, and the glebe comprises 23 acres. The church, a handsome structure in the early and later English styles, with a lofty square embattled tower, was repaired in 1832, at an expense of £700, of which £250 were a grant from the Incorporated Society, £200 a contribution from the Rev. S. Clissold, the rector, who also presented an organ, and the remainder was raised by a rate. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. Wrentham Hall, a mansion in the Elizabethan style, for many ages the seat of the Brewster family, was taken down by the late Sir Thomas Gooch. William Wotton, a learned divine, was born at Wrentham in 1666; and William Ames, another learned divine, was rector of the parish.

WRENTHROP, with STANLEY.—See STANLEY.

WRESSEL (ST. JOHN OF BEVERLEY), a parish, in the union of HOWDEN, Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK; containing, with the hamlets of Brind and Newsham, 373 inhabitants, of whom 154 are in the hamlet of Wressel with Loftsome,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (N. W.) from Howden. The parish comprises by measurement 2908 acres, of which 2502 are arable, and 406 pasture: the village is pleasantly situated, near the Hull and Selby railway. Wressel Castle was built by Thomas Percy, Earl of Worcester, who was made prisoner at the battle of Shrewsbury, and afterwards beheaded; this once princely mansion continued to be a seat of the family till the reign of Charles I., when it was dismantled by order of the parliament. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 13. 9.; patron and impropiator, Colonel Wyndham. The great tithes have been commuted for £550, and the small for £143: the vicar has a glebe of



26 acres. The church is a modern brick building : for many years, divine service was performed in a private chapel at the castle, but the castle was burned down in 1797, when the present church was raised on the site of the old parochial church. There are still some remains of the castle.

WRESTLINGWORTH (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BIGGLESWADE, county of BEDFORD, 6 miles (E. N. E.) from Biggleswade ; containing 487 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected by the road from Cambridge to Biggleswade and Bedford, comprises by measurement 1654 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown ; net income, £135. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1801 ; the glebe altogether comprises 118 acres. The church is an ancient structure.

WRETHAM, EAST (*St. Ethelbert*), a parish, in the union of THETFORD, hundred of SHROPHAM, W. division of NORFOLK,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by N.) from Thetford ; containing 194 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by a Roman road, near which is a large tumulus ; and comprises 2777*a. 2r.*, the property of Wyrley Birch, Esq. : the lands are chiefly arable. The living is a rectory, with that of West Wretham annexed, valued in the king's books at £11. 12. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of Mr. Birch : the tithes have been commuted for £536, and the glebe comprises 19 acres, with a house, erected by the patron. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower and low spire, and a handsome Norman arch at the south entrance.

WRETHAM, WEST (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of THETFORD, hundred of SHROPHAM, W. division of NORFOLK,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Thetford ; containing 103 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3366 acres, wholly the property of Wyrley Birch, Esq. ; the land is chiefly arable, with some wood and plantations, and a considerable extent of heath. Wretham Hall, the seat of Mr. Birch, is an ancient and handsome mansion, and, being thickly clothed with ivy, has a beautifully picturesque appearance. In the park is a large sheet of water called Micklemere, near which has been discovered a Roman urn, containing ashes and bones. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of East Wretham, and valued in the king's books at £12. 11. 3.

WRETTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of DOWNHAM, hundred of CLACKCLOSE, W. division of NORFOLK, 1 mile (W.) from Stoke-Ferry ; containing 533 inhabitants. It comprises 1197*a. 39p.*, of which 837 acres are arable, and 359 pasture and meadow. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Wretham ; impropriator, E. R. Pratt, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £255. 10. The church is in the later English style, with a square embattled tower. At the inclosure, 20 acres of land were allotted to the poor ; who have also a house and 6 acres, bequeathed by Mrs. Jane Forty in 1736.

WRIBBENHALL, a hamlet, in the parish and union of KIDDERMINSTER, Lower division of the hundred of HALFESHIRE, Kidderminster and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, situated on the left bank of the Severn, immediately opposite Bewdley, and connected with that town by a noble bridge of three arches over the river. The village is of respectable appearance. The district church here, formerly a chapel of ease, erected

in 1701, is a neat brick edifice, which has undergone several repairs and improvements since that time : in 1822 a gallery was added, by subscription, at the west end ; and the present number of sittings is about 300. The living is in the gift of the Vicar of Kidderminster. A day and Sunday school is supported in connexion with the Establishment.

WRIGHTINGTON, a township, in the parish of ECCLESTON, union of WIGAN, hundred of LEYLAND, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 5 miles (N. W.) from Wigan, on the road to Ormskirk ; containing 1771 inhabitants. This was a member of the extensive barony of Manchester. The lordship was given by Albert de Gresley to Orm, son of Ailward or Edward, progenitor of the Ashtons, of Ashton ; and his descendants were called de Wrightington. Robert Dicconson, of Eccleston, married Anne, daughter of John Wrightington, and was grandfather of William, who was convicted of high treason in the reign of William III. The Dicconsions held the property until 1812, when Capt. Edward Dicconson died without issue, and was succeeded by a nephew, Thomas Eccleston, of Eccleston and Scarisbrick. His son Charles, on succeeding to this estate, assumed the name of Dicconson, while his other son, Thomas, to whom the Scarisbrick estate fell, assumed the name of Scarisbrick ; on the demise of the latter in 1833, Charles Dicconson, Esq., became possessed of the Scarisbrick estate also, and adopted the name and arms of Scarisbrick. The township is the largest and most important division of the parish, comprising 3876*a. 1r. 15p.*, of which about one-half is grass-land, and 200 acres wood. It stands elevated about 300 feet above the level of the sea ; the soil is generally of a clayey nature, the scenery picturesque, and the views extensive. There is an abundance of excellent coal, and also stone. The river Douglas passes on the south, separating the township from Up-Holland ; and the Leeds and Liverpool canal runs through. Wrightington Hall, one of the seats of Charles Scarisbrick, Esq., is a handsome stone structure with two small wings ; the park abounds with deer and game : on the west side of the mansion are the remains of a more ancient Hall. Harrock Hall, the seat of the Boulton family, was purchased in 1839 from the Rigbys, of whom, in 1567, it had already been the residence for four generations : the house, around which are 420 acres, has been restored by the present possessor. At Mossy-Lee and in Carrhouse-lane are places of worship for dissenters ; and at Wrightington Hall is a small Roman Catholic chapel.

WRINEHILL, CHESHIRE.—See CHECKLEY.

WRINGTON (*All Saints*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of AXBRIDGE, hundred of BRENT with WRINGTON, E. division of SOMERSET, 7 miles (N. N. E.) from Axbridge ; containing, with the tything of Broadfield, 1589 inhabitants. This parish is situated near the Mendip hills, and comprises 5756 acres. The inhabitants are principally employed in agricultural pursuits, especially in the cultivation of teasel, of which great quantities are produced in the neighbourhood, for the supply of the clothiers in the adjoining districts, and those of Yorkshire, who use it in dressing the cloth. The town consists chiefly of two streets, intersecting obliquely, with other houses irregularly built in detached situations. The county magistrates hold petty-sessions here. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books



at £39. 9. 4½., and in the gift of the Duke of Cleveland: the tithes have been commuted for £600, and the glebe comprises 54 acres. The church, situated at the south-west extremity of the town, is a spacious and handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by angular turrets crowned with pinnacles; a very handsome monument has been erected in it by public contribution, to the memory of Mrs. Hannah More and her four sisters, who are interred in the churchyard. At Redhill is a church dedicated to Christ: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the Rector's gift. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. In 1704 George Legg devised nine acres of land, now producing £20 per annum, for instruction. Dr. John Rogers, a learned divine, held the rectory. John Locke, the eminent philosopher, was born in an old thatched house on the north side of the churchyard, in 1632; and Mrs. More resided for twenty-five years in a cottage built by herself and her sisters, at Barley Wood, in the parish.

WRITHLINGTON (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of FROME, hundred of KILMERSDON, E. division of SOMERSET, 7 miles (N. W. by N.) from Frome; containing 301 inhabitants. It comprises 720 acres, partly arable, and partly meadow and pasture. The soil is chiefly clay; the surface is hilly, and the lower grounds are watered by a stream abounding with trout and eels, and forming the northern boundary of the parish. There are extensive coal-mines, and quarries of white freestone; and fullers'-earth is abundant. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 7. 8½., and in the gift of the Prebendary of Writhlington in Salisbury Cathedral: the tithes have been commuted for £138; the glebe comprises 26 acres.

WRITTLE (*All Saints*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union and hundred of CHELMSFORD, S. division of ESSEX, 2½ miles (W. by S.) from Chelmsford; containing 2521 inhabitants. Morant and other writers have placed here the *Cæsaromagus* of Antoninus. The remains of a royal palace, built by King John in 1211, and which occupied an acre of ground surrounded by a deep moat, are still visible. The place has been long divested of the greater part of its trade by the rising importance of the town of Chelmsford; but malting and brewing are still carried on, and there is an oil-mill in the vicinity. Courts leet and baron are held, and the inhabitants have the privilege of appointing their own coroner. The parish is the most extensive in the county, comprising 8410 acres, of which 163 are common or waste. It abounds with every variety of surface and scenery; the soil is generally fertile, much of it adapted for wheat, and hops of good quality are grown in several parts. The living is a vicarage, with the donative of Roxwell annexed; net income, £718; patrons and impropiators, the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford. The great tithes have been commuted for £2300, and the vicarial for £572. 10. The church is an ancient and spacious structure, with a massive square tower surmounted by a lantern turret, and contains numerous elegant and interesting monuments. A chapel was erected in the Highwood Quarter, and consecrated in Oct. 1842: it is built of red brick, is in the early English style, and cost £1200. There is a place of worship for Independents. Almshouses for six people were endowed with land now producing £55 per annum,

by Thomas Hawkins, in 1607; and John Blencowe, in 1774, founded a school with an income of £82 per annum, of which two-thirds are given to the parish of Writtle, and the remainder to that of Roxwell. About four miles north-east of the church, in the middle of a wood, a hermitage was founded in the reign of Stephen, which in that of Henry II. was attached to St. John's Abbey, Colchester.

WROCKWARDINE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGTON, Wellington division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, 2 miles (W. by N.) from Wellington; containing 2731 inhabitants. This parish, including Wrockwardine-Wood, an isolated township five miles distant from the village, comprises 4627*a.* 11*p.* of arable and pasture land in nearly equal portions; the soil is fertile, producing good crops of wheat, barley, and oats. The village is beautifully situated on elevated ground commanding a fine prospect over the surrounding country, embracing the picturesque vale of Salop, the Breddyn hills in North Wales, and, in another direction, the plains of Cheshire, and the Derby hills. The manufacture of glass is carried on to some extent, and there is a corn-mill on the river Tern, which bounds the parish on the north. In the township of Admaston is a mineral spa of considerable celebrity, where a commodious hotel has been built for visitors. The upper spring contains muriate of soda, and a small portion of muriate of lime, and is also slightly impregnated with iron; the lower spring contains no iron, but a greater proportion of muriate of soda, and is strongly impregnated with hepatic air. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 8. 6., and in the patronage of the Crown. The great tithes have been commuted for £208. 6., the vicarial for £310. 19., and the glebe comprises one acre; the great tithes of Charlton township have been commuted for £133, and a rent-charge of £32. 14. is payable to the vicar. The church is a venerable edifice of red stone, substantially built and in good repair.

WROCKWARDINE-WOOD, a township and an ecclesiastical parish, in the civil parish of WROCKWARDINE, union of WELLINGTON, Wellington division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP; containing 1698 inhabitants. This township comprises 502*a.* 17*p.*, of which nearly one-half is arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the substratum abounds both with coal and ironstone, and some mines are in operation. A branch of the Shrewsbury canal passes through the township. The church was erected at an expense of £1600, by subscription, aided by grants from the Incorporated Society, and was consecrated on the 3rd of August, 1833; it is a neat structure in the Grecian style, with a tower, and contains 610 sittings, of which 436 are free. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £81.

WROOT (*St. Pancras*), a parish, in the union of THORNE, W. division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 8 miles (N. E. by N.) from Bawtry; containing 335 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 7. 8½., and in the gift of the Crown; net income, £260. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Two schools are supported by endowment; and the rents of a small close let out in cottage gardens, amounting to £5. 10., are distributed among the poor.



**WROTHAM** (*St. George*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of MALLING, hundred of WROTHAM, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 11 miles (W. N. W.) from Maidstone, and 24 (S. E. by E.) from London; containing 2949 inhabitants. This place, which is of remote antiquity, was probably a town of the Britons, various discoveries having been made of British coins, and of fragments of brass armour and military weapons. Other circumstances lead to the conclusion that it was afterwards a Roman station: the military way from Oldborough to Stane-street passed through it. The parish comprises 8878 acres, of which 1704 are in wood. Woodland, or Week, now only a hamlet, was formerly a parish of itself. The town is situated near the foot of the chalk hills, on the road from Maidstone to London, and consists principally of two streets crossing each other; in the centre is the market-place, where was formerly a public well, now filled up. Wrotham-hill, immediately above the town, affords one of the finest prospects in England. Some paper is manufactured at Basted. The market has been discontinued for many years; but whenever there is a fifth Tuesday in the month, a cattle-market is held: a fair takes place on May 4th. The living comprises a rectory and a vicarage united, the former valued in the king's books at £50. 8. 1½., and the latter at £22. 5. 10.; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury; income, £1000. The church is an ancient and spacious structure, with a mixture of the various styles from the Norman to the later English, and contains sixteen stalls. An additional church, erected at Platt, in the parish, was consecrated in Nov. 1843; it is a cruciform edifice, occupying a romantic situation, and is dedicated to St. Mary: the tower, 65 feet high, is visible many miles round. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Archbishop; income, £400. At Plaxtol is another incumbency. A palace of the archbishops formerly stood here, of which the terrace and a few offices alone remain.

**WROTTESELEY**, a hamlet, in the parish of TETTEN-HALL, union of SEISDON, S. division of the hundred of SEISDON and of the county of STAFFORD, 4½ miles (W. N. W.) from Wolverhampton; containing 285 inhabitants. Here are the vestiges of a town, generally supposed to be British, and to have been destroyed during the conflicts of the Saxons and the Danes. Some antiquaries, however, from the massive square stones and large hinges dug up at various periods, and from the apparent regularity of the streets, consider it to have been a Roman city, and one of them, Mr. Salmon, maintains that it is *Uriconium*, which others have placed at Wroxeter. Wrottesley lies on the road from Wolverhampton to Shiftnall, and is the seat and property of the Wrottesley family, whose ancestors have possessed it since the 1st of Henry III., 1216. The Hall is a magnificent structure, erected in 1696, standing on elevated ground in a fine park, and surrounded by an estate of 2319 acres.

**WROUGHTON** (*St. John the Baptist and St. Helen*), a parish, in the union of HIGHWORTH and SWINDON, hundred of ELSTUB and EVERLEY, Swindon and N. divisions of WILTS, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from Swindon; containing, with the tythings of Elcombe, Overtown, Salthrop, and Westlecott, 1963 inhabitants, of whom 1445 are in Wroughton tything. The parish comprises 6283 acres, of which the upper portion is princi-

pally arable, with some sheep-walks; the lower lands are chiefly in dairy-farms, and considerable quantities of cheese are produced. The soil varies from loam to clay. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12, and has a net income of £160; the rectory, a sinecure, is valued at £31. 4. 4½.: patron of both, the Bishop of Winchester. The church is an ancient structure, with a handsome Norman arch at the principal entrance. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Thomas Benit, in 1743, gave some land at present worth more than £20 a year, for the endowment of a school. In the parish are some remains of a British encampment called Barbary Castle.

**WROXETER** (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of ATCHAM, Wellington division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, 5¾ miles (S. E. by E.) from Shrewsbury; containing 636 inhabitants. This place, which is noticed by Nennius, in his catalogue of British cities, as *Caer Vrauch*, is supposed to have obtained that appellation from its situation near the Wrekin mountain. It was called by the Saxons *Wrekin-ceastre*, from which its modern name is obviously derived. By most writers it is identified with the *Uriconium* of Antoninus, and the *Viriconium* of Ptolemy, an important Roman station on the north-east bank of the Severn, in the bed of which, at low water, here may be traced some foundations of an ancient stone building, supposed to have been a bridge. The Roman Watling-street passed through the centre of the station, and crossed the river at Wroxeter Ford, from which point it branched off towards Church-Stretton. The city was inclosed with walls three yards in thickness, extending for three miles in circumference, and surrounded by a rampart and fosse. It flourished for a considerable time as the metropolis of the *Cornavii*, but suffered greatly during the Saxon wars, and is said to have been destroyed by the Danes. The parish is bounded on the west by the Severn, and comprises by admeasurement 5000 acres, of which the greater portion is arable. The soil is generally a rich loam, alternated with gravel; the surface is undulated, and the substratum contains coal, which is partially wrought. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 8., and in the gift of the Duke of Cleveland: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £606. 6., the vicarial for £260, and the glebe comprises 26 acres. The church is an ancient structure. A free grammar school was established at Donnington, in the parish, in 1627, by Thomas Alcock, who endowed it with 20 marks per annum, which endowment was augmented in 1652 with a bequest of the same amount by Richard Stevinton. It is entitled to two exhibitions to Christ-Church College, Oxford, founded by Mr. Careswell, who instituted others in that college for scholars of Bridgnorth, Newport, Shiftnall, Shrewsbury, and Wem. The sums allowed to the exhibitioners are, £60 to each under-graduate, and £70 to each under-graduate being a commoner; £21 to each bachelor of arts if not resident, and £60 if resident; and £27 to each master of arts. Of the ancient city of *Uriconium*, from the ruins of which arose the present town of Shrewsbury, some portions are still remaining; and within the area have been found numerous coins and vestiges of Roman antiquity.

**WROXHALL** (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of WARWICK, Snitterfield division of the hundred of



**BARLICHWAY**, S. division of the county of **WARWICK**, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Warwick; containing 176 inhabitants. It comprises 1823 acres, of which about 100 are woodland, and the remainder arable, pasture, and meadow; the soil is chiefly a strong clay, the surface partly flat, and partly undulated. Wroxhall is a donative peculiar, of which the chaplaincy is in the gift of Chandos Wren Hoskyns, Esq. The chapel forms the north side of the quadrangular edifice called Wroxhall Abbey, founded by Hugh de Hatton, about the close of the reign of Henry I., for Benedictine nuns, whose revenue at the Dissolution was valued at £78. 10. 1. The mansion is occupied by the widow of the late C. R. Wren, Esq., fourth in descent from Sir Christopher Wren, who purchased the estate from the family of Burgoyne, about the year 1713. It received considerable alterations and additions at the hands of the late Mr. Wren.

**WROXHAM** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **ST. FAITH**, hundred of **TAVERHAM**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 7 miles (N. E. by E.) from Norwich; containing 363 inhabitants. It lies on the navigable river Bure, and comprises about 1300 acres, of which the greater portion is arable; the surface is boldly varied, and the village is situated on an acclivity rising from the bank of the river, over which is a neat bridge. There is a sheet of water 80 acres in extent, besides two sheets of smaller dimensions. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Salhouse united, valued in the king's books at £7. 17. 1., and in the gift of S. Trafford, Esq.; the impropriation belongs to Mrs. Burroughes and others. The vicarial tithes of the two parishes have been commuted for £323, and the impropriate tithes of Salhouse for £52. 12. 6.; the two glebes comprise 33 acres. The church is in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower, and a fine Norman doorway on the north side; in the churchyard is a handsome mausoleum for the Trafford family.

**WROXTON** (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **BANBURY**, hundred of **BLOXHAM**, county of **OXFORD**, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Banbury; containing, with the chapelry of Balscot, 819 inhabitants, of whom 620 are in Wroxton township. This place was distinguished for an extensive monastery, founded for a prior and brethren of the Augustine order, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, about the year 1230, by Michael Belet, who endowed it with the lordships of Wroxton and Balscot. At the Dissolution its revenue was £78. 14. 8½., and it was granted to Sir Thomas Pope, who bestowed it on Trinity College, Oxford. Part of the building was demolished; of the remainder, some portions are incorporated with a venerable mansion erected by Sir William Pope, first Earl of Downe, in 1618, which still retains the name of Wroxton Abbey, and is now the seat of Colonel and Lady North. The mansion is beautifully situated. The dining-room has a fine enriched ceiling, and this and other apartments are hung with paintings; the library, an elegant room in the later English style, contains some rare and valuable works, and the chapel is embellished with a handsome window of ancient stained glass. The pleasure-grounds adjoining the house are laid out with great taste. The living is a vicarage not in charge; net income, £137; patrons and impropriators, Colonel and Lady North: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1803.

The church, situated on elevated ground near the abbey, is of the 14th century; the oak roof is still preserved in its original character, and at the west end of the nave is an ancient stone font ornamented with sculpture and figures of six of the Apostles. At the north-east angle of the chancel is a splendid altar-tomb, with the recumbent effigies of the first Earl of Downe, and Lady Anne his wife, richly habited in the costume of the seventeenth century. There are also tablets to Francis, Lord Guilford, and Lady Elizabeth his wife; Francis, Earl of Guilford, and his three wives; Lord North, prime minister; and the lady of Lord Keeper Guilford. In the hamlet of Balscot is a chapel of ease. The Independents and Wesleyans have places of worship.

**WUERDLE**, with **WARDLE**, a township, in the parish and union of **ROCHDALE**, hundred of **SALFORD**, S. division of **LANCASHIRE**, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Rochdale; containing 6875 inhabitants, of whom 4711 are in Wuerdle. A small part of the township is within the present boundary-line of the town of Rochdale. The ecclesiastical district of Smallbridge (*which see*) comprises the greater part of Wuerdle and Wardle; and in the latter hamlet is a schoolroom licensed by the bishop, with a resident curate appointed by the Pastoral Aid Society. The Wesleyans and Baptists have places of worship.

**WYASTON**, a township, in the parish of **EDLASTON**, hundred of **APPLETREE**, Southern division of the county of **DERBY**, 3¼ miles (S. by E.) from Ashbourn; containing 122 inhabitants.

**WYBERTON** (*St. Leodegar*), a parish, in the union of **BOSTON**, hundred of **KIRTON**, parts of **HOLLAND**, county of **LINCOLN**, 2¼ miles (S.) from Boston; containing 584 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £33. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Rev. Martin Sheath: the tithes have been commuted for land; the glebe altogether comprises 283 acres, valued at £730, with the house, which commands a fine view of Boston church.

**WYBOSTON**, a hamlet, in the parish of **EATON-SOCON**, union of **ST. NEOT'S**, hundred of **BARFORD**, county of **BEDFORD**; containing 269 inhabitants.

**WYBUNBURY** (*St. Chad*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **NANTWICH**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**; containing 4674 inhabitants, of whom 529 are in the township, 3½ miles (E. S. E.) from Nantwich. The parish consists of the townships of Basford, Bather-ton, Blakenhall, Bridgemere, Checkley with Wrinehill, Chorlton, Doddington, Hatherton, Hough, Hunsterson, Lea, Rope, Shavington with Gresty, Stapeley, Walgherton, Weston, Wybunbury, and part of Willaston. It comprises by measurement 17,808 acres, of which 812a. 3r. 38p. are in Wybunbury township. The greater part is grazing land divided into dairy-farms, whose chief produce is cheese; a comparatively small portion of the land is arable: the surface is generally level, and the grounds are watered by a rivulet. The Liverpool and Birmingham railway skirts the parish on the east. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 12. 1.; net income, £295; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church was rebuilt in 1595, and again in 1832. At Doddington and Weston are separate incumbencies. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A school was founded by Sir Thomas Delves, Bart., who also endowed some schools for girls



in different parts of the parish. In the churchyard is a school called the Wybunbury Charity, built by subscription about 80 years since, and endowed by several persons for 20 boys. An hospital dedicated to the Holy Cross and St. George, for a master and brethren, existed before 1464.

WYCLIFFE, a parish, in the union of TEESDALE, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. N. E.) from Greta-Bridge; containing 165 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the north by the river Tees, and comprises 2162 acres, of which 931 are arable, 1118 meadow and pasture, 56 woodland and plantations, 27 water, and 30 in roads. The surface is agreeably diversified, the soil fertile, and the lands are in good cultivation. A suspension-bridge was erected over the Tees, in 1829, at an expense of £1200. Wycliffe Hall, belonging to Sir Clifford Constable, lord of the manor, and now occupied by George Clifford, Esq., uncle to the baronet, is an elegant mansion, situated in a highly embellished demesne. Attached to the Hall is a Roman Catholic chapel. The village stands on the bank of the river, and has a pleasingly rural aspect. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 12. 1., and in the patronage of Sir C. Constable: the tithes have been commuted for £427. 17. 6., and the glebe consists of 39 acres. The church, which was rebuilt in the reign of Edward III., is a handsome structure in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles. In the rectory-house is a well-executed portrait of Wycliffe by Sir Antonio Moore, presented by Dr. Zouch, a late rector of the parish, to be preserved as an heir-loom by his successors in the living: the reformer was born in or near this place.

WYCOMBE, a hamlet, in the parish of ROTHLEY, union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Melton; with 58 inhabitants.



Seal and Arms.

WYCOMBE, HIGH, or CHIPPING-WYCOMBE (*ALL SAINTS*), a borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of DESBOROUGH, county of BUCKINGHAM, 31 miles (S. S. E.) from Buckingham, and 29 (W. by N.) from London; containing 6480 inhabitants, of whom 3184 are in the borough. This place, which is evidently of great

antiquity, is by some supposed to have been occupied by the Romans: a tessellated pavement, nine feet square, was discovered in the vicinity, in 1774, and numerous Roman coins have been found of Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, and other emperors. Of its occupation by the Saxons, the prefix to its name, *Cheaping*, signifying a market, is a proof; and in the immediate neighbourhood of the town are the remains of a strong double intrenchment called Desborough Castle, which was probably thrown up by that people to check the progress of the Danes. The only historical event connected with the place is a successful attack on the parliamentary troops quartered here, by Prince Rupert, after the battle of Reading.

The town is pleasantly situated on a fine rivulet called the Wycombe stream, which, after winding through the adjoining meadows, flows into the Thames below Marlow. It has one principal street, on the road from London to Oxford, from which some smaller streets branch off in various directions. The houses are in general well built; many of them are spacious and handsome, and the town has a prepossessing appearance of cheerfulness and great respectability. On each side are hills richly wooded; from that on the south are seen the park and part of the mansion of Wycombe Abbey, the seat of Lord Carrington, with its fine plantations. The environs abound with pleasingly varied scenery; the district is luxuriantly fertile, and in the highest state of cultivation. The manufacture of paper is carried on to a very considerable extent, there being more than 30 paper-mills on the banks of the stream; besides six flour-mills. Lace-making affords employment to more than 1000 of the inhabitants, and chairs are made in great numbers; the town has a trade in malt, and derives some traffic from its situation on a public thoroughfare. An act was passed in 1846, for a railway from the Great Western line at Maidenhead, to Wycombe, rather more than  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length. The market, which is extensively supplied with corn, is on Friday. Cattle-fairs are held on the second Wednesday in April, and the 28th of October; a wool-fair on the last Wednesday in June, and a statute and pleasure fair on the Monday next before Michaelmas-day.

Wycombe, though governed by a mayor in the reign of Edward III., received its first regular charter of incorporation from Henry VI., whose grant was confirmed and extended in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles II. The control is now vested in a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, under the act 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, and the borough for municipal purposes comprises 134 acres. It first exercised the elective franchise in the 28th of Edward I., since which time it has continued to return two members to parliament; the right of election was extended in 1832 to the £10 householders of the entire parish, which contains 6310 acres: the mayor is returning officer. The powers of the county debt-court of Wycombe, established in 1847, extend over part of the registration-districts of Wycombe, Amersham, Cookham, and Henley. The town-hall, erected in 1757, at the expense of the Earl of Shelburne, is a commodious and neat structure of brick, supported on stone pillars.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £23. 17. 1.; net income, £140; patron, the Marquess of Lansdowne; impropiator, William Terry, Esq. The church is a venerable structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, which has been subsequently ornamented, and crowned with pinnacles; the chancel is separated from the nave by an ancient oak screen, and the building contains several interesting monuments. At Loudwater is a separate incumbency. There are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and the Society of Friends. An hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Margaret and St. Giles; and another, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, for a master, brethren, and sisters; were founded here in the reign of Henry III. The latter was granted by Elizabeth to the corporation; and the endowment, which



was augmented by a bequest of £1000 from Mrs. Mary Bowden in 1790, producing altogether an annual income of £290. 16. per annum, is appropriated to the maintenance of a grammar school, and almshouses for four aged persons. A Sunday school, now on the national system, was established by Miss Hannah Ball in 1769, fourteen years prior to the introduction of Sunday schools by Mr. Raikes, of Gloucester, to whom some attribute their origin. The almshouses in Crendon-lane, occupied by two widows, were founded in 1677 by John Lane, who endowed them with property now producing £23 per annum. There are several other almshouses, and various benefactions, amounting to a considerable sum annually. The poor-law union comprises 33 parishes or places, containing a population of 34,150. The learned William Alley, Bishop of Exeter, and one of the translators of the Bible; and Charles Butler, author of a Treatise on Rhetoric, and other works, were natives of the town. Dr. Gumble, who wrote the Life of Monk, and is supposed to have assisted that general in effecting the restoration of Charles II., was vicar. Wycombe gives the titles of Earl and Baron to the Marquess of Lansdowne, the former created in 1784, and the latter in 1760.

WYCOMBE, WEST (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of WYCOMBE, hundred of DESBOROUGH, county of BUCKINGHAM,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Wycombe; containing 2002 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in lace-making and the manufacture of chairs. The parish comprises by measurement 6356 acres, of which 4285 are arable, 441 meadow and pasture, 1048 woodland, and 582 common. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 9. 7.; net income, £250; patron and impropiator, Sir J. Dashwood King, Bart. The church, which is surrounded by an ancient intrenchment, was erected in 1763, at the expense of Lord le Despenser, and is an elegant structure in the Grecian style, with a profusion of Mosaic work, and some handsome monuments. In an adjoining mausoleum is a monument of considerable beauty to the memory of Sarah, Baroness le Despenser, with many memorials of the Dashwood family and others: within one of its recesses was deposited, in 1775, an urn inclosing the heart of Paul Whitehead, the poet, which he had bequeathed to Lord le Despenser. The church occupies an eminence finely clothed with woods, emerging from which the tower and the mausoleum form objects strikingly picturesque. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. In the neighbourhood is an ancient camp, doubly intrenched, called Desborough Castle, which gives name to the hundred; vestiges of buildings, together with stone window-frames similar to those of a church, have been discovered on its site.

WYDDIAL (*ST. GILES*), a parish, in the union of BUNTINGFORD, hundred of EDWINSTREE, county of HERTFORD,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N. E.) from Buntingford; containing 248 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16, and in the patronage of C. Ellis Heaton, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £326, and there is a glebe of 15 acres. The church has an embattled tower at the west end; it contains several monuments, and on the north side of the chancel is a chapel, in which are some remains of fine stained glass, representing the Crucifixion.

WYE (*ST. MARTIN AND ST. GREGORY*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of EAST ASHFORD, hundred of WYE, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, 56 miles (E. S. E.) from London; containing 1648 inhabitants. This place is of great antiquity, and was once of considerable importance. It was the head of a royal manor having extensive jurisdiction, and formed part of the demesne lands of the Saxon kings prior to the Conquest, when, with all its appendages, liberties, and royal customs, it was granted to the abbey of Battle, in Sussex, with which it continued till the Dissolution. The parish comprises 7282 acres, whereof 202 are in wood. The town, which at present is little more than a considerable village, is pleasantly situated near the right or eastern bank of the river Stour, over which is a stone bridge of five arches, built in 1638. The houses are neatly built, principally round a green, and in two parallel and two cross streets: a little above the bridge is a corn-mill. Here is a station of the Ashford and Canterbury portion of the South-Eastern railway, 5 miles distant from Ashford, and 9 from Canterbury. Fairs are held on May 29th and October 11th.

The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £101; patron, the Earl of Winchilsea: the tithes have been commuted for £639 payable to the earl, and £680 to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church was rebuilt by John Kemp, a native of the parish, who was first preferred to the bishopric of Rochester, and, having successively presided over several other sees, was lastly translated to the archbishopric of Canterbury and made cardinal. In 1447, he founded a college here for a master, or provost, and Secular canons, dedicated to St. Gregory and St. Martin, and the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was valued at £93. 2. The church was a beautiful cruciform structure, with a central tower surmounted by a spire, and had all the usual parts of a large collegiate church. The spire was injured by lightning in 1572, and, having been restored, fell in 1686, and destroyed a portion of the east end of the church, together with all the monuments in the chancel, among which was the tomb of the father and mother of the founder: the east end was partly rebuilt in 1701. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The free grammar school, which is endowed with £10 a year, was founded by grant from Charles I. of the rectories of Boughton-Aluph, Beuset, and Newington, and other premises; and, having fallen into decay, was revived in 1832. An exhibition of £10 per annum to Lincoln College, Oxford, was attached to the establishment by Sir George Wheeler, in 1723, which was augmented to £20, in 1759, by his son, the Rev. Granville Wheeler. A free school for children of both sexes was founded in 1708 by Lady Joanna Thornhill, who assigned to it an endowment now worth £193. 10. a year. In 1723, Sir George Wheeler devised the ancient collegiate buildings for the respective residences and schools of the master of the grammar school and the master and mistress under Lady Thornhill's charity; these establishments, therefore, now occupy the college green, the former the south, and the latter the north, side. Dr. Plot, the celebrated antiquary and naturalist, received his early education at Wye College. An almshouse for six persons was founded by Sir Thomas Kemp.

Olantigh, in the parish, was formerly the seat of the family of Kemp, and is supposed to have been the birth-



place of Archbishop Kemp, and also of his nephew, Thomas Kemp, Bishop of London. It passed from the Kemps to the Thornhills, and from them to the family of Sawbridge. Alderman Sawbridge, who was buried in the church, and his sister, Mrs. Catherine Macauley Graham, author of a History of England, were born here. Several years since, in making a sunk fence on the grounds of Olantigh, two human skeletons were discovered on the side of a large tumulus, together with several small pieces of iron, two of which appear to have been spear-heads. Withersdane, a hamlet in the parish, was anciently celebrated on account of a holy well, consecrated by St. Eustace.

WYERSDALE, NETHER, a township, in the parish and union of GARSTANG, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Garstang; containing 762 inhabitants. In the 12th century, Wyersdale was part of the possessions of the Lancasters: in the reign of Philip and Mary, John Rigmayden held the manor; and in 1605 it was held by the Gerards, of Bromley. The property afterwards passed to the family of the present Duke of Hamilton. The ancestors of the late John Fenton Cawthorne, Esq., M. P. for Lancaster, are said to have held a portion of Wyersdale for six or seven hundred years; and George III. once contemplated the revival of the barony of Wyersdale in the person of Mr. Cawthorne, whom he intended to create lord Wyersdale. The township comprises 6349 acres, and forms a very mountainous district. The scenery on the banks of the Wyre or Wyer, as the river flows along the valley, being varied by hills and ridges skirted with wood, is both bold and beautiful. Cotton and worsted spinning affords employment to the villagers of Scorton and Dolphinholme. Wyreside, an elegant mansion, has long been the residence of the Cawthorne family. Here is also the seat of Robert Garnett, Esq. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. —See SCORTON.

WYERSDALE, OVER, a chapelry, in the parish and union of LANCASTER, hundred of LONSDALE south of the Sands, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Garstang; containing 679 inhabitants. This is part of the ancient forest of Lancaster; and at the Conquest is supposed to have been divided into twelve portions, and to have been given to twelve soldiers as a reward for their services. It is difficult to distinguish it in ancient records from Nether Wyersdale, in Amounderness; what is said of that township, so far as respects the descent of property, will in a great measure apply to Over Wyersdale. The district comprises about 16,600 acres, the greater portion of which is meadow and pasture; part of it is mountain, from which the most extensive views are obtained. The river Wyre or Wyer takes its rise from the mountain dells here. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £135; patron, the Vicar of Lancaster. The present chapel was erected in 1843, at a cost of £1000, and is a neat structure. William Cawthorne, in 1683, gave a school-house, with a messuage, some land, and a rent-charge of £15, for which 30 boys are instructed; and another school has an allowance of £20 per annum from the Society of Friends. A colony of Cistercian monks from Furness settled here, at Abbeystead, for a short time, before the year 1188, when they removed to Ireland, and founded Wythney Abbey.

WYESHAM, a hamlet, in the parish of DIXTON, Lower division of the hundred of SKENFRETH, union and county of MONMOUTH; with 430 inhabitants.

WYFORDBY, or WYVERBY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of FRAMLAND, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 3 miles (E.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing, with the chapelry of Brentingby, 129 inhabitants, of whom 75 are in the township of Wyfordby. This place, at the Conquest, was granted to Roger de Bussy, Baron of Tickhill, in the county of York. From that noble it went to the Mowbray family, and after passing into other hands, became the property of the Hartopps, whose descendant, Sir Edmund C. Hartopp, Bart., is the present lord. The parish is situated on the river Eye, and comprises by measurement 800 acres; the soil is clayey, the surface in general hilly, and the meadows are of a very rich quality. The Oakham and Melton canal passes through. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6; net income, £137; patron, Sir E. C. Hartopp. The church is a very ancient structure.

WYHAM (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, wapentake of LUDBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Louth; containing 115 inhabitants. This parish comprises, with the hamlet of Cadeby, about 1400 acres; the surface is elevated, and commands a fine view of the German Ocean and the country adjacent. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £195; patron, J. F. Heneage, Esq. The church is an ancient structure, and appears to have been originally of larger dimensions.

WYKE, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of AXMINSTER, Honiton and Southern divisions of DEVON; containing 103 inhabitants.

WYKE, a tything, in the parish of WORPLESDON, union of GUILDFORD, First division of the hundred of WOKING, W. division of SURREY; containing 158 inhabitants. This place is mentioned in Domesday book under the name of *Wucha*, and at an early period was held by a family called De Wyke. It is detached from the rest of the parish, and locally situated in the parish of Ash. A church, standing at a distance of four miles from the parish church, was consecrated in November 1846: the living is in the gift of the Rector of Worplesdon; income, £130.

WYKE, an ecclesiastical parish, in the parish of BIRSTAL, union of BRADFORD, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (S.) from Bradford; containing 2330 inhabitants. It is about two miles in length and one in breadth, and comprises 921 acres, of which 200, then a common, were inclosed in 1820; the surface is elevated, the air healthy, and the soil, though of inferior quality, has been improved by cultivation. The substratum abounds in coal and ironstone; the mines are let on lease to the Low-Moor Iron Company by Miss Currer, and T. Carvick, Esq., to whom the lands belong, and of whom the latter is lord of the manor. The village consists of scattered dwellings, irregularly built. The roads from Leeds to Halifax and from Bradford to Huddersfield pass through; and the West-Riding Union railway, which also runs through the parish, has a station at Pickle bridge. The township of Wyke was constituted an ecclesiastical district in May 1844, under the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37; and



became a parish, conformably with the provisions of that act, on the consecration of the church in November 1847. The edifice is dedicated to St. Mary, is in the early English style, and consists of a nave, chancel, and north and south aisles, with a tower and spire at the south-west corner. It was built through the exertions of the incumbent, the Rev. W. Houlbrook, M.A., on an eligible site presented by Miss Currer, who also contributed £500 towards the cost, and valuable portions of the church furniture. The Low-Moor Company and Messrs. John and Charles Hardy were likewise munificent contributors; and the Church Commissioners, the Incorporated Society for Building Churches, and the Ripon Diocesan Society made liberal grants: the total expense of erection is estimated at between £3000 and £4000. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop of Ripon, alternately; net income, £150. There are places of worship for Independents and Moravians, the latter of whom have a small settlement here.

WYKE-CHAMPFLOWER, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of BRUTON, union of WINCANTON, E. division of SOMERSET,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (W.) from Bruton; containing 88 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; income, £30; patron and impropriator, Sir H. R. Hoare, Bart. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary.

WYKE-HAMON, NORTHAMPTON.—See WICKEN.

WYKE-REGIS (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WEYMOUTH, liberty of WYKE-REGIS and ELWALL, Dorchester division of DORSET,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (W. S. W.) from Weymouth; containing 1911 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the chapelry of Weymouth annexed, valued in the king's books at £19. 7. 1., and in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester; the tithes have been commuted for £550, and the glebe comprises 27 acres. The church, a large ancient pile with a lofty embattled tower, is the mother church of Weymouth, and the usual burial-place of its inhabitants. At Smallmouth is a ferry to the Isle of Portland.

WYKEHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SCARBOROUGH, PICKERING lythe, N. riding of YORK,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by W.) from Scarborough; containing, with the village of Ruston, and the township of Longdale-End, 597 inhabitants. It comprises about 7000 acres, of which 4000 are open moorland, and the remainder a fertile tract extending southward to the river Derwent. Wykeham Abbey, the seat of the Hon. Marmaduke Langley, who is lord of the manor and chief owner of the soil, is a neat mansion, standing in a finely-wooded park about a mile south of the village. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Hon. M. Langley, by whom three schools are partly supported. The church was repaired and beautified at the expense of the late Richard Langley, Esq. A priory of Cistercian nuns, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded here about 1153, by Pain Fitz-Osbert, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £25. 17. 6.: there are still some remains existing of the church belonging to it.

WYKEHAM, EAST, a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Wold division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 7 miles (W. by N.) from Louth; containing 32 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14, and in the patronage of the Ferrand family: there is no church.

WYKEHAM, WEST, a parish, in the poor-law union of LOUTH, E. division of the wapentake of WRAGGOG, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by N.) from Louth. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown: the church is demolished.

WYKEN, a parish, in the union of FOLESHILL, county of WARWICK, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Coventry; containing 115 inhabitants, and comprising 787 acres of a highly productive soil. Some mines are worked here, the rateable annual value of which is returned at £218. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £115; patron and impropriator, the Earl of Craven. The church has a tower, and is very ancient, about 700 years old; the eastern window is of stained glass, with the arms of the Craven family emblazoned on it: the edifice was thoroughly repaired in 1839. The well-known apple called the Wyken pippin was first planted here; the parent apple was brought from Holland.

WYKIN, a hamlet, in the parish and union of HINCKLEY, hundred of SPARKENHOE, county of LEICESTER; containing 92 inhabitants.

WYLAM, a township, in the parish of Ovingham, union of HEXHAM, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 9 miles (W.) from Newcastle; containing 984 inhabitants. The manor was an appurtenance to the monastery of Tynemouth, and was granted by the crown to a branch of the Fenwick family, of Fenwick Tower, from whom it passed to the Blacketts, in the reign of Charles II. It is now the property of Christopher Blackett, Esq., of Wylam House. The river Tyne, over which is a wooden bridge, erected by subscription in 1835, separates Wylam from the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. On both sides of the river are extensive collieries, belonging to Mr. Blackett; and an iron-foundry was established by the Messrs. Thompson, as a rich vein of ironstone runs through the township, chiefly on the south side of the river; but the establishment has been given up. There are also quarries of excellent stone, applicable for building and other purposes. The village, which is large, contains a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school chiefly supported by Mr. Blackett. The tithes have been commuted for £168. At the west end of the village is Wylam Hall, an ancient building, formerly a *peel*, or strong house.

WYLDECOURT, a tything, in the parish of HAWKCHURCH, union of AXMINSTER, hundred of CERNE, TOTCOMBE, and MODBURY, Bridport division of the county of DORSET; containing 367 inhabitants.

WYLY, in the county of WILTS.—See WILY.

WYMERING (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of FAREHAM, hundred of PORTSDOWN, Fareham and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W.) from Havant; containing, with the hamlet of Hilsea, and part of Potwell, 748 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3545 acres, of which 496 are common or waste. It includes the northern end of Portsea Island, across which are strong lines of defence, and which is connected with the main portion of the parish by Pos bridge, over the narrow channel between Portsmouth and Langston harbours. Great, and part of Little, Horsea island, at the upper end of the former harbour, are also in the parish. A fair for cattle and



cheese is held on the 26th of July and two following days. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Widley: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £432, and the glebe comprises 14 acres. The church is chiefly in the Norman style. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a national school is supported by subscription. Four almshouses were founded by Honor Wait, in the reign of Elizabeth, for widows, to each of whom £1. 10. is yearly paid in money; and the proceeds of £100 left by Mr. Soaper, and of £100 by the Rev. C. B. Henville, both in the three and a half per cent. consols., are given to them in clothing and coal.

WYMINGTON (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGBOROUGH, hundred of WILLEY, county of BEDFORD,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. by W.) from Higham-Ferrers; containing 270 inhabitants. It comprises 1685 acres, of which 1014 are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture, with a moderate portion of woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £90; patron, Dr. Lee. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1811; the glebe altogether comprises 160 acres. The church, a handsome structure in the later English style, is said to have been built in the fourteenth century, by John Curteys, lord of the manor, and mayor of the staple at Calais, in France.

WYMONDHAM (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of FRAMLAND, N. division of the county of LEICESTER,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 766 inhabitants. This place, which is of great antiquity, is still surrounded by its ancient walls. The parish comprises by measurement 2920 acres: the soil is partly clay, and partly a rich red loam; the surface is undulated. The Oakham canal passes through. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £391. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with the spire and upper portion of the tower in the later English. Sir John Sedley, in 1637, endowed a school for boys with 60 acres of land, now producing £127 per annum.

WYMONDHAM, or WINDHAM (*St. Mary the Virgin and St. Thomas à Becket*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of FOREHOE, E. division of NORFOLK, 9 miles (W. S. W.) from Norwich, and 100 (N. E. by N.) from London; comprising the market-town of Wymondham, which forms the in-soken, and the divisions of Downham, Market-street, Silfield, Sutton, Towngreen, and Wattlefield, which constitute the out-soken; and containing 5179 inhabitants. This town derives its name from the Saxon *Win Munde Ham*, signifying "a pleasant village on a mount;" and is indebted for its importance to the foundation of a priory of Black monks, at first a cell to the abbey of St. Alban's, by William d'Albini or Daubeney, in 1130. Henry I. endowed the monastery with certain lands, and with the privilege of appropriating all wrecks between Eccles, Happisburgh, and Tunstead; also with an annual rent, in kind, of 2000 eels from the village of Helgay. About 1448 it was elevated to the rank of an abbey, and it continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £72. 5. 4., and granted by Henry VIII. to the Earl of Surrey. There are still some slight remains of the church and conventual buildings; and a

few years since, two leaden coffins were found near the site of the abbey chancel, one supposed to contain the remains of the founder's lady. The two Ketts, who disturbed the county in the reign of Edward VI., were accustomed to assemble their followers under an oak of which part yet remains in the vicinity of the town; and after their defeat by the Earl of Warwick, the elder was hanged in chains on Norwich castle, and the younger upon the lofty steeple of the church of Wymondham, of which town they were both natives. In the reign of Mary, Richard Crashfield and Francis Knight were burnt at the stake here. In 1615, 300 houses, and property to the amount of £40,000, were destroyed by fire; and in 1631, the plague raged with great fury among the inhabitants.

The TOWN is situated on the road from Norwich, through Thetford, to London. It is of considerable size, and consists chiefly of five streets, diverging from the market-place, and containing many ancient and several well-built modern houses; the town has been greatly improved within the last few years, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water from springs. The manufacture of wooden spindles, spoons, and other articles of turnery ware, was formerly carried on to a very great extent, but it gradually declined, and is now almost extinct, being superseded by the weaving of bombazin, crape, and other articles, introduced many years since, and in the manufacture of which 1200 persons are employed. There is also a large brewery and malting establishment. The Norwich and Brandon railway passes by the town; and here branches off a line to Dereham, on the north-west: the Dereham line was opened Feb. 15th, 1847. The market, granted by charter of King John in 1203, is on Friday. There are fairs on February 14th, May 17th, and September 7th, principally for cattle, horses, and pedlery; and statute-fairs for hiring servants are held occasionally: when these days happen on Saturday, the fairs are held on the following Monday, so as not to interfere with the Norwich market. In the market-place is an ancient cross, erected in 1616, and having an octagonal roof supported on wooden pillars at the angles. The powers of the county debt-court of Wymondham, established in 1847, extend over part of the registration-districts of Forehoe and Depwade. A court leet takes place annually for the appointment of constables; manorial courts occur as occasion requires, and petty-sessions on the third Tuesday in the month: the inhabitants are exempt from serving on juries at assizes and sessions. The Wymondham house of correction for females contains three wards, with day-rooms, and two airing-yards. The parish comprises by measurement 10,559 acres, chiefly arable; the surface is varied, and the scenery in some parts pleasingly picturesque.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 14.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of the Bishop of Ely, the appropriator: the great tithes have been commuted for £2192. 12., and the vicarial for £799. The church, which comprises the nave of the abbey church, is a handsome structure in various styles, containing many interesting and elegant details, among which are some highly decorated Norman arches; the roof is elaborately groined, and ornamented with sculptured figures of angels. On the south side of the chancel, which has been formed out of the nave, to supply



the place of the ancient choir, is a splendid monument to the last abbot of the monastery. A window in the north aisle was embellished in 1840 with paintings of the Nativity, Crucifixion, and Ascension of Our Saviour, and with a figure of the Virgin and Infant, in modern stained glass; the font is richly sculptured, and there are several neat monuments. The Baptists, the Society of Friends, the Independents, and Wesleyans have places of worship. A free grammar school was founded in the reign of Elizabeth, and endowed with a moiety of the property belonging to certain guilds in the town, producing £100 per annum, which are paid to the master, who has also a house, left by Robert Day in 1673. A scholarship in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, was attached to the school in 1574, by Archbishop Parker, and another, in 1580, by John Parker; and in 1659, a share in an exhibition for scholarships, to the same college, was given by Edward Colman. The school is kept in an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket. The late Rev. William Papillon, in 1834, built schoolrooms for 200 children of both sexes, and gave 20 acres of land for their endowment, and for the support of an evening lectureship; the land yields £60 per annum. The Rev. John Hendry, in 1722, bequeathed £400 to be vested in the purchase of land, and the rental to be given to the vicar for an afternoon sermon in the church every Sunday; also a rent-charge of £3. 10. for a sermon every Friday in Lent. The same benefactor left a small estate for the use of the charity school; and on the inclosure of the parish in 1806, about 40 acres of land were allotted to the poor for fuel.

WYMONDLEY, GREAT, a parish, in the union of HITCHIN, hundred of BROADWATER, county of HERTFORD, 2 miles (E. by S.) from Hitchin; containing 263 inhabitants. It comprises about 1400 acres. The soil is a strong clay, alternated with gravel and chalk, with a portion of rich deep loam; the surface is flat, and watered by a small rivulet called the Pirral. The manor is held by the service of cup-bearer to the kings of England, at their coronation. The living is a vicarage, with which that of Ippolitts was united in 1685; net income, £301; patrons and impropriators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The tithes of Great and Little Wymondley were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1811. The church is ancient, having a Norman arch between the nave and chancel, with an embattled tower.

WYMONDLEY, LITTLE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of HITCHIN, hundred of BROADWATER, county of HERTFORD,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Hitchin; containing 288 inhabitants. It comprises about 1160 acres; the soil is similar to that of Great Wymondley, and the surface is hilly. In the village is a college for educating Protestant dissenting ministers, founded in 1729 by W. Coward, Esq., with a chapel attached; the establishment originated at Northampton, and the celebrated Dr. Doddridge was its first theological professor. It possesses a valuable library of about 10,000 volumes, with an extensive and complete philosophical apparatus. There are two professorships, one including the theological, philosophical, and mathematical departments; and the other, every branch of classical literature. The living is a donative curacy; net income, £20; patron and impropriator, S. H. U. Heathcote, Esq. The church con-

tains some very ancient gravestones. A priory of Black canons in honour of St. Lawrence, was founded here in the time of Henry III., by Richard Argentein, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £37. 10. 6. No remains exist of the building; its site is marked by some avenues of stately box-trees, and there is an old well, to the water of which tradition ascribes considerable efficacy.

WYRARDISBURY, or WRAYSBURY (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of ETON, hundred of STOKE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from Colnbrook; containing 672 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1522*a. 1r. 38p.*, of which 873 acres are arable, and 649 meadow and pasture. Within its limits is Magna Charta island, a small islet in the Thames, on which King John, at the instance of the barons, is said by some to have signed the celebrated charter of English liberty; it is the property of G. Simon Harcourt, Esq., of Ankerwycke House, in the parish. The living is a vicarage, with that of Langley-Marish annexed, valued in the king's books at £14. 10. 5., and in the gift of the Dean and Canons of Windsor, the appropriators: the great tithes have been commuted for £377, and the vicarial for £154; the glebe comprises 18 acres. William Gill, in 1798, bequeathed to the poor £300 four per cent. consols., which were subsequently augmented by a bequest of £100 from Thos. Wright; the interest, amounting to £13. 8., is distributed on Christmas-day. John Lee, in 1807, gave two annuities to the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, in trust, to pay £26 per annum to a Sunday-afternoon lecturer; and the parish is also in possession of property called the Church and the Bridge lands, let for about £46 per annum. A Benedictine nunnery in honour of St. Mary Magdalene was founded at Ankerwycke, in the time of Henry II., by Sir Gilbert de Montfichet, and at the Dissolution was valued at £45. 14. 4.

WYRE-PIDDLE, a chapelry, in the parish of FLADBURY, union of PERSHORE, Middle division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile (N. E. by E.) from Pershore; containing 188 inhabitants. It comprises 330 acres, two-thirds of which are arable. The chapel is an ancient structure, at the west end of the village: the font is Norman. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. A cross in the village having become dilapidated by age, was lately rebuilt and restored after the original model.

WYRLEY, GREAT, a township, in the parish of CANNOCK, union of PENKRIDGE, E. division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, S. division of the county of STAFFORD,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Walsall; containing 799 inhabitants. The township comprises 1600 acres, of which the Duke of Sutherland is part proprietor; and contains several collieries, largely employing the population around. The road from Walsall to Cannock passes through the village, which is long, and consists of detached houses. In 1844, Great Wyrley, with the township of Cheslyn-Hay, was formed into an ecclesiastical district, having a population of 1753. The church, dedicated to St. Mark, a highly finished structure in the early English style, was built in 1845, at a cost of £2430, of which sum £1200 were given by the Rev. William Gresley, M.A., prebendary of Lichfield; the remainder was raised by subscription, aided by £333 from the Diocesan, and £250 from the Incorporated,



Society. The living is a perpetual curacy; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. A school, purchased from the Independents, was opened in 1843.— See **CANNOCK**.

**WYRLEY, LITTLE**, a township, in the parish of **NORTON-UNDER-CANNOCK**, union of **PENKRIDGE**, S. division of the hundred of **OFFLOW** and of the county of **STAFFORD**,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. S. W.) from Lichfield; containing 61 inhabitants. This is a township of scattered farms, lying on the Pelsall road. Several persons are employed in the Brownhill coal-mine; the shaft is 90 yards in depth, and the strata three yards thick. Wyrley Grove is the ancient seat of the Husseys, who obtained it in marriage with the heiress of the family of Fowke: the mansion stands at the head of a fine lawn, and is a noble and picturesque specimen of ancient architecture.

**WYSALL** (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of **LOUGHBOROUGH**, S. division of the wapentake of **RUSHCLIFFE** and of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**,  $8\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. by E.) from Nottingham; containing 379 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1481 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and the remainder pasture and meadow; the soil is a cold clay, and the surface is undulated. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 11. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £123; patron, Sir R. H. Bromley. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1800; the glebe comprises 80 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the later English style.

**WYTHALL**, a chapelry, in the parish and union of **KING'S-NORTON**, Upper division of the hundred of **HALFSHIRE**, E. division of the county of **WORCESTER**, 8 miles (N. E. by E.) from Bromsgrove; containing 45 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, and rebuilt in 1778, is a brick edifice, containing 200 sittings: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester; incumbent, the Rev. Joseph Amphlett; appropriator, the Vicar of Bromsgrove. Some schools in connexion with the chapel, have been recently rebuilt by the landed proprietors, and the tenants of the neighbourhood, at a cost of more than £200.

**WYTHAM**, or **WHYTHAM** (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **ABINGDON**, hundred of **HORMER**, county of **BERKS**, 3 miles (N. W.) from Oxford; containing 189 inhabitants. It comprises 1129a. 1r. 9p., of which 679 acres are meadow and pasture, 144 arable, and 284 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 5. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £306; patron, the Earl of Abingdon. Here was anciently a nunnery, originally founded at Abingdon, by the sister of King Ceadwalla, and afterwards removed hither; during the war between Offa and Cynewulf, it was demolished by the nuns themselves, who had suffered great annoyance from a castle in the neighbourhood.

**WYTCHE**, a hamlet, in the parish of **WILLOUGHBY**, union of **SPILSBY**, Wold division of the hundred of **CALCEWORTH**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**; containing 15 inhabitants.

**WYTHBURN**, a chapelry, in the parish of **CROSTHWAITE**, union of **COCKERMOUTH**, **ALLERDALE** ward below Derwent, W. division of **CUMBERLAND**,  $8\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. E. by S.) from Keswick; containing, with St. John's Castlerigg, 499 inhabitants. Here is an inn from which

tourists often start to make the ascent of Helvellyn, a remarkable mountain in the immediate vicinity. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £82; patron, the Vicar of Crosthwaite. The boundaries of the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland are here marked by Dunmaile-Raise Stones, which are said to commemorate the defeat of the last King of Cumberland, by Edmund, the Saxon monarch, of whom Malcolm, King of Scotland, held Cumberland in fee. Thirlmere lake is within the chapelry.

**WYTHOP**, a chapelry, in the parish of **LORTON**, union of **COCKERMOUTH**, **ALLERDALE** ward above Derwent, W. division of the county of **CUMBERLAND**, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Cockermouth; containing 125 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £51; patrons, the Proprietors. The chapel is situated on an eminence above the western bank of Bassenthwaite lake. The ancient Hall has been converted into a farmhouse. The Rev. John Hudson, a learned divine and critic, was born here in 1662.

**WYTON**, a township, in the parish of **SWINE**, union of **SKIRLAUGH**, Middle division of the wapentake of **HOLDERNESS**, E. riding of **YORK**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Hull; containing 91 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 630 acres: the village is on the road from Hull to Sproatley. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £201. 10. 6.

**WYVERSTONE** (*ST. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **HARTISMERE**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, 7 miles (N.) from Stow-Market; containing 348 inhabitants, and consisting of 1552a. 2r. 21p. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 14. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of John Moseley, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £350, and the glebe comprises 15 acres, with a house, lately built by the Rev. James Ware, incumbent. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a tower, and contains some remains of ancient stained glass.

**WYVILL**, a parish, in the union of **GRANTHAM**, wapentake of **LOVEDEN**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, 6 miles (N. W.) from Colsterworth; containing, with Hungerton, 137 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Hungerton united; net income, £35; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is in ruins, and the inhabitants attend that at Harlaxton.

## Y

**YADDLETHORPE**, a hamlet, in the parish of **BOTTESFORD**, union of **GLANDFORD-BRIGG**, E. division of the wapentake of **MANLEY**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 8 miles (W.) from Glandford-Brigg; containing 133 inhabitants. It is situated on an acclivity above Bottesford beck, and comprises 733a. 3r. 6p. The common lands were inclosed in the year 1794.

**YAFFORTH**, a chapelry, in the parish of **DANBY-WISK**, union of **NORTHALLERTON**, wapentake of **GILLING-EAST**, N. riding of **YORK**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (W. by N.) from Northallerton; containing 178 inhabitants. It is situated in the vale of the Wisk, and comprises by computation 1120 acres of land, divided among several proprietors, some of whom have neat houses here: the



common was inclosed about 1832. The chapel is a small structure. The tithes have been commuted for £54.

**YALDING** (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of MAIDSTONE, hundred of TWYFORD, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 6 miles (S. W.) from Maidstone; containing 2467 inhabitants. The parish comprises 5804 acres, of which 25 are in wood. It is intersected by different branches of the Medway, and upon two of the larger streams stands the village, approached by a long narrow stone bridge: another bridge in the parish is called Twyford bridge. The river is navigable for barges, by which a considerable traffic in timber, corn, and coal, is carried on. A fair for cattle is held on October 15th. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. 18. 9.; net income, £1184; patrons and impropiators, Messrs. Warde and Holmes. The church is principally in the decorated English style. William Cleave, Esq., in 1665 founded a free school, and endowed it with a farm now let for £50 a year; and a charity school, founded in 1711, for girls and young children, has been endowed by Mrs. Alchorn and Mrs. Warde, sisters.

**YANWATH**, with EAMONT-BRIDGE, a township, in the parish of BARTON, WEST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 2 miles (S. by W.) from Penrith; containing 316 inhabitants. In this township is situated the workhouse of the West ward union. The ancient Hall, a quadrangular castellated building, is now occupied as a farmhouse: about a mile from it are vestiges of a circular camp called Castle Steads.

**YANWORTH**, a chapelry, in the parish of HAZLETON, union of NORTHLEACH, hundred of BRADLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. by S.) from Northleach; containing 93 inhabitants, and comprising 1087 acres. The tithes have been commuted for £254, and there is a glebe of 10 acres. The chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, is a chapel of ease. The inhabitants anciently buried their dead at Hazleton; but since the latter part of the last century this has been their usual place of sepulture.

**YAPHAM**, a chapelry, in the parish and union of POCKLINGTON, Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Pocklington; containing 212 inhabitants, and comprising about 1020 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Dean of York. The chapel, an ancient structure, contains some interesting details, and a Norman font, but the building has been much mutilated by repairs. Twelve children are educated for an annuity of £12, paid out of the chapel lands.

**YAPTON**, a parish, in the union of WEST HAMPNETT, hundred of AVISFORD, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX, 4 miles (S. W.) from Arundel; containing 541 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Arundel to Bognor, and intersected by the Arundel and Portsmouth canal. It comprises about 1500 acres, of which 100 are meadow and pasture, 45 woodland, and the remainder arable; the soil is a loam, producing excellent crops of grain. Here is a station of the Brighton and Portsmouth railway, ten miles from the Worthing station, and eight from that of Chichester. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of Walberton, and valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 11½.; impropiators, Inigo Thomas, Esq., and others. The

great tithes have been commuted for £617, and the vicarial for £188. 6.; the glebe comprises 12 acres. The church is principally in the early English style, with a tower at the west end, and contains an ancient font of curious design, and several neat monuments. There was formerly a chapel at Bilsom, now converted into cottages. Stephen Roe, in 1766, bequeathed £1200 three per cent. South Sea annuities, producing £36 a year, of which £20 are applied in teaching twenty children in a national school, and the residue to other charitable purposes.

**YARBOROUGH**, or YARBURGH (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Marsh division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Louth; containing 210 inhabitants. The parish consists of 1279 acres, and is crossed on the east by the Louth navigation; the surface is flat, and the soil of a clayey quality. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 13. 6.; net income, £226; patron, Nicholas Edmund Yarburgh, Esq., of Heslington Hall, near York, who is lord of the manor, and owner of half the parish. The glebe contains 235 acres, the tithes having been commuted for land and a money payment in 1807. The church is an ancient edifice, with a tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

**YARBOROUGH**, in CROXTON.—See CROXTON.

**YARCOMBE** (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of CHARD, hundred of AXMINSTER, Honiton and S. divisions of DEVON,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W.) from Chard; containing 826 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Yarte, from which its name, in ancient documents written *Yartecomb*, is clearly derived. It comprises about 5000 acres, and is the property of Sir H. F. T. S. Drake, to whose ancestor, Sir Francis, one moiety of the manor was granted by Queen Elizabeth. There are some quarries of blue lias, which are easily wrought. The village lies in the well-wooded vale of the Axe, and the surrounding scenery is beautifully picturesque. The road from London to Exeter passes through the parish, and considerable facilities of conveyance are afforded by a canal from Taunton to Chard. A pleasure-fair is held on the second Tuesday after Trinity-Sunday. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £28, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £607; impropiator, Sir H. Drake. The glebe comprises 36 acres, with a house. The church is a handsome cruciform structure in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a low spire. Here is a place of worship for Baptists.

**YARDLEY** (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of BUNTINGFORD, hundred of ODSEY, county of HERTFORD,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. S. W.) from Buntingford; containing 633 inhabitants. It comprises 2405a. 1r. 12p., of which 1650 acres are arable, 472 meadow and pasture, 190 woodland, and 92 common and waste. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London; impropiator, J. Murray, Esq. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £180, and the impropriate for £350; there are  $21\frac{1}{2}$  acres of impropriate glebe. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted



by a spire; the windows are embellished with stained glass, and the walls painted in fresco, which was long concealed until some late repairs. Chauncy, the historian of Hertfordshire, lies interred here.

**YARDLEY** (*St. EDBURGH*), a parish, in the union of **SOLIHULL**, Upper division of the hundred of **HALF-SHIRE**, Northfield and E. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E.) from Birmingham; containing 2825 inhabitants. The parish lies on the road from Birmingham to Coventry, and is separated from the county of Warwick by a small rivulet. It comprises 6513a. 28p., of which 1809 acres are arable, 3889 pasture and meadow, 8 woodland, and the remainder waste, roads, &c.: the surface is generally level; the soil is a stiff loam, fertile and well cultivated, with extensive beds of clay beneath. Great quantities of excellent red tiles are made, and conveyed to Birmingham, whence they are sent to various parts of the kingdom. The parish is crossed in the northern part by the Birmingham and London and the Birmingham and Derby railways, and near the centre by the Birmingham and Warwick canal. The village stands in the northern part of the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 19.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £463; patron, J. M. Severn, Esq. The church, a substantial and venerable structure, situated in the centre of the village, exhibits various specimens of the early and later English styles; a gallery, containing 100 free sittings, was erected in 1823. At Yardley-Wood and Hall-Green are other incumbencies. The inhabitants have, from a very early period, enjoyed the benefit of certain lands and rent-charges granted to trustees for their use by different benefactors; the revenue amounts to £833. 19., and is appropriated to the maintenance of two schools, in paying house-rent for poor parishioners, in the repair of the church and bridges, a distribution of bread and money twice a year, and in apprenticing children. Job Marston, in 1703, bequeathed property now producing £111 per annum, which is appropriated in the distribution of clothing, bread, &c., and in apprenticing one or two children annually. Henry Greswolde Lewis, in 1829, gave £1500, directing the dividends to be expended in clothing, bread, and meat.

**YARDLEY-GOBION**, a hamlet, in the parish and union of **POTTERS-PURY**, hundred of **CLELEY**, S. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Stony-Stratford; containing 689 inhabitants. The hamlet comprises 1387 acres: the road from Northampton to Stony-Stratford passes through it, and the Grand Junction canal runs upon its borders. Lace-making employs some of the inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Independents; and the workhouse of the Potters-Pury union is situated here.

**YARDLEY-HASTINGS** (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of **HARDINGSTONE**, hundred of **WYMMERSLEY**, S. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. S. E.) from Northampton; containing 1134 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the south-east by a portion of the county of Buckingham, and intersected by the road from Northampton to Bedford, comprises 4037 acres, in equal portions of arable and pasture, and well wooded. The population is agricultural; the females are employed in pillow-lace making. The village was nearly all burnt down in 1813. Yardley Chase is 10 miles in circumference. A fair is held on

Whit-Monday. The living is a rectory, to which a portion of the rectory of Denton is annexed, valued in the king's books at £13. 16.  $0\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £355; patron, the Marquess of Northampton. The tithes were commuted for land in 1776. The church is Norman, having been built eight centuries ago; it has a square tower. There is a place of worship for Independents, with a school attached. North of the church are the ruins of an ancient mansion, once the seat of the family of Hastings, earls of Pembroke. The Rev. Edward Lye, author of the *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*, who died in 1769, was rector of the parish.

**YARKHILL** (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of **LEDBURY**, hundred of **RADLOW**, county of **HEREFORD**,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles (E. by N.) from Hereford; containing 452 inhabitants. It is situated on the right bank of the river Froome, and consists of 1644 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 19. 3.; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford; impropiator, the Master of Ledbury Hospital. The great tithes have been commuted for £125, and the vicarial (including hops) for £218; the vicar has a glebe of 7 acres.

**YARLESIDE**, a division, in the parish of **DALTON-IN-FURNESS**, union of **ULVERSTON**, hundred of **LONSDALE** north of the Sands, N. division of **LANCASHIRE**, 2 miles (S.) from Dalton; containing 561 inhabitants, and comprising several small villages and hamlets.

**YARLETT**, a liberty, in the parish of **ST. MARY**, **STAFFORD**, locally in that of **WESTON-UPON-TRENT**, S. division of the hundred of **PIREHILL**, union, and N. division of the county, of **STAFFORD**, 4 miles (N.) from Stafford, on the road to Stone; containing 24 inhabitants. The liberty comprises about 400 acres of land, the property of the Tunnicliff family, who reside at the Hall, a neat mansion situated on a gentle declivity.

**YARLEY**, a tything, in the parish of **WOOKEY**, union of **WELLS**, hundred of **WELLS-FORUM**, E. division of **SOMERSET**; containing 384 inhabitants.

**YARLINGTON** (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **WINCANTON**, hundred of **BRUTON**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Castle-Cary; containing 297 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1240 acres. There are some quarries of stone, for inferior buildings, and for repairing roads; and many of the poorer inhabitants are employed in making gloves. A fair is held on the 26th of August, for horses, cattle, and sheep. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 1. 3., and in the gift of the Rev. Robert G. Rogers: the tithes have been commuted for £244, and the glebe comprises 38 acres. The church has an embattled tower on the south side. On the south-west declivity of Godshill, in the parish, is a double-intrenched camp, from which is an extensive prospect; and near the church are the remains of an ancient mansion that belonged to the Berkeley family.

**YARM** (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a market-town and parish, in the union of **STOCKTON-ON-TEES**, W. division of the liberty of **LANGBAURGH**, N. riding of **YORK**, 44 miles (N. N. W.) from York, and 238 (N. by W.) from London; containing 1511 inhabitants. This place, in old documents called *Yarome*, *Yarum*, and *Yarcham*, formed part of the crown demesnes, and at the Conquest was conferred by William, together with numerous other places, on Robert de Brus, ancestor of



the Scottish kings of that name, and who had no less than 43 lordships in the East and West ridings, and 51 in the North riding of the county. The church of Yareham was granted by Robert de Brus to the monastery of Guisborough, but the lordship continued in possession of his descendants till the reign of Henry III., when, Peter de Brus dying without issue, his lands were divided among his four sisters, and the lordship was conveyed, by marriage with the second, to Marmaduke de Thweng. From the Thwengs it passed to the Hiltons, of Cleveland; and from them to the Meynells, of Whorlton Castle.

The town is situated on a peninsula formed by the river Tees, and, being surrounded on all sides by more elevated lands, has frequently suffered from inundations. On the 17th of February, 1758, after a sudden thaw, the waters from the western hills rushed down with resistless violence, destroying cattle and other property in the immediate vicinity, and rising in the streets of the town to the height of seven feet; and in November, 1771, in an inundation of the Tees, caused by an irruption of the Solway moss, the waters rose in many parts of the town to the height of twenty feet, attended with loss of life and the destruction of much valuable property. The town has since experienced other floods, but they have been less formidable in their consequences, and of late years have been very rare, on account of the great improvements in the river below Stockton, the course to the sea having been made straighter, and the distance considerably lessened. A bridge of five pointed arches was erected over the river by Bishop Skirlaw, in 1400, of which, in order to give a freer passage to the stream, the northern arch was many years since rebuilt in a circular form, and of wider span. In 1802, an act was obtained for shortening the distance and improving the road to Thirsk, under the provisions of which it was resolved to remove the ancient bridge, and erect an iron one in its place. Accordingly, an elegant cast-iron bridge of one arch, 180 feet in span, cast at the foundry of Messrs. Walker and Co., of Rotherham, was erected in 1805, at an expense of nearly £14,000; but, from some defect in the foundation of the abutments, the arch fell down on January 12th, 1806, during the night previous to the day on which it was intended to be opened to the public; and it has not been restored. Fortunately, the ancient bridge had not been taken down, and it has since been greatly improved.

The decline of the town from its former prosperity may be partly attributed to the vicinity of the rising borough of Stockton. It consists chiefly of one spacious street, in the centre of which is the town-hall, a neat square building erected in 1705, upon arches affording an entrance on each side into the area, appropriated to the butter market. The trade principally arises from the exportation of agricultural and mineral produce, and the manufacture of tobacco-pipes, bricks, and tiles, especially draining-tiles. The inhabitants also participate largely with those of Stockton in the salmon-fishery of the Tees, the tide flowing up more than six miles above the bridge; and in addition to the advantages derived from the navigation of the river, which admits vessels of 60 tons' burthen to the wharfs, the town has a branch of the Stockton and Darlington railway, affording great facility for the conveyance of coal and other supplies. The market is on Thursday, and

fairs are held annually on the Thursday before the 6th of April, on Ascension-day, August 2nd, and on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of October, for horses, cattle, sheep, and cheese, of which last immense quantities are sold on the 20th. The market-place is in the area around the town-hall, on one side of which are commodious shambles for the sale of butchers' meat. A court for the recovery of small debts is held twice a year, under the lord of the manor, Thomas Meynell, Esq., of Kilvington Hall; and petty-sessions are held every alternate Thursday, by the county magistrates.

The parish comprises 1135*a.* 1*r.* 35*p.*, of which 510 acres are arable, 536 meadow and pasture, 50 woodland and plantations, and the remainder gardens, sites for building, roads, water, and waste. The surface is varied, and in many parts of pleasing character. The soil is generally a strong loam, well adapted for wheat and beans, and the meadows and pastures are luxuriantly rich; clay of good quality for bricks is abundant. The Friarage, a handsome mansion belonging to Mr. Meynell, occupies the site of a convent for Black friars, founded by Peter de Brus, who died in 1240. It is beautifully situated on the bank of the Tees, along which the grounds extend for nearly a mile, tastefully laid out, and embellished with a stately avenue of elms leading to the mansion, in which is a Roman Catholic chapel.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy; net income, £210; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of York, whose tithes have been commuted for £265. 10*s.*: the glebe comprises about two acres, with a house and cottage. The church, situated by the river and on the west side of the town, was built, with the exception of the tower, which is ancient, on the site of a church destroyed by fire in 1730. It is a neat edifice, but ill according in its style with the tower, which is a beautiful specimen of Norman architecture. The interior consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel; the east window is embellished with a full length figure of Moses delivering the Law from Mount Sinai, finely executed in stained glass, and presented to the church by the late William Chaloner, Esq. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Warrenites, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans. The free grammar school was founded by letters-patent of Elizabeth, in the 30th year of her reign, and endowed with some land and a small rent-charge by Thomas Conyers, Esq., of Eaglescliffe, in the county of Durham; the endowment was subsequently augmented by Mr. Chaloner, with £400 three per cent. consols., and now produces an income of £21 per annum. Mr. Chaloner also bequeathed £100 four per cent. stock, the dividends to be paid to the minister of Yarm for four Sunday-evening lectures to be delivered annually. The school, which is situated in the churchyard, was formerly under the direction of twelve governors, by whom the master was chosen; but that body became extinct from the neglect of the survivors in not appointing their successors, and the scholars are at present nominated by the minister and churchwardens. An hospital dedicated to St. Nicholas was founded in 1185, by the family of Brus, and flourished till the Dissolution, when its revenue was £5. There are no remains of it, but the site is obscurely pointed out by the name of the southern approach to the town, which is still called "The Spittal."





Corporation Seal.

**YARMOUTH** (*St. James*), a market-town and parish, and formerly a representative borough, in the liberty of **WEST MEDINA**, Isle of Wight division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 10 miles (W.) from Newport, and 94 (S. W.) from London, by Portsmouth, and 105 by Southampton; containing 567 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name from its situation on

the river Yar, was formerly of much greater extent and importance than it is at present. It suffered severely from attacks of the French, by whom, in the reign of Richard II., it was pillaged and entirely burned, and by whom on two subsequent occasions it was nearly destroyed. The town field, laid out regularly in right angles, though now destitute of buildings, clearly appears to have been originally the site of a part of the town. Yarmouth is situated on a bank sloping to the sea, on the eastern point of land at the mouth of the Yar, and consists of several neat streets, for the most part running east and west: the houses, which are of freestone, are in general well built and of neat appearance, and public baths have been established. At its western extremity are a castle and small fort, erected by Henry VIII., the latter occupying the site of a church or ancient religious house, and consisting of a platform with eight guns, and houses for the garrison. A large house near the former, which has been converted into an inn, was erected by Sir Robert Holmes, for the reception of Charles II., a portrait of whom, during his stay here, was painted by Sir P. Lely, and is in the possession of the Holmes family.

The trade is now very limited: a considerable quantity of fine white sand, used in the manufacture of flint-glass and the finer sorts of British china, is obtained for exportation from some pits on the shore of Alum bay, near the Needles; and the principal imports are, coal from Sunderland, and timber from the New Forest. A constant intercourse by boats is kept up with the opposite town of Lymington, in Hampshire, and before the general use of steam-boats, this was considered the safest and most expeditious passage to the island: a steamer plies daily between Yarmouth and Lymington. The market is on Wednesday, and a fair is held on July 25th: the market-house is a neat building, with a hall over it, in which the several courts are held, and the public business of the corporation is transacted.

The original charter of incorporation was granted by Baldwin de Redvers, Earl of Devon, and confirmed by Edward I. and various successive monarchs. That under which the corporation now acts was bestowed in the 7th of James I., and ordains the appointment of a mayor and twelve capital burgesses, with power to choose a steward, a town-clerk, and a sergeant-at-mace, and to create freemen: this last privilege is not exercised. Borough courts are held by the mayor and steward, and the corporation is entitled to all the fines, forfeitures, and profits of the courts, with many other privileges. The town first sent members to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I., but made no other return until the 27th of Elizabeth, from which period it exercised

the right without intermission until the 2nd of William IV., when it was disfranchised. The living is a discharged rectory, in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £100. The church, situated in the centre of the town, is a neat structure consisting of a nave and chancel, on the south side of which is a sepulchral chapel, containing a handsome statue of the full size, in Parian marble, of Sir Robert Holmes, formerly governor of the Isle of Wight. The edifice underwent a complete repair in 1831, when the tower was raised a considerable height, at the expense of T. Alexander, Esq., and a gallery was erected by the corporation. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. The sum of £30 per annum was bequeathed by Thomas, Lord Holmes, of which £10 are distributed to the poor, £10 paid towards apprenticing a boy, and the remaining £10 given to the minister. There are some vestiges of a Roman station, on the site of which a house has been built, occupied as a private residence.

**YARMOUTH, GREAT** (*St. Nicholas*), a sea-port, borough, market-town, and parish, and a union of itself, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the E. division of the hundred of **FLEGG**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 19 miles (E. by S.) from Norwich, and 123 (N. E.) from London; the parish containing 24,086 inhabitants. This place, which, from its extensive and

prosperous trade and many other advantages and privileges, may be considered the most flourishing town on this part of the coast, derives its name from its situation at the mouth of the river Yare, which here falls into the ocean. It occupies ground originally covered by the sea, which, on its receding, left a bank of sand whereon a few fishermen settled, the first of whom, denominated *Fuller*, imparted his name to the higher portion, still called *Fuller's Hill*. As the bank increased in extent and density, the population augmented; but the channel of the northern branch of the Yare, on which the first settlers fixed their habitations, becoming choked up with sand, they removed in 1040 to the southern branch.

The earliest authentic record of the place is in Domesday book, in which it is described as "the king's demesne, and having seventy burgesses." Its fishery at an early period attracting many residents, a charter was granted by Henry III., at the request of the inhabitants, allowing them to inclose the burgh, on the land side, with a wall and moat; the wall was 2240 yards in length, and had sixteen towers and ten gates. A castle having four watch towers, and upon which a fire beacon was placed in 1588, was also built about this time, in the centre of the town. In the last-named year, a mound called South Mount, was thrown up and crowned with heavy ordnance; and the place was then considered impregnable. The castle having been demolished in 1621, and the changes introduced into the system of warfare rendering further defences necessary, strong parapets were constructed in front of the town, and cannon planted on them, facing the sea: the circuit of the fortifications thus completed was nearly two miles and a half. The only military operation in which the inhabit-



Arms.



ants have been ever actually engaged was their gallantly repulsing Kett, when in his rebellion he attempted, at the head of 20,000 men, to take the town by assault. But though the place has been only slightly visited by the scourge of warfare, it has suffered severely from the plague, to which, in 1348, upwards of 7000 persons fell victims; in 1579, upwards of 2000; and more than 2500 in 1664.

The town occupies an extent of 153 acres, on the western bank of a peninsula formed by the river Yare and the sea; and is connected with South Town, or Little Yarmouth, on the opposite bank of the stream, by a bridge. It is of quadrangular form, about a mile long, and half a mile broad, and consists of four good streets parallel with each other, a handsome street leading to the quay, on which is a noble range of buildings, and a great number of narrow rows intersecting the principal streets at right angles. Within the last twenty or thirty years, many handsome houses and several hotels have been built on the Denes, a fine down south of Yarmouth. The town is lighted with gas, is well supplied with fresh water, and the streets are kept remarkably clean. There are several very ancient houses, one of which, built in 1596, was the residence of a granddaughter of Oliver Cromwell: in the drawing-room, which is elaborately ornamented with rich carved work, and has been restored to its pristine state, a meeting of principal officers of the parliamentary army is said to have been held for the purpose of deciding the fate of Charles I. The theatre, a commodious edifice erected in 1778, near the market-place, is open during the summer months; and races take place in August, on the South Denes. The bathing-houses on the beach, near the jetty, possess every accommodation for visitors; and adjoining is a public-room, built in 1788, where balls and concerts are occasionally held. There are very pleasant walks on the quay and beach; and the extensive sea view, enlivened by the number of vessels in the roads, is a source of considerable gratification to those who frequent the town as a watering-place. The barracks on the South Denes, near the beach, form a magnificent quadrangular range of buildings, designed by Mr. Pilkington, and erected at a cost of £120,000: the armoury in South Town will contain, exclusively of other military and naval stores, 10,000 stand of arms. Between the barracks and the entrance to the harbour is a grand fluted column, 130 feet high, surmounted by a statue of Britannia, erected to the memory of Admiral Lord Nelson, and, as a landmark, well supplying to seamen the loss of Gorleston steeple, which was blown down in the year 1813. On the quay is the custom-house; within a short distance is a public library with a good collection, and adjoining the library are subscription reading-rooms. A handsome suspension chain-bridge, of eighty-six feet span, was constructed at the northern part of the quay, over the river Bure, under the provisions of an act passed in 1827. On May 2nd, 1845, a frightful accident occurred, by the breaking down of this bridge. A clown had announced that he would perform a certain feat on the river, and at the moment when all eyes were strained to witness his approach, the bridge gave way, and those upon it were plunged into the water below: 79 lives were lost.

Yarmouth is not a manufacturing town, but a considerable establishment for winding and throwing silk

has been formed in connexion with a larger concern at Norwich, for which buildings have been erected on the site formerly occupied by the barracks, on the north of the town. There are also extensive yards for ship-building, with corresponding rope-walks, and several large breweries. A great trade is carried on coastwise in malt, corn, flour, coal, timber, and other articles. A direct intercourse is maintained with the Baltic, the Mediterranean, Portugal, and other parts of the continent; and a regular communication by steam-vessels is kept up with London and the north of England. But the principal source of trade by which the town is supported is the herring-fishery, which is usually productive to a remarkable extent. The fish, when cured, or dried, for both which processes there are very extensive establishments, are not only sent to every district in the kingdom, but exported in considerable quantities to other parts of the world, particularly to the West Indies. Many vessels from other places on the coast fish here, and some, at a defined distance, from foreign countries. The mackerel-fishery is also extensive.

The situation of Yarmouth, in a commercial point of view, affords unusual advantages. The Yare is navigable here for vessels of 250 tons' burthen; and to Norwich, a distance of thirty-two miles, for smaller vessels, without the intervention of locks. The Waveney, which falls into the Yare, is navigable by Beccles to Bungay, a distance of twenty miles; and the Bure, which also joins the Yare, by Horstead to Aylsham, thirty miles, and another branch to North Walsham, twenty-five miles hence; thus opening an extensive and valuable channel of inland communication. An act was obtained in 1842 for the formation of a railway from Yarmouth to Norwich, along the northern bank of the Yare: the line was completed in 1844. Many attempts have been made to form a safe harbour, at the enormous expense of above £240,000; the present one, which is the seventh that has been constructed, was projected and executed, at an expense of about £4200 only, by Jans Johnson, a native of Holland, and affords secure anchorage at all times. In 1835, an act was passed for improving the haven and the several rivers connected with it; also for repairing or rebuilding the bridge over the haven, and St. Olave's bridge across the Waveney. At the entrance of the Yare are two piers; that on the south, 1230 feet long, forming an agreeable promenade; and that on the north, 400 feet in length, erected on wooden piles, and secured by an iron railing. The quay, which in length, and beauty of construction, ranks the first in England, is a very great ornament to the town; its centre is formed into an agreeable walk, planted on each side with trees. A duty is levied on all coal brought to the port, and applied, under the direction of twelve commissioners, to keeping the jetties and piers in repair, and deepening and clearing the river. The number of vessels of above fifty tons, registered at the port, is 315, and their aggregate burthen 34,676 tons. The navigation of the coast is very dangerous; the Roads, in which are two floating lighthouses, are frequently resorted to by the North Sea fleet, and merchant-vessels are constantly repairing to them for shelter. The market is on Wednesday and Saturday; fairs are held on the Monday and Tuesday at Shrovetide, and on the Friday and Saturday in Easter-week. The present corn-exchange was opened in 1842, the fish-market in Oct. 1844.



Prior to the reign of King John, the town was governed by a provost appointed by the crown; but a charter of incorporation granted by that monarch in the ninth year of his reign, empowered the burgesses to choose their own magistrates, called bailiffs, who were authorized to hold a court of hustings, now called the

*Corporation Seal.*



*Obverse.*

*Reverse.*

Burgh court. The privileges were extended by succeeding sovereigns. Edward II. granted tronage to the burgesses, and exemption from serving on any assizes, juries, or inquisitions, out of the borough; and the charter of Elizabeth conferred power to hold an admiralty court weekly, with liberty to try all maritime causes, except piracy. The corporation at present consists of a mayor, high steward, recorder, twelve aldermen, and thirty-six councillors, assisted by a town-clerk, water-bailiff, gaoler, three sergeants-at-mace, and other officers, appointed under the act 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the borough, formerly consisting of eight wards, is now divided into six, and the number of magistrates is twenty-six. Courts of session take place quarterly before the recorder; a court leet and court of pie-poudre are also held. The freedom is obtained by birth or servitude. The borough first sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I.; the elective franchise was extended, in 1832, to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, which comprises 2823 acres: the mayor is returning officer. The admiralty jurisdiction was abolished by the Municipal Corporations' act; the last court of admiralty was held on the 7th of Sept., 1835. The jurisdiction of the corporation, by charter of the 20th of Charles II., extends to South Town, or Little Yarmouth, in the county of Suffolk, and, as regards the Yare, Waveney, and Bure, for ten miles upon each of those rivers.



*Admiralty Seal, now disused.*

The inhabitants are not liable to serve on juries for the county, nor to the payment of county rates, as the corporation supports the gaol, and maintains the prisoners; and writs, unless accompanied with a *non omittas*, can only be executed under the warrant of the mayor, and by one of his officers. The powers of the county debt-court of Yarmouth, established in 1847, extend over the two registration-districts of Yarmouth, and East and West Flegg, and part of the district of Mutford and

Lothingland. The town-hall, near the centre of the quay, is an elegant building of the Tuscan order, with a portico in front, and is also the mansion-house: the council-chamber, in which public meetings and assemblies are held, is a splendid room, ornamented with a fine portrait of George I., in his robes; the card-room is spacious, and contains paintings, by Butcher, of the quay, the Roads, and the market-place, and a portrait of Sir Robert Walpole, who was high steward.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy; net income, £430; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. In Domesday book mention is made of a church dedicated to St. Benedict, probably erected by the barons of the cinque-ports, and of which the foundations are still visible, about a mile from the entrance of the town. The present edifice, situated in the north-east part of the town, was founded by Herbert de Lozinga, Bishop of Norwich, about 1101, and appropriated to the prior and monks of the Holy Trinity at Norwich, who had a cell here: he built only the cross, which constitutes the present nave and transepts; the aisles were added in 1250, and in the following year the church was dedicated to St. Nicholas. It is a handsome cruciform structure in the early, decorated, and later English styles, with a central tower and spire, four turrets at the west end surmounted by pinnacles, and an elegant south porch. Seventeen oratories, each with an image, altar, lights, &c., and supported by a guild, were instituted in it. The organ, built in 1733, is a splendid instrument. On the tower was a wooden spire, which appeared crooked from whatever side viewed; it was replaced by the present one in 1804. St. George's chapel, a handsome edifice built in 1716, is supported by a duty of one shilling per chaldron on all coal consumed in the parish: patron, the Rev. Mark Waters; net income, £200. An additional church, dedicated to St. Peter, and in the later English style, with a lofty square tower, was erected near the White Lion Gates, on the north side of the road to the jetty, in 1833, at an expense of £7596, which was defrayed by subscription, aided by a grant from the Commissioners for Building and Enlarging Churches. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £160; patron, the Incumbent of St. Nicholas'. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics.

The free grammar school, in the market-place, commonly called the children's hospital school, was founded by the corporation, in 1651, and was part of St. Mary's hospital. It is now a free school for reading, writing, and arithmetic only; thirty of the boys and twenty of the girls are maintained and apprenticed. The revenue of the charity, independently of fines upon the renewal of leases, is £856. 19., of which £100 per annum, with a septennial fine of £100, are derived from an estate in Ireland, now worth £6000 per annum, but of which a lease for 1000 years at the above rental was granted in 1714. The Rev. Edward Warnes, in 1694, bequeathed an estate now let for £375 per annum, which is distributed at Easter and Christmas among orphans and widows, those of clergymen having the preference. The Fishermen's hospital, of a quadrangular form, comprising twenty houses of two rooms each, for the accommodation of that number of fishermen and their wives, has an annual income of £160, paid by the treasury, origi-



nally as a reduction of the duty then levied upon all beer carried to sea ; also an income of £56. 10. derived from various private benefactions. Seventy-eight houses in different parts of the town are occupied rent-free by paupers ; and an annual sum of £62. 10. is distributed by trustees in money, bread, and coal, among the inmates. Besides the cell belonging to the Holy Trinity at Norwich, and the hospital of St. Mary, there were a cell of Augustine friars belonging to the priory of Gorleston, two lazaret-houses, and houses of Black, Grey, and White friars, many fragments of which remain, as well as of the ancient town walls. Yarmouth gives the title of Earl to the Marquess of Hertford.

YARNFIELD, a hamlet, in the parish of MAIDENBRADLEY, union of MERE, hundred of NORTON-FERRIS, E. division of SOMERSET,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. N. E.) from Bruton ; containing 91 inhabitants.

YARNSCOMBE (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of TORRINGTON, hundred of HARTLAND, Great Torrington and N. divisions of DEVON, 6 miles (N. E. by E.) from Torrington ; containing 512 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 11. 11., and in the gift of the Crown ; impropiators, the Rolle family. The great tithes have been commuted for £150, and the vicarial for £135 ; the glebe comprises 24 acres. The church has a very old monument of granite ; the inscription is illegible.

YARNTON, or YARINGTON, a parish, in the union of WOODSTOCK, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W. by N.) from Oxford ; containing 302 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 5. 5., and in the patronage of Sir George Dashwood, Bart., for three turns, and of All Souls' College, Oxford, for one ; net income, £217 ; impropiators, the Rector and Fellows of Exeter College, Oxford. The church is ancient, with a tower built in 1612, by Sir Thomas Spencer. He also erected the aisle in which he is interred, as a sepulchral chapel for his family, who resided in the old manor-house near the church, the remains of which are now occupied as a farmhouse. In a recess in the aisle is an altar-tomb, with recumbent effigies of Sir William Spencer and his lady ; and the churchyard contains a cross embellished with figures in full length, now much mutilated.

YARPOLE (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Leominster ; containing, with the township of Bircher, 606 inhabitants, of whom 349 are in the township of Yarpole. The parish consists of 2523 acres, of which 399 are common or waste land. The road from Leominster to Ludlow passes about a mile eastward of the village. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Croft ; impropiators, the Trustees of Lucton school. The great tithes have been commuted for £273, and those of the vicar for £27 ; there are 23 acres of glebe.

YARWELL (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of OUNDLE, hundred of WILLYBROOK, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (S. by W.) from Wansford ; containing 389 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the left bank of the river Nene, and consists of 980 acres. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Nassington. There are about 18 acres of land, producing a rental of £29. 10. per annum, half of which is distributed at Christmas among widows and others.

YATE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CHIPPING-SODBURY, Upper division of the hundred of HENBURY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 1 mile (W.) from Chipping-Sodbury ; containing 1057 inhabitants. It comprises 4042 acres, of which 656 are common or waste inclosed under an act passed in 1842 : the substratum abounds in coal, of which some mines are in operation. The Gloucester and Bristol railway has a station here,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the Bristol terminus. The village is a polling-place for the W. division of the county. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £30. 18.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the gift of W. S. Goodenough, Esq. : the tithes have been commuted for £685, and the glebe comprises 154 acres.

YATE, with PICK-UP-BANK, a township, in the parochial chapelry of CHURCH, parish of WHALLEY, union, and Higher division of the hundred, of BLACKBURN, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 4 miles (S. E.) from Blackburn ; containing 1068 inhabitants. This is a small township, lying east of the high road from Blackburn to Bury, and chiefly inhabited by weavers. The house called Hoddlesden Hall, a large plain venerable building, was probably the residence of the Hoddlestons of former ages.

YATE, GREAT, a township, in the parish of CROXDEN, union of UTTOXETER, S. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, N. division of the county of STAFFORD,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. W.) from Uttoxeter.

YATEHOUSE, with BYLEY.—See BYLEY.

YATELY (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the hundred of CRONDALL, Odiham and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. W.) from Farnborough ; containing, with the tythings of Cove and Minley, 1997 inhabitants, of whom 717 are in Yately tything. A cattle-fair is held on the 8th of November. The London and Southampton road, and the South-Western railway, pass through the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy ; net income, £72 ; patron and appropriator, the Master of the Hospital of St. Cross. At Cove and Hawley are separate incumbencies. There is a place of worship for Baptists ; also a national school endowed with £9. 6. a year, being one-third of the income arising from land bequeathed for charitable purposes by Mary Barker, in 1706.

YATESBURY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CALNE, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and N. divisions of WILTS,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. by N.) from Calne ; containing 251 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 3. 4., and in the gift of the Kyrle family : the tithes have been commuted for £500, and the glebe comprises 23 acres.

YATTENDON (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of BRADFIELD, hundred of FAIRCROSS, county of BERKS,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E.) from Newbury ; containing 246 inhabitants. This parish comprises by measurement 1400 acres, of which 1134 are arable, 90 pasture and meadow, and 176 woodland. It had formerly a weekly market on Tuesday, granted in 1258, with a fair on the festival of St. Nicholas, to Peter de Etyndon, and confirmed in 1319 to John de la Beche, with another fair on the festival of St. Peter and St. Paul. These have long been disused, but a fair is held on the 10th of July. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 6. 8. ; patron, the Rev. J. F. Howard : the tithes have been commuted for £400, and the glebe consists



of 43 acres. Carte, the historian, wrote the greater part of his *History of England* at this place, and, dying in 1754, was buried in the church. A castle said to have been inhabited by King Alfred, occupied the site of the present manor-house; and a large field in the parish, where Alfred gained a decisive victory over the Danes, is still called England's Field.

YATTON, a township, in the parish of AYMESTREY, union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD; containing 214 inhabitants.

YATTON, a chapelry, in the parish of MUCH MARCLE, union of ROSS, hundred of GREYTREE, county of HEREFORD,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by N.) from Ross; containing 245 inhabitants, and comprising 1392 acres. It is intersected by the road between Ross and Ledbury. The chapel has been enlarged and improved, by subscription, aided by a grant of £100 from the Incorporated Society. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for an annual rent-charge of £287. 12. 6., and there is a glebe of 5 acres.

YATTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BEDMINSTER, hundred of WINTERSTOKE, E. division of SOMERSET, 12 miles (S. W.) from Bristol; containing, with the hamlets of Claverham, Cleeve, and Hewish, 1978 inhabitants. It comprises 5389*a.* 2*r.* 5*p.* Limestone abounds, and is quarried for building, and for burning into lime. The Bristol and Exeter railway passes through the parish. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Yatton in Wells Cathedral, valued in the king's books at £30: the tithes have been commuted for £348 payable to the impropriators, and £445. 10. to the vicar; the impropriate glebe comprises 138 acres. The church is a stately cruciform structure in the decorated and later English styles, with a tower in the centre, formerly surmounted by a spire. The greater portion of it appears to have been rebuilt in the 15th century, by the Wyck family, to one of whom is a monument bearing his effigy, in the north transept. In a sepulchral chapel of the Newton family, built by Dame Isabel, widow of Sir John Newton, is a handsome alabaster monument to Sir Richard Caradoc Newton, lord chief justice of the common pleas in the reign of Henry VI., and another to his son Sir John. A district church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected at Cleeve, and consecrated in June, 1840; it is a handsome structure in the Norman style, and contains 300 sittings: the living is in the gift of the Vicar of Yatton. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends and Wesleyans. On Cadbury Hill, in the vicinity, are vestiges of an ancient fortification. In 1782, thirteen human bodies, some of them fresh and of unusual size, and a stone coffin, were found in a limestone-quarry, about two feet below the surface.

YATTON-KEYNALL (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CHIPPENHAM, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of WILTS,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. W. by W.) from Chippenham; containing 492 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1637 acres. Freestone of good quality abounds, and is quarried for building and paving. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 7. 1., and in the gift of the Rev. E. W. Daubeny: the tithes have been commuted for £375, and the glebe comprises 94 acres. The church is a handsome structure. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

YAUERLAND, a parish, in the liberty of EAST MEDINA, Isle of Wight division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 8 miles (E. S. E.) from Newport; containing 80 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 764 acres, of which 423 are arable, 200 meadow, 5 pasture, 84 down, 42 woodland, 6 in gardens, and 4 waste. An ancient mansion of the Russells here, subsequently of the Richards family, and now a farmhouse, is a good specimen of the Elizabethan style. The scenery is diversified. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of Mrs. Atkyns Wright: the tithes have been commuted for £240, and the glebe contains 12 acres. The church, a small edifice near the mansion, is principally in the later English style of architecture, with a Norman doorway in good preservation.

YAWTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of CORRINGHAM, union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of CORRINGHAM, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 35 inhabitants.

YAXHAM (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of MITFORD, W. division of NORFOLK,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. E. by S.) from East Dereham; containing 450 inhabitants. It comprises 1568*a.* 12*p.*, of which 1398 acres are arable, 150 meadow and pasture, and 20 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 0. 10., and in the gift of the Johnson family: the tithes have been commuted for £500, and the glebe comprises 46 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The church is an ancient structure in the early and later English styles, with a circular tower; the font is elaborately sculptured, and in the chancel is a handsome monument to the Rev. Dr. John Johnson.

YAXLEY (*St. Peter*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of PETERBOROUGH, hundred of NORMAN-CROSS, county of HUNTINGDON,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (N. E.) from Stilton; containing 1211 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 4077 acres, chiefly arable; the soil is various, in some parts fenny land, and in others a retentive clay. The village is irregularly, but neatly, built, extending for a considerable distance along the road from Stilton to Farcet; and is amply supplied with water. At a short distance to the east is Whittlesea mere, one of the most extensive sheets of water in the kingdom, six miles in length, and three broad, and abounding with fish. The barracks of Norman-Cross, in the parish, were used during the late war, as a place of confinement for French prisoners, but are now partly dismantled. The neighbourhood is extremely productive of sedges and reeds, the preparation of which affords employment to a considerable number of the inhabitants. A fair for cattle is held on Holy-Thursday. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £177; impropriator, the Earl of Carysfort. The church, situated on an eminence at the western extremity of the village, is a handsome structure, principally in the later English style, with some portions of earlier date; the tower is surmounted by a finely-proportioned crocketed spire, supported by flying buttresses, and conspicuous for many miles round. There is a place of worship for Independents. A work-house and school were established under the wills of Frances and Jane Proby, who bequeathed certain property to the parishes of Yaxley, Elton, and Flitton: the



share appropriated to Yaxley amounts to about £70 per annum, out of which a master, who has the free use of the school premises, receives the sum of £50 for instructing twenty boys.

YAXLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HARTISMERE, W. division of SUFFOLK,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (W.) from Eye; containing 507 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 1300 acres. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 6.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ., and in the patronage of J. T. Mott, Esq.; improPRIATORS, Sir E. Kerrison, Bart., and others. The great tithes have been commuted for £278. 17., and those of the vicar for £135. 8. There are 34 acres of glebe. The church is a handsome structure, chiefly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; the lower nave is separated from the chancel by a richly-carved screen, and the east window is embellished with stained glass. Yaxley Hall was the seat of a family who took their name from the parish.

YAZOR (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of WEOBLEY, hundred of GRIMSWORTH, county of HEREFORD,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.) from Weobley; containing 195 inhabitants. It comprises 2047a. 28p., of which 1000 acres are arable, 500 meadow and pasture, 526 woodland, and the remainder roads and waste. The surface is undulated, and in the hills are quarries of limestone, and of freestone for building. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, annexed to the rectory of Bishopstone, and valued in the king's books at £5. 12. 6.; improPRIATORS of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, Sir R. Price, Bart., and the Arkwright family.

YEADING, a hamlet, in the parish of HAYES, union of UXBRIDGE, hundred of ELTHORNE, county of MIDDLESEX; containing 222 inhabitants.

YEADON, a township, in the parish of GUISELEY, Upper division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of YORK, 6 miles (N. W.) from Leeds; containing 3379 inhabitants. This township, which includes Upper and Lower Yeadon, and Henshaw, comprises about 1730 acres, chiefly high moorland affording tolerable pasture; the surface is watered by copious springs, and the substratum abounds with good building-stone. The population is mostly employed in the manufacture of woollen-cloth, in three large mills. The village, which is extensive, stands on an eminence on the north side of Airedale, commanding a fine view of the vale and of the adjacent scenery, which is pleasingly diversified. A district church dedicated to St. John was erected in 1843, at an expense of £2000, by subscription, aided by grants of £300 from the Incorporated Society, a like sum from the Commissioners for Building Churches, and £400 from the Ripon Diocesan Society; it is in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, and stands on a site given by Richard Barwick, Esq. The living is in gift of the Rector of Guiseley. The tithes have been commuted for £111. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Association Methodists.

YEALAND-CONYERS, a township, in the parish of WARTON, union of LANCASTER, hundred of LONSDALE south of the Sands, N. division of LANCASHIRE,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles (W. S. W.) from Burton-in-Kendal; containing 322 inhabitants. Anciently, Yealand-Conyers and Yealand-Redmayne appear to have formed one district. In the Testa de Neville it is stated, that "Mathew de Redeman

and Robert de Kemyers, or Cynyers, held the eighth part of a knight's fee in Yeland, of the fee of William de Lancaster, the king's tenant in chief;" hence the origin of the additions to the name. The Conyers and Redmayne families were long connected with Yealand; and subsequently the Crofts, among others, held the manor of Yealand-Conyers. The township comprises 1464 acres; it is situated in a district abounding with interesting and varied scenery, and the immediate vicinity is enlivened with numerous handsome seats and pleasant villas. A church, dedicated to St. John, was built in 1838, and a district has been assigned to it comprising all Yealand; it is in the early English style, with a tower. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of Hyndman's Trustees; net income, £57, with a house. The Society of Friends have a place of worship, with a school attached; and there is a Roman Catholic chapel, of which the priest has an endowment of £130 per annum, with a residence. A national school, built in 1841, is supported by subscription; and another school has an endowment of £9 a year, left by Thomas Widows.

YEALAND-REDMAYNE, a township, in the parish of WARTON, union of LANCASTER, hundred of LONSDALE south of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 3 miles (S. W.) from Burton-in-Kendal; containing 228 inhabitants. This township adjoins the preceding, and its history is interwoven with the history of Yealand-Conyers. Yealand Hall, an ancient dwelling at Yealand-Storrs in the township, seems to have been possessed in the reign of Henry VIII. by the family of Lawrence, who held the manor of "Yeland-Redmayn" as of the manor of Warton. Thomas Lathom held the manor in the same reign.

YEALMPTON (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of PLYMPTON ST. MARY, hundred of PLYMPTON, Ermington and Plympton, and S. divisions of DEVON,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. E. by S.) from Earl's-Plympton; containing 1317 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 3132 acres; the substratum is chiefly limestone of good quality, which is quarried for burning into lime. The navigable river Yealm, which gives name to the place, flows through much pleasing scenery, and is crossed by a bridge at the village. Yealmpton was anciently denominated a borough, and though much decayed, is still of respectable appearance. A great cattle-market is held on the fourth Wednesday in every month. Kitley, the fine mansion of the family of Bastard, contains some of the most valuable productions of Sir Joshua Reynolds. The living is a vicarage, with that of Revelstoke annexed, valued in the king's books at £35. 19.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ .; patron, the Bishop of Exeter: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £355. The church is partly in the early and partly in the later English style, with two stone stalls enriched with trefoil arches. Near it are the ruins of a building, once, probably, a prebendal residence: according to tradition, it was a palace of the Saxon kings, and occupied by Ethelwold, whose lieutenant, Lipsius, was buried here.

YEARDSLEY, with WHALEY, a township, in the parish of TAXALL, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 10 miles (S. E. by E.) from Stockport; containing 663 inhabitants. It is situated on the west bank of the river Goyt, on the road from Manchester to Buxton, and comprises 1266 acres, of a stony soil. The lands appear to have



been the property of the Jodrells since the time of Henry VI.: Sir Francis Jodrell, of Henbury, is the present proprietor. Some very productive collieries are worked, and one of the seams of coal is crossed by a vein of lead-ore, a circumstance of very rare occurrence; there are also quarries of flag and building stone. In the village, which is of considerable antiquity, a small manufacture of tape is carried on; and a wire-mill in the township employs about fifty persons. The Peak Forest canal commences here. An act was passed in 1846, enabling the Manchester and Sheffield Railway Company to make a branch to Whaley bridge,  $12\frac{1}{4}$  miles in length; and in the same year, another act was obtained for a railway from Stockport, by Whaley, to Buxton, Bakewell, &c. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

YEARNOR, a tything, in the parish of PORLOCK, union of WILLITON, hundred of CARHAMPTON, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 27 inhabitants.

YEARSLEY, a township, in the parish of COXWOLD, union of EASINGWOLD, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. E. by E.) from Easingwold; containing 176 inhabitants. The township comprises 2764*a.* 2*r.* 7*p.*, of which 496 acres are arable, 2085 meadow and pasture, and 184 woodland and common. The tithes have been commuted for £403, payable to Trinity College, Cambridge. A chapel of ease was built in 1839, by George Wombwell, Esq.

YEAWELEY, a chapelry, in the parish of SHIRLEY, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.) from Ashbourn; containing 329 inhabitants. The township comprises 1065 acres, of fertile soil, and has a well-built village, seated about a mile east of the high road from Ashbourn to Sudbury: Earl Ferrers is a considerable owner, and the lord of the manor. The common land, about fifty acres, was inclosed in 1840. The chapel, rebuilt on a new site in 1840, and dedicated to the Trinity, is a neat brick structure, of which the cost, about £800, was defrayed by subscription, aided by a grant from the Incorporated Society; it has a tower, and contains 154 sittings, whereof 74 are free. An ecclesiastical district was annexed to it in 1844. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar. The impropriate tithes of the township have been commuted for £50, and the vicarial for £20. Here was a commandery of the Knights Hospitallers, dedicated to St. Mary and St. John the Baptist, to which Sir William Meynell was a great benefactor in 1268, and which had a revenue of £107. 3. 8. The chapel of this commandery, now called Stydd Chapel, has fallen to ruins, which present, nevertheless, some beautiful remains of early-English work.

YEAVERING, a township, in the parish of KIRK-NEWTON, union, and W. division of the ward, of GLENDALE, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (W. N. W.) from Wooller; containing 68 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1400 acres, of which about 400 are arable, and the remainder pasture and moorland. The river Glen passes on the north, at a short distance from the village. In the township is Yeaving Bell, a lofty conical mountain rising to the height of more than 2000 feet from the vale. Its summit, which is level, and 1000 yards in circuit, is encompassed by the remains of an ancient wall, eight yards in breadth, built on the very edge of the hill, with an entrance on

the south; within this is another wall, defended by a ditch, and in the centre of the area is a large cairn hollowed like a bowl. There are several smaller circles on other parts of the hill, with vestiges of a grove of oaks, strongly indicating that these works were constructed by the Druids; and in the neighbourhood are an immense cairn, and a cluster of rocks, respectively called Tom Tallan's Grave and Crag. Yeavinging was the residence of some of the Saxon kings of Northumbria, particularly of Edwin, after his conversion; and here Paulinus was employed in baptizing converts, in the river Glen, close by. Near the village is a rude column of stone, commemorating the victory gained in 1415, by the Earl of Westmoreland, with an English force of 440 men, over Sir Robert Umfraville at the head of a Scottish army of 4000.

YEDDINGHAM (*BLESSED VIRGIN MARY*), a parish, in the union of MALTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK,  $8\frac{1}{4}$  miles (N. E.) from Malton; containing 122 inhabitants. In 1163, Roger and Helwysia de Clere founded a priory here for nine nuns of the Benedictine order, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; the revenue was valued at the Dissolution at £26. 6. 8., and the site was granted to Robert Holgate, afterwards Archbishop of York. The parish lies on the road from York to Scarborough, and comprises about 700 acres, whereof two-thirds are arable, and the remainder pasture. The village is pleasantly situated on the navigable river Derwent, which forms the northern boundary of the parish, and also divides the North and East ridings of the county. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 4. 2.; net income, £205; patron, Earl Fitzwilliam; impropriator, Mark Foulis, Esq. The church, a small ancient structure, with a tiled chancel, and a belfry, was dedicated in 1241; and several indulgences were granted to it by Richard de Breuse, patron of a monastery near Yeddingham. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

YELDERSLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of ASHBOURN, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. S. E.) from Ashbourn; containing 211 inhabitants.

YELDHAM, GREAT (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of HALSTED, hundred of HINCKFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 7 miles (N. W. by N.) from Halsted; containing 726 inhabitants. The village is pleasantly situated in a retired part of the parish. Many of the women and children are employed in the straw-plat manufacture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the gift of the Cripps family: the tithes have been commuted for £500, and the glebe comprises 41 acres. The church is a small ancient edifice with a very handsome tower; the burial-ground is planted with avenues of fir-trees. A national school is partly supported by an endowment assigned by John Symonds, in 1691. The gravelly soils are replete with fossils.

YELDIAM, LITTLE, a parish, in the union of HALSTED, hundred of HINCKFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 9 miles (N. N. W.) from Halsted; containing 333 inhabitants. It is a pleasant and healthy district, comprising 916*a.* 3*r.* 18*p.*, of which 793 acres are arable, 81 pasture, and 42 wood; the soil is strong and rather wet, but the lands generally are in profitable cultivation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8.



and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £275, and the glebe comprises 2 acres. The church is a spacious and venerable structure, with a square embattled tower: on the south side of the chancel is a small chapel belonging to the family De la Pole: the altar-piece is richly embellished.

**YELFORD-HASTINGS**, a parish, in the union of **WITNEY**, hundred of **BAMPTON**, county of **OXFORD**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S.) from Witney; containing 16 inhabitants. This parish, which originally belonged to the family of Hastings, was purchased by Mr. Speaker Lenthall, whose descendant, K. J. W. Lenthall, Esq., is the present lord of the manor. It comprises by measurement 313 acres, of which 100 are arable, 200 meadow and pasture, and 13 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 3.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ .; net income, £108; patron, Mr. Lenthall. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style.

**YELLING** (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union of **CAXTON** and **ARRINGTON**, hundred of **TOSLAND**, county of **HUNTINGDON**, 4 miles (S. E. by S.) from Caxton; containing 333 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 1800 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 10. 5., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £291, and the glebe comprises 38 acres. The church is an ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Baptists. The rent of about fourteen acres of land, amounting to £14. 14., is chiefly distributed among the poor.

**YELVERTOFT** (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **RUGBY**, hundred of **GUILSBOROUGH**, S. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. W. by S.) from Welford; containing 618 inhabitants. It comprises 2150a. 2r. 15p., of which five-sixths are pasture and meadow, and one-sixth arable; the surface is generally undulated, and the soil strong and clayey, but productive. The Grand Union canal passes through. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £25. 0. 10., and in the patronage of the Earl of Craven; net income, £487, arising entirely from land allotted at the inclosure in 1770: a new glebe-house was erected by the present incumbent in 1833. The church is ancient, with a square tower of the time of Edward III., and a curious monument supposed to be in memory of a benefactor to the parish. There is a place of worship for Independents. Thirty children are instructed for £35 a year, arising from land bequeathed by Mrs. Ashby in 1719.

**YELVERTON** (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **LODDON** and **CLAVERING**, hundred of **HENSTEAD**, E. division of **NORFOLK**,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles (S. E. by S.) from Norwich; containing 82 inhabitants. It comprises 538a. 1r. 26p., of which 492 acres are arable, 38 pasture and meadow, and 8 in roads. The road from Norwich to Beccles passes through the village. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Alphington annexed, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £400, and the glebe comprises 21 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the decorated and early English styles, with a square embattled tower, and contains several handsome monuments to the families of Rant, Playter, and Day; and a Norman font. The sum of £27 per annum, arising from land purchased with a bequest by Mrs. Anne Rant in 1698, is divided between

the rector and the poor, the latter of whom have also 4 acres that were allotted at the inclosure.

**YEOVIL** (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of **STONE**, W. division of **SOMERSET**,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles (S. S. E.) from Somerton, and 122 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 7043 inhabitants. This place, from the discovery of tessellated pavements and other relics of antiquity, is supposed to



*Corporation Seal.*

have been known to the Romans. It derives its name from the river Yeo, or Ivel, the *Velox* of Ravennas, which, having its source in seven springs near Sherborne, separates the counties of Somerset and Dorset, and passes Yeovil at a short distance to the east, beneath a stone bridge of three arches, near which it receives a small stream, turning three mills, that bounds the town on the south. The place was anciently called the town, borough, lordship, and hundred of Yeovil, including a district which soon after the Conquest fell into the possession of the crown. Part of this district was assigned by the name of the manor to the rector of St. John the Baptist's church, in the town, by one of the kings of England, who also granted him a weekly market on Friday, view of frankpledge, and several other rights and privileges. The inhabitants were likewise incorporated, under the designation of the Portreeve and Burgesses of Yeovil; and a daily court of pie-poudre was anciently held by the provost on behalf of the rector. The manor was held by the successive rectors till the year 1418, when the then rector resigned the church, together with the town and lordship, to Henry V., who gave the manor, with all its rights and privileges, and the rectory, to the convent of the Virgin Mary and St. Bridget, which that monarch had founded at Sion, in the county of Middlesex. This grant was confirmed by Edward IV., and after the dissolution of monasteries the manor was settled by Henry VIII. on his queen, Catherine, who held it till her death. In 1449, an accidental fire consumed 117 houses in the town, of which 45 belonged to different chantries; and on this occasion, an indulgence of 40 days was granted to all who contributed to repair the loss.

The **TOWN** is situated on the middle road leading from Exeter to London, and consists of numerous streets, many of them spacious; the houses, of which several are of stone, are in general well built. It is supplied with water from springs that rise at a short distance, and is sheltered on the north by a range of hills which, as well as the adjacent country, are in a high state of cultivation. On the south-east are three remarkable hills, from the summit of one of which, Newton Hill, the English and Bristol Channels can be discerned. The metropolis is chiefly supplied with what is called Dorset butter from the dairy-farms in the vicinity. The inhabitants were formerly engaged in the woollen manufacture; but this has been superseded by that of leather gloves, which are made here to the extent of 4000 dozen per week, affording employment to many hundred persons in the parish and neighbouring villages. An act



was passed in 1845, for a railway from Yeovil to the Bristol and Exeter line near Bridgwater, 20 miles in length; and in the same year, an act for a railway from near Chippenham, by Yeovil, to Weymouth. The market-day is Friday, and on every alternate Friday is the great market: corn, cattle, pigs, bacon, butter, cheese, hemp, and flax, are sold in considerable quantities; and in the purchase and sale of the two last articles upwards of £1000 are frequently returned in one day. Fairs are held on June 28th and November 17th, for horses, cattle, and pedlery; each continuing for two days. The market-house is supported on stone pillars. The government of the town, which is a corporation by prescription, is vested in a portreeve and eleven burgesses; a mace-bearer and two constables are chosen for the town, and two constables for the parish, which has a distinct jurisdiction: the portreeve exercises magisterial authority while in office. A court of record formerly took place every three weeks; and a court-leet for the borough is still held annually, by the lord of the manor. The powers of the county debt-court of Yeovil, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Sherborne, and part of that of Yeovil. The parish comprises 4038*a. 3r. 31p.*, of which about 900 acres are arable, 30 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the soil varies from a light sand to a strong clay, with portions of rich loam.

The LIVING is a vicarage, with that of Preston annexed, valued in the king's books at £18; net income, £391; patron, William Phelps, Esq.; impropiators, Henry William R. W. Halsey, Esq., for one portion, and John Newman, Esq., for the residue. The church is a fine cruciform structure, near the centre of the town, in the ancient English style, with a tower surmounted by a balustrade; and, according to Leland, contained the chantries of St. John the Baptist, the Holy Cross, the Holy Trinity, and the Virgin Mary. At its western end stands a building now used as a schoolroom, of much older date than the church itself. The foundation-stone of a district church was laid at Hendford on June 23rd, 1843; it was consecrated in Oct. 1846, and the district, consisting of half the town, and containing a population of about 3000, then became an ecclesiastical parish, under the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37. The church, a cruciform structure in the early English style, cost about £3000, and is dedicated to the Trinity. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £150, and is in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of Bath and Wells, alternately; except the next presentation, which belongs to Mr. Phelps. There are places of worship for Particular Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians. A free school, originally founded in 1707, by subscription, has been endowed with sundry bequests, including that of John Noyes, who in 1718 left estates producing about £150 per annum, partly extended to Romsey and Fisherton-Anger. An almshouse for a custos, two wardens, and twelve other persons, was founded in 1476, by John Woburne, minor canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, and endowed to a considerable extent with landed property; a chapel is annexed to the institution. The portreeve's almshouses, in Back-street, are for four women, each of whom receives a small allowance. The poor-law union of Yeovil comprises 35 parishes or places, containing a population of 27,894. In the hamlets of Kingston,

Marsh, and Hendford were ancient chapels, dependent on the mother church, in which the inhabitants of those villages had a right of sepulture; the places appropriated for that purpose are still pointed out in the parish church.

YEOVILTON (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of YEOVIL, hundred of SOMERTON, W. division of SOMERSET, 1½ mile (E.) from Ilchester; containing, with the tything of Bridghampton, and the hamlets of Hainbury and Speckington, 294 inhabitants, of whom 163 are in Yeovilton township. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Yeo, and comprises 1753 acres, of which one-half are arable, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and orchard. The soil is generally a strong clay. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 9. 2., and in the gift of the Bishop of Bath and Wells: the tithes have been commuted for £410, and the glebe comprises 65 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style of architecture.

YETLINGTON.—See CALLALEY.

YETMINSTER (*St. Andrew*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of SHERBORNE, hundred of YETMINSTER, Sherborne division of DORSET, 5¼ miles (S. W.) from Sherborne; containing, with the chapelries of Chetnole and Leigh, 1246 inhabitants, of whom 628 are in Yetminster township. This parish, which lies on the western border of the county, and gives name to the hundred, comprises by measurement 1575 acres. There are quarries of good limestone, and of a very hard freestone for building. The village, situated near the river Ivel, consists of a long well-built street, having still the appearance of a town. In the year 1300, the Bishop of Sarum obtained from Edward I. a grant for a market and fair, which was confirmed by Richard II.; the market has long been disused, and fairs are now held on April 23rd and October 1st. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Bishop, valued in the king's books at £20. 14. 7.: the great tithes have been commuted for £160, and the vicarial for £250; the glebe consists of garden and orchard ground attached to the glebe-house. The church is a large ancient structure, with a lofty square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles. At Leigh and Chetnole are chapels of ease. The Hon. Robert Boyle, in 1699, bequeathed an estate now producing more than £70 per annum, for teaching 26 boys; the master has a house, with a garden and orchard.

YETTINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish of BICTON, union of St. THOMAS, hundred of EAST BUDLEIGH, Woodbury and Southern divisions of DEVON; containing 137 inhabitants.

YIELDING, or YELDEN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the hundred of STODDEN, union and county of BEDFORD, 4¾ miles (E.) from Higham-Ferrers; containing 320 inhabitants. This parish, in the Domesday survey called *Evelden*, comprises 1912 acres, of which 836 are arable, 800 meadow and pasture, 10 woodland, and 177 common, roads, and waste. Many of the women and children are employed in lace-making. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 13. 4.; net income, £317; patron and incumbent, the Rev. E. S. Bunting. The church is an ancient structure, and contains an interesting monument, but without inscription. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The moated site of an old baronial castle is still preserved.



YOCKLETON, a township, in the parish of WEST-BURY, union of ATCHAM, hundred of FORD, S. division of SALOP, 6 miles (W. by S.) from Shrewsbury. The tithes have been commuted for £175. 9. 6., of which £36. 8. 6. are payable to the impropiators.

YOKEFLEET, county YORK.—See YORKFLEET.



Arms.

YORK, a city and county of itself, having exclusive jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the E. riding of YORK, of which it is the capital, 198 miles (N. N. W.) from London; containing 28,842 inhabitants. The origin of this ancient city, which in Nennius' catalogue is called *Caer Ebrauc*, is involved in obscurity. According to Llwyd, the learned

Welsh antiquary, it is identified with the city termed by the Britons *Caer Eborac*, and, among the towns mentioned by Ptolemy, with the *Eboracum* of the Romans. The latter name is probably a modification of the former, adopted when the place became the station of the sixth legion, sent into Britain by the Emperor Adrian. The early importance of the city must unquestionably be attributed to the ROMANS, who had a colony here, and who made this the metropolis of their empire in Britain. *Adrian* fixed his principal station in the city, in the year 124, while engaged in restraining the incursions of the northern hordes. In the reign of *Commodus*, the Caledonians having made a successful irruption into Britain, attacked and routed the Roman army, and laid waste the open country as far as York; but *Marcellus Ulpianus*, who had been sent over from Rome, aided by the ninth legion, at that time stationed in the city, quickly routed them, and drove them back within their own territory. The Emperor *Severus*, in the fourteenth year of his reign, finding that the city of York was besieged by the northern Britons, came over into Britain, with his sons *Caracalla* and *Geta*, and a numerous army, attended by his whole court. The besiegers, on his approach, retired towards the north, and intrenched themselves behind the ramparts which his predecessor *Adrian* had constructed, to defend the inhabitants from assaults. The emperor, desiring his son *Geta* to administer justice in the city during his absence, advanced with *Caracalla* to give to the Britons battle, and, though from age and infirmity obliged to be carried in a litter, routed them with great slaughter. Then leaving *Caracalla* to complete his victory, and, as is commonly supposed, to superintend the erection of the strong wall of stone nearly 80 miles in length, which he ordered to be built near the rampart of earth raised by *Adrian*, as a more effectual barrier against incursions, he returned to York, where he spent the remainder of his days. The Caledonians again taking up arms, *Severus* sent out his legions with instructions to give no quarter, but to put men, women, and children indiscriminately to the sword.

During this period the city was in its highest degree of splendour. The residence of the court, and the resort of numerous tributary kings and foreign ambassadors, conferred upon it a distinction almost unsurpassed among the cities of the world, and obtained for it the appellation of a second Rome, to which city, in these

respects more than in any resemblance of design, it might not unaptly be compared. *Severus* died in his palace here in 212, and his funeral obsequies were performed with great solemnity on the west side of the city, near *Acomb*: in the immediate vicinity of the spot are three natural sand-hills, called *Severus' Hills*, upon which the ceremony is supposed to have been performed. His remains were deposited in a costly urn, and sent to Rome, where they were placed in the sepulchre of his ancestors. *Constantius Chlorus*, another of the Roman emperors, who resided for some time in Britain, died also in this city, in 307. His son, *Constantine the Great*, who at the time of his father's death was at York, was proclaimed emperor by the army. Of the grandeur of the city during its occupation by the Romans, numerous vestiges have been discovered; and various remains of Roman architecture have been found. Among these, the principal are, a polygonal tower, with the south wall of the Mint yard; an inscription to the tutelar genius of the place; an altar dedicated to the household and other gods by *Ælius Marcianus*; and a cemetery without *Micklegate Bar*, in which many urns, containing ashes and burnt bones, have been dug up.

After the departure of the Romans from Britain, the city suffered greatly from the depredations of the Scots and Picts, by whom it was frequently assailed; and upon the arrival of the SAXONS it experienced considerable devastation in the wars which arose between the Britons and their new allies, during the establishment of the heptarchy; and in the mutual wars of the several monarchs for the extension of their territories. By the Saxons the city was called *Euro wic*, *Euore wic*, or *Eofor wic*, all descriptive of its situation on the river Ouse, which, according to *Leland*, was at that time termed the *Eure*; and from these Saxon appellations its present name is most probably contracted. *Edwin*, King of Northumbria, made this place the metropolis of his kingdom, and upon his conversion to Christianity, soon after his marriage with *Ethelburga*, daughter of *Ethelbert*, King of Kent, in 624, erected it into an archiepiscopal see, of which he appointed *Paulinus*, *Ethelburga's* confessor, primate. This monarch founded a church, which he dedicated to St. Peter; and his example in embracing the Christian faith was followed by vast numbers of his subjects, who, under the influence of *Paulinus' ministry*, were converted to Christianity. On the death of *Edwin*, who was killed in battle in 633, while resisting an attack of the Britons under *Cadwallo*, assisted by *Penda*, King of Mercia, the city suffered severely from the ravages of the confederated armies, who devastated it with fire and sword, and massacred the inhabitants. *Ethelburga* fled into Kent, accompanied by *Paulinus*; and the newly-erected church, which was scarcely finished, lay neglected for some time, till it was restored by *Oswald*, *Edwin's* successor, who, collecting a small army, after a sanguinary conflict slew *Cadwallo* and the chief of his officers, and regained possession of his territories.

Upon the union of the several kingdoms of the heptarchy, York again became a place of importance, and in the ninth century was the seat of commerce and of literature, as far as they then prevailed in the country. During the Danish incursions it was reduced to ashes, and having been rebuilt, finally became one of the principal settlements of those rapacious invaders, the Danes,



who kept possession of it till *Athelstan* demolished the castle which they had erected for their defence. In the peaceful times that followed, the city gradually recovered, and continued to flourish till the CONQUEST, at which time, according to the Norman survey, it contained six shires, exclusively of the archbishop's: one of these lay waste in consequence of the demolition of the castles; in the other five were 1428 houses, and in the archbishop's 200 houses. *William the Conqueror* placed strong garrisons in the two castles which remained, partly to overawe the inhabitants, and partly to protect the city from the attempts of the Saxon nobility, who, refusing to submit to his government, had gone over into Denmark to incite Sweyn, king of that country, to invade Britain for the recovery of a throne which had descended to him from his ancestors. In 1069, Sweyn sent his two sons, Harold and Canute, with 240 ships and a numerous army; and these chiefs arriving in the Humber, disembarked their forces and advanced to York, laying waste the country through which they marched. On approaching the city they were joined by Edgar Atheling, who, with a large number of the English exiles, had arrived from Scotland for the same purpose. The garrison, to prevent them from fortifying themselves in the suburbs, set fire to the houses; but the wind being high, the flames communicated to the city, and during the consternation of the inhabitants, the enemy entered and made themselves masters of it. The successful Danes then proceeded northward, and after subduing the greater part of Northumberland, finding their further progress arrested by the severity of the winter, returned to York, where they took up their quarters. William was unable, from the inclemency of the weather, to bring an army against them till the spring, when he encamped near the confluence of the rivers Humber and Trent, and, after a severe and obstinate battle, obtained a triumphant victory. Harold and Canute escaped, with a few of their principal officers, to their ships; and Edgar Atheling, with great difficulty, effected his retreat into Scotland. William, attributing the first success of the Danes to the treachery of the citizens, took signal vengeance on them, burnt the city, and laid waste the neighbouring country, which, from the Humber to the Tyne, remained for several years in a state of desolation.

From this signal calamity, however, York gradually recovered in the two succeeding reigns. Archbishop Thomas repaired the cathedral, for temporary use, by covering the remaining walls with a roof; and afterwards, finding that they had been essentially injured by the fire, he pulled them down and rebuilt the church. Though continually exposed to the assaults of the Scots, the city continued progressively to advance in importance; and in 1088, a splendid monastery for monks of the Benedictine order was erected, and dedicated to St. Mary, of which William Rufus laid the first stone. In the reign of *Stephen*, the city was almost entirely consumed by an accidental fire, which is stated to have destroyed the cathedral, the monastery, with some other religious houses, and 39 parish churches. In 1138, David, King of Scotland, whom Matilda had engaged in her interest by a promise of ceding to him the county of Northumberland, laid siege to York; but Archbishop Thurstan, though at that time confined to his bed by illness, assembled the nobility and gentry, who, under the conduct of Ralph, Bishop of Durham, his deputy,

advanced against the Scottish king, and put him to flight with considerable loss. In the reign of *Henry II.*, one of the first meetings distinguished in history by the name of Parliament was held here in 1169, at which William, King of Scotland, accompanied by all his barons, abbots, and prelates, attended, and did homage to Henry in the cathedral, acknowledging him and his successors as his superior lords. In the reign of *Richard I.*, a general massacre of the Jews took place here, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. The fury of the populace had first been excited against them for mingling with the crowd at the king's coronation in London; and in spite of a proclamation in their favour by the king, the same spirit of persecution manifested itself in many of the large towns, especially in York, where numerous victims, having taken refuge in the castle, after defending it for some time against their assailants, perished by their own hands, first putting their wives and children to death. In 1221, Alexander, King of Scotland, who the year before had met *Henry III.* at York, had another interview with that monarch here, when he espoused the Lady Joan, sister of the king; and at the same time Hubert de Berg married the Lady Margaret, sister of Alexander: these marriages were both solemnized in the city, in presence of the king. In 1237, Cardinal Otto, the pope's legate, negotiated a peace between the Kings of England and Scotland, who met here for that purpose; and in 1252, Alexander III., King of Scotland, came to York, attended by a large retinue of his nobility, and celebrated his marriage with Margaret, daughter of Henry III. Upon this occasion considerable festivities took place; the Scottish king, with his retinue, was lodged in a separate part of the city, appropriated to his use, and he and twenty of his attendants received the honour of knighthood.

In the reign of *Edward I.*, a parliament was held here, which was attended by most of the barons and principal nobility; the great charter, with the charter of forests, was renewed with much solemnity, and the Bishop of Carlisle pronounced a curse upon all who should attempt to violate it. The Scottish lords, who were summoned to attend this parliament, not making their appearance, the English lords decreed that an army should be sent, under the command of the Earl of Surrey, to relieve Roxburgh, which the Scots were at that time besieging. After the battle of Bannockburn, in 1315, *Edward II.* came to York, and held a council, in which it was decreed to dispatch a force for the defence of Berwick, then threatened with siege by Robert Bruce. In 1322, the Earl of Hereford, who, with the Earl of Lancaster, had rebelled against the king, having been killed at Boroughbridge by Adam de Herele, who had been sent against him, his body was conveyed to York, where also many of his partisans were hanged, drawn, and quartered. On the suppression of this rebellion, which had been excited to free the kingdom from the influence of the De Spencers, the king held a parliament in the city, in which the decree made in the preceding year at London, for alienating their estates was reversed, and the elder Spencer created Earl of Winchester. At this parliament the several ordinances enacted at different times were examined, and such of them as were confirmed were, by the king's command, directed to be called statutes; the clergy of the province of York granted the king a subsidy of fourpence in each mark, and Edward,



the king's son, was created Prince of Wales and Duke of Aquitaine. After the breaking up of the parliament, Aymer de Valence was arrested, on his return, by order of the king, and brought back into the city, on a charge of having secretly abetted the barons in their rebellion, and of having contributed to excite the late disturbances; but upon the intercession of several noblemen, he was released, on payment of a fine, and taking an oath of fidelity and allegiance to the king. This monarch, having collected an army to oppose Robert Bruce, who was then desolating the English border, was surprised by the enemy, and with difficulty escaped into the city.

Early in the reign of *Edward III.*, the Scots having raised three armies to lay waste the English border, and take possession of the adjoining counties, the king collected an army, with which he marched to York, where he was soon after joined by Lord John Beaumont, of Hainault, with a considerable body of forces. Being informed of these preparations, the Scots sent ambassadors to York, to negotiate a treaty of peace; but the overture was not successful. Edward advanced against them with his army, and, inclosing them in Stanhope Park, in the county of Durham, had nearly made them prisoners; but by the treachery of Roger Mortimer, who opened a road for their escape, they withdrew their forces, and Sir William Douglas assaulting Edward's camp by night, nearly succeeded in killing the king: on the failure of his attempt, the Scots, after doing what mischief they could, retreated within their own territories. Beaumont, upon receiving an ample reward for his services, returned to his own dominions; and a marriage was soon after negotiated between his niece and the king, which was solemnized at York, in 1327. After the battle of Halidown Hill, in 1333, Edward retired to York, where he held a parliament, in which Edward Balliol, whose cause he had embraced in opposition to David Bruce, was summoned to attend him; but Balliol, having sent messengers to excuse his attendance, afterwards met the king at Newcastle. In 1335, Edward took up his residence in the monastery of the Holy Trinity in the city, and held a council, in which the Bishop of Durham, then chancellor, resigned the great seal, which the king immediately delivered to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who took the usual oaths of office in the presence of the council, and on the same day proceeded to the church of the Blessed Mary, where he affixed it to several deeds.

*Richard II.*, while on his expedition against the Scots, in 1385, passed some time in the city; which he also visited in 1389, in order to adjust some differences that had arisen between the ecclesiastical and civil authorities. On the latter occasion the monarch took his own sword from his side, and presented it to William de Selby, the mayor, to be borne in all public processions before him and his successors, whom he dignified with the title of Lord Mayor. This title has been ever since retained, and is possessed by no other city, except London and Dublin. In the nineteenth year of his reign, Richard erected the city into a county of itself, and appointed two sheriffs, in lieu of the three bailiffs that previously formed a part of the corporation; he presented the first mace to the city, and a cap of maintenance to the sword-bearer. During this reign, Edmund Langley, fifth son of Edward III., was created the first Duke of York. In the time of *Henry IV.*, the Earl of Northumberland

and Lord Bardolph, who after the defeat of an insurrection against that monarch, headed by the Earl of Nottingham and the Archbishop of York, had retired into Scotland, raised some forces in that country, and made an irruption into the northern part of the kingdom. Sir Thomas Rokesby, however, sheriff of Yorkshire, having levied some forces, defeated them in a battle in which both the noblemen were slain; and the king, marching into York, found several of the earl's adherents in the city, of whom some were ransomed and others punished. The earl's head was severed from his body, and being sent to London was fixed upon the bridge.

During the war between the houses of York and Lancaster, the city was occasionally connected with the contending parties, and though not actually a seat of war, several battles took place in the neighbourhood. In the reign of *Henry VI.*, Edward, Duke of York, who had raised an army in support of his claim to the throne, was killed in the battle of Wakefield, and his body being afterwards found among the slain, the head was struck off by order of Queen Margaret, and fixed upon the gate of York, with a paper crown upon it, in derision of his pretended title. In 1461, soon after the assumption of the regal power by *Edward IV.*, Queen Margaret having levied an army of 60,000 men, made another effort to regain the throne, and advancing towards York, was met by Edward and the Earl of Warwick with 40,000 men, at Towton, when a sanguinary battle ensued, in which 36,776 men are said to have been slain. During the engagement, Henry and Margaret remained in the city of York; on hearing of the total defeat of their army, they fled with great precipitation into Scotland. After the restoration of Henry VI., Edward IV. landed at Ravenspur, in Yorkshire, in 1471, and proceeded to York without opposition. On his arrival he hesitated to enter the gates, for fear of treachery; but being informed by the mayor and citizens that, provided he sought only to recover his dukedom of York, and not to lay his hand upon the crown, he might enter with safety, he took up his abode here, after swearing to a priest who met him on his entrance, to treat the citizens with courtesy, and to be faithful and obedient to the king. Having remained for some time, he left a garrison in the city and marched towards London. Meeting with the army of the Earl of Warwick, near Barnet, a sanguinary battle took place, in which the earl, his brother, and several of his principal officers, were slain; and Edward, after this victory, was peaceably established on the throne. *Richard III.* arrived at York in the year 1483, and, it is said, was crowned with great solemnity and pomp in the cathedral, by Archbishop Rotherham. In the year 1503, Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., visited the city, in which she remained for some days.

In the time of *Henry VIII.*, the art of printing was first established in York, by Hugo Goes, the son of an ingenious printer at Antwerp. At the period of the dissolution of monasteries, during this reign, the city contained (besides the cathedral) forty-one parochial churches, seventeen chapels, sixteen hospitals, and nine religious houses, including the monastery of St. Mary: with the suppression of the monasteries, ten parochial churches were demolished, and their revenues and materials appropriated to secular uses. In consequence of these proceedings, the insurrection called the Pilgrimage



of Grace originated in Yorkshire, and in a short time 40,000 men, headed by Robert Aske, and attended by priests with sacred banners, took possession of the city and of Hull. The Duke of Norfolk being sent against them, they were ultimately dispersed; their principal leaders were taken and executed, and Aske was brought to York, where he was hanged upon Clifford's Tower. After the suppression of this insurrection, Henry made a tour through the county, on the border of which he was met by 200 of the principal gentry, with 4000 yeomanry on horseback, who made their submission to the king, by Sir Matthew Bowes, their speaker, and presented him with £900. On his advance towards the city from Barnsdale, the abbot of York, attended by 300 priests, went out to meet him, and presented him with £600; and on his entering it, the lord mayor, with the mayors of Newcastle and Hull, who had repaired to York to meet the king, received him with great pomp and ceremony, and in token of their submission presented him with £100 each. Henry remained at York for twelve days; he established here a president and council, under the great seal of oyer and terminer, and after making several other arrangements, departed for Hull, where he threw up some new fortifications.

During the reign of *Elizabeth*, an insurrection to restore the Roman Catholic religion was headed by Thomas Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and Charles Neville, Earl of Westmorland; on the failure of which, Simon Digby, of Askew, and John Fulthorpe, of Iselbeck, Esqrs., who had been made prisoners, were taken from York Castle to Knavesmire, where they were executed. The Earl of Westmorland escaped out of the country, but the Earl of Northumberland, being taken prisoner, and attainted by parliament, was beheaded at York, and his head placed on the Micklegate Bar. *James I.* resided for some time at the manor palace in the city. In 1633, *Charles I.* visited York; in 1639, he held a council at the palace, and made the city the chief rendezvous of the troops destined to march against the Scottish rebels. During his visit, the king, who was then 39 years of age, ordered the Bishops of Ely and Winchester to wash the feet of 39 beggars, first in warm water, and afterwards with wine, which ceremony was performed in the south aisle of the cathedral: the king afterwards gave to each poor man a purse containing 39 silver pence, several articles of wearing apparel, and a quantity of wine and provisions. Before leaving the city, he dined with the lord mayor and corporation, and expressed his satisfaction at the hospitality with which he had been entertained, by conferring the honour of knighthood on the mayor and recorder. While Charles remained here, the Scots demanded an audience to express their grievances, and ultimately succeeded in obtaining a treaty of peace; after which the king disbanded his army, and returned to London.

Previously to the commencement of the *Parliamentary War*, the king, to avoid the importunity of the parliament, who petitioned for the exclusive control of the militia, and for other privileges, removed to York, and was received by the inhabitants with every demonstration of loyalty and affection. The parliament soon after appointed a commission to reside in the city, to strengthen their party, and watch the king's movements; and on their passing an ordinance for embodying the militia, the king ordered his friends to meet him

in the city, whither he directed the several courts to be in future adjourned. The Lord-Keeper Littleton, being ordered by the parliament not to issue the writs, apparently obeyed; but on the first opportunity made his escape to York, and bringing with him the seal, joined the royal party; for which he was afterwards proclaimed by the parliament a traitor and a felon. On May 27th, 1642, the king issued a proclamation, dated from his court at York, appointing a public meeting of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, to be held at Heworth Moor, on the 3rd of June. This meeting was attended by more than 70,000 persons, who, on his Majesty's approach, accompanied by his son Prince Charles, and 150 knights in complete armour, and attended with a guard of 800 infantry, greeted him with the loudest acclamations. The king, in a short address, explained the particulars of the situation in which he was placed, and thanking them for their assurances of attachment, returned to the city. At length, after keeping his court here for more than five months, during which time every attempt at negotiation failed, he advanced to Nottingham, and there erected his standard. In 1644, the parliamentary army, under Sir Thomas Fairfax, the Earl of Leven, and the Earl of Manchester, besieged the city, then held by the Marquess of Newcastle; but hearing that Prince Rupert was approaching with an army to its relief, they raised the siege, and encamped on Marston-Moor, about six miles from York, where they awaited the arrival of the royalists. The armies, which were nearly equal in number, each consisting of about 25,000 men, met on July 2nd, when, after a long and sanguinary engagement, the royalists were defeated: the parliamentarians, on this signal victory, returned to the siege of York, which, having held out nearly four months, surrendered upon honourable terms. On Jan. 1st, 1645, the great convoy, under the conduct of Gen. Skipton, arrived at York with the sum of £200,000, which, according to treaty, had been paid to the Scots for surrendering up the person of the unfortunate monarch. After the Restoration, Charles II. was proclaimed here with triumphant rejoicings.

York was connected with several of the proceedings which led to the Revolution of 1688. James II. attempted to introduce the Roman Catholic religion into the city, and for this purpose converted one of the large rooms in the manor palace into a chapel, in which the service was performed according to the Romish ritual. This attempt, together with some arbitrary proceedings on the part of the court, gave great offence to the citizens; and in a general meeting appointed to vote a loyal address to the king, on the rumoured landing of the Prince of Orange, they resolved to add to their address a petition for a free parliament, and redress of grievances. On November 19th, the Duke of Newcastle, lord-lieutenant of the county, arrived in the city to preside at a county meeting in James's favour; but finding that several of the deputy-lieutenants had joined with the citizens in their petition, he retired the next day in disgust. The meeting took place in the guildhall, where a petition was framed in addition to an address; but during the proceedings, a rumour being raised of an insurrection of the papists, the party rushed from the hall, and, headed by some gentlemen on horseback, advanced towards the troops of militia, at that time on parade, crying out "A free parliament, the Protestant



religion, and No Popery." The militia immediately joined them, and having secured the governor and the few regular troops then in the city, they placed guards at the several entrances leading into the town. On the following day they summoned a public meeting, passed resolutions, and issued a declaration explanatory of their proceedings. On the 24th they attacked, plundered, and destroyed the houses belonging to the principal Roman Catholics in the city, together with their chapels; and on December 14th, a congratulatory address was voted by the lord mayor and corporation to the Prince of Orange, who, and his consort, were proclaimed on February 17th by the title of King William and Queen Mary. During the rebellion in 1745, the inhabitants raised four companies of infantry, called the York Blues, for the protection of the city. In 1789, their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York visited the races, on the conclusion of which they entered Earl Fitzwilliam's carriage, and were drawn into the city by the populace, who took the horses from the carriage.

On February 2nd, 1829, the inhabitants were greatly alarmed by the appearance of smoke issuing from the roof of the cathedral, and, on inspection, had the mortification to find that the choir of that splendid structure was in flames. Every possible assistance was immediately obtained; but the beautiful tabernacle-work, the roof, and every thing combustible in that part of the church were destroyed, and several of the piers and much of the finer masonry materially injured. This lamentable event, which was regarded as a national calamity, was the work of a lunatic, who had secreted himself in the cathedral, after the performance of the evening service, and, under the influence of a fanatical delusion, set fire to the pile. Within a very short time, however, a sum of £50,000 was subscribed, principally within the county, and a large quantity of well-seasoned timber, of the value of £5000, was contributed by government from the royal dockyards, for the restoration of the building. Another, but accidental fire, broke out on the 20th May, 1840, which, within an hour, reduced the belfry to a mere shell, destroyed the roof of the nave, and caused other damage to the edifice; but these injuries, also, were soon afterwards repaired.

The City is pleasantly situated on the bank of the river Ouse, near its confluence with the Foss, and is nearly three miles in circumference. It is almost surrounded with walls, generally supposed to have been raised by the Romans, and restored in the reign of Edward I., but which were much damaged during the parliamentary war, and remained in a dilapidated state till 1831, when the walls on the south side of the river were repaired by subscription, and the walk along the top restored, forming at present a beautiful promenade. They are defended by four ancient gates, constituting the principal entrances, namely, Micklegate Bar, to the south-west; Bootham Bar, to the north-west; Monk Bar, to the north-east; and Walmgate Bar, to the south-east. Terminating that part of the wall which extends from Walmgate Bar to the edge of the marsh formed by the waters of the Foss and other smaller streams, is the Red Tower, built of brick; the inner face of this part of the wall presents a series of arches, and the same is seen in other parts. In 1840, Walmgate Bar and Barbican were restored, at the expense of the corporation;

and in 1842, the restoration of the walls between Walmgate and Fishergate, was completed by a public subscription, to which the corporation liberally contributed. Besides these chief gates, there were five posterns, or smaller entrances, which took their names from the streets and parts of the city to which they led, being severally called North-street, Skeldergate, Castlegate, Fishergate, and Layerthorpe posterns; but, with the exception of Fishergate postern, these have been removed. Of the several bridges, the principal, over the Ouse, was begun in 1810, and completed in 1820, at an expense of £80,000; it is a handsome and substantial structure of three arches, of freestone. A stone bridge was erected across the Foss, in 1811; and over the same river are four other bridges, affording communication with the suburbs. In 1847, an act was obtained for building a bridge over the Ouse, and for improving certain thoroughfares. The city has of late years undergone considerable improvement under a body of local commissioners; it is well paved, and lighted with gas. In 1846, an act was passed for a better supply of water.

It is progressively increasing in size. In the adjacent township of Fulford, a row of very superior buildings, called New Walk Terrace, has been erected, separated by a drain only from the city liberty; and in all probability the city will ere long extend itself at many points into the township. On the north-west, the continuous buildings stretch out of the borough a considerable distance into the township of Clifton, while on the north-east they nearly extend into the township of Heworth. Heworth Moor was inclosed in 1817, since which period a great number of substantial and excellent houses have been built in that neighbourhood, along the Malton road; and many market-gardens are cultivated in this thriving and populous district. Interspersed throughout the vicinity generally are numerous mansions of persons in affluent circumstances, which, with their gardens and pleasure-grounds, contribute materially to enrich the scenery. Of the castle, erected by William the Conqueror, there remains the mount, thrown up with prodigious labour, on which is an old circular building called Clifford's Tower, apparently the keep, which was reduced to its present ruinous condition by an accidental fire in the year 1685. The ancient fortress, after it was dismantled by Cromwell, continued in a dilapidated state for several years; its site is now occupied by the county prison. The cavalry barracks, about a mile south-west of the city, were erected in 1796, at an expense of £30,000, including the purchase of twelve acres of ground for parade, and for performing the different evolutions. The buildings are handsome and commodious, and include arrangements for three field-officers, five captains, nine subalterns, and 240 non-commissioned officers and privates, with stabling for the requisite number of horses.

The *Subscription Library* was established in 1794, and contains a well-assorted collection in every department of literature, at present exceeding 16,000 volumes. A handsome building was erected for it in 1811, but this is now occupied by the Yorkshire Insurance Office and a subscription newsroom, the library having been removed to another building belonging to the corporation in St. Leonard's place. There are three other subscription newsrooms, all of which are well supported. The *Philosophical Society* was instituted in 1822, and in 1826



obtained from the crown a grant of three acres of land, part of the site of the venerable abbey of St. Mary, for the erection of a suitable building and the establishment of a botanic garden. Among other subjects it embraces the geology, natural history, and antiquities of the county. Its meetings are held, and the museum deposited, in a commodious building erected by voluntary subscription of the members, assisted by the noblemen and gentlemen of the county; the edifice is in the Grecian style, of the Doric order, and the garden is ornamented with shrubberies, pleasure-grounds, and plantations. The *Yorkshire Central Agricultural Association* was formed in 1832, under the auspices of the Earl of Harewood.

The *Theatre* was erected in 1769, and in 1822 was considerably enlarged, greatly improved, and elegantly fitted up. It is opened by the York company of comedians, in the first week in March, and continues open till the first week in May; the company also perform during the assizes and the race week. *Concerts* and *Assemblies* are held periodically during the winter season, in a suite of rooms in Blake-street, erected after a design by Lord Burlington, in 1730, upon a scale of sumptuous magnificence, unparalleled in any town in the kingdom. An elegant vestibule leads into the principal room, which is 112 feet in length, 40 feet wide, and 40 feet in height, ornamented in the lower part with a range of Corinthian columns and an enriched cornice, from which rises a series of the Composite order, surmounted by an appropriate cornice, and decorated with wreaths of fruit and foliage. This room is lighted by thirteen brilliant chandeliers suspended from the ceiling, each of which consists of eighteen branches. On the right of the large room is a smaller, for subscription assemblies, of which there are generally six or seven, and subscription concerts, of which there are generally four, during the season; exclusively of benefit concerts, and the assize and race balls, held in the larger room. The smaller room, which is 66 feet in length, and 22 feet wide, is elegantly fitted up, and the ceiling richly ornamented. There are other apartments and ante-rooms, forming altogether a splendid suite. The new concert-rooms, adjoining the assembly-rooms, were erected in 1824, at an expense of £9400, from the profits of the York musical festivals, and were opened to the public in 1828; the principal room is 92 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 45 feet high, and will afford accommodation for 1800 persons. The *Musical Festivals* have been liberally patronised, not only by the nobility and gentry resident in the county, but by families of the highest distinction in every portion of the kingdom. The nave of the cathedral is fitted up on these occasions for the performance of sacred music; the orchestra combines the talents of the metropolis with the professional skill of every other part of the country, and the performances rank among the most profitable and attractive of these periodical festivals. Miscellaneous concerts are held in the large concert-rooms, during the period of the festival; and the proceeds, after deducting the expenses, are appropriated to the York county hospital, and the general infirmaries of Hull, Leeds, and Sheffield. The *Races* take place in May and August, upon Knavesmire, about a mile from the town, on the road to Tadcaster; the grand stand, erected by subscription in 1754, is nearly 300 feet in length, with a balustrade projecting

in front, supported on a rustic arcade. At Lendal tower, adjoining the water-works, is an establishment of hot, cold, tepid, and vapour baths.

The city is not much distinguished either for its commerce or manufactures; the trade principally arises from the supply of the inhabitants and the numerous opulent families in the neighbourhood. Several linen factories have been established, but they are not carried on to any great extent; the manufacture of glass was introduced in 1797, and is conducted upon a moderate scale. Carpets, worsted-lace for liveries, gloves, and combs, are made; and there are some chemical laboratories and iron-foundries. The river Ouse is navigable as far as the bridge, for vessels of 80 tons' burthen; and ships of 150 tons trade with London: the trustees for the Ouse have expended large sums in improving the navigation, and steamers now ply between York and Hull at any time of the tide. Great quantities of coal are brought hither in barges of 30 or 40 tons' burthen; and from the junction of the Foss with the Ouse is a navigable communication to the parish of Sheriff-Hutton, in the North riding. The York and North-Midland railway, proceeding southward, crosses the Leeds and Selby line, and unites it with the city. The Newcastle railway also commences at York, running northward, and crossing the Ouse at Poppleton by a viaduct 300 feet long; it is remarkably straight and level. A railway was opened to Scarborough in July 1845. In 1846 an act was passed for a direct railway to London, 186 miles in length, exclusive of branches; and in the same year three other acts were passed, viz.: one for a railway to Knaresborough; another for a railway, 31 miles long, to Beverley, there to join the Hull and Bridlington line; and the third for a direct railway between York and Leeds. The construction of these lines will probably add greatly to the commerce of the city.

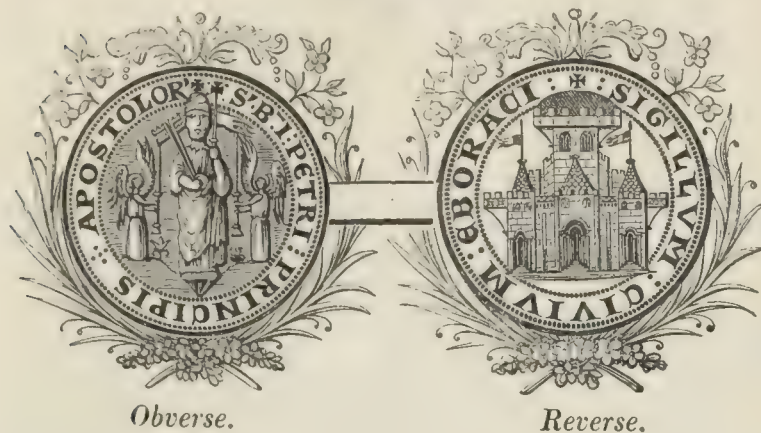
The market-days are Thursday and Saturday; the latter, which is the principal, is for corn. Fairs for cattle and horses, at which very large quantities of live-stock are disposed of, are held every fortnight, and on Whit-Monday, St. Peter's day, Lammas-day, and some other festivals, in a spacious market-place without the city walls, near Walmgate Bar, in the construction of which, and in the erection of a handsome inn contiguous to it, the corporation expended upwards of £10,000. A fair for leather takes place every month; a fair for wool on Peaseholm Green every Thursday, from Lady-day to Michaelmas, which is well attended; a fair for flax on the Saturdays before Michaelmas, Martinmas, Christmas, Lady-day, St. Peter's day, Lammas-day, and Whit-Monday; and a large horse-fair, without Micklegate Bar, in the week next before Christmas. In the session of 1833, an act was obtained for improving and enlarging the market-places in the city, and rendering the approaches to them more commodious; also for regulating and maintaining the several markets and fairs held within the city and its suburbs.

The earliest charter bestowed upon the inhabitants was that by Henry II., confirming all the liberties they held in the time of Henry I. Richard I., in the 1st year of his reign, granted them an exemption from toll and all customs in England and Normandy; and King John, in the first of his reign, gave them a charter ratifying all former privileges, and conferring the city on the inhabitants, subject to a fee-farm rent of £160, payable half-



yearly into the treasury. Confirmatory charters were also granted by Henry III., Edward II. and III., and Richard II., which last monarch, by a second charter, erected the city, with the district adjoining it, into a county of itself, dignified the mayor with the title of Lord, and

*Corporation Seal.*



*Obverse.*

*Reverse.*

in lieu of the three bailiffs, appointed two sheriffs. Charters were subsequently obtained from Henry VI., Edward IV., Henry VII., Elizabeth, and Charles I. and II. The present corporation consists of a lord mayor, 12 aldermen, and 36 councillors, appointed under the act 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the city, formerly including only four, is now divided into six wards, and the number of magistrates is fifteen. The freedom is inherited by all the sons of freemen on their coming of age, and acquired by apprenticeship to a resident freeman. The city first exercised the elective franchise in the 49th of Henry III., since which time it has regularly returned two members to parliament; the right of election was extended in 1832, to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, which contains 2805 acres: the sheriff is the returning officer. Courts of assize for the city and county of the city are opened by the judges on the Northern circuit, under a separate commission, on the same day as the assizes for the county; at these courts, which are held in the guildhall, the lord mayor takes the chair in presence of the judge, who sits on his right hand. Courts of quarter-session are held before the recorder, for all offences not capital. The lord mayor and one of the justices hold a petty-session twice in the week; and a court of record, that exists by prescription, for the recovery of debts to any amount, is held weekly before the recorder. To the corporation belongs the conservancy of the rivers Aire, Derwent, Don, Ouse, Wharfe, and some parts of the Humber.

The mansion-house, erected in the year 1726, for the residence of the chief magistrate, is a stately edifice, containing a splendid suite of apartments, and a large collection of well-painted portraits. Among the portraits are those of William III.; George II.; George IV., when Prince of Wales, presented by his royal highness to the corporation, in 1811; Lord Dundas, painted by Jackson, in 1822; Lord Bingley; Sir William Mor-daunt Milner, Bart.; and Sir John Lister Kaye, Bart. The guildhall is a handsome structure in the later English style, erected in 1446; it is appropriated to the use of the courts, and for the transaction of corporate affairs and the election of members and officers of the corporation. The council-chamber, adjoining the guildhall, was erected in 1819, when the buildings anciently used for

that purpose, and situated on the old bridge over the Ouse, were taken down; the upper room is assigned to the meetings of the mayor, aldermen, and councillors, and the lower to various public purposes. The Merchants' Hall is in Fossgate, and the Merchant Tailors' Hall in Aldwark; these are almost the only remains of the numerous guilds formerly incorporated for the regulation of the trade. A common gaol for the city and county of the city was erected in 1807, at the joint expense of the city and the district then called the Ainsty, the former contributing three-fifths, and the latter two-fifths. It is a substantial stone building, consisting of three stories, surmounted by a cupola and vane; and is now considered the house of correction for the city, the county gaol in the castle being used as the common gaol. The house of correction for the city and county of the city, erected in 1814, at the expense of the city and Ainsty, has been taken down by the York and North-Midland Railway Company.

The general assizes for the county, and the election of knights of the shire for the North Riding, take place in the city. The powers of the county debt-court of York, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of York. The site of the ancient castle, which, on its being dismantled after the parliamentary war, was converted into a prison, is at present occupied by the county hall and common gaol, forming three sides of a quadrangle, near the confluence of the Ouse and the Foss, now approached by a gateway and porter's-lodge in the new wall, fronting Tower-street, and near the north-western side of Clifford's Tower. The county hall, which occupies the western range, is a handsome structure in the Grecian style, erected in 1777, with a noble portico of six lofty columns of the Ionic order, above which are the queen's arms, a figure of Justice, and other emblematical ornaments. The hall is 150 feet long, and 45 feet wide; at one end is the crown bar, and at the other the court of nisi prius, each lighted by an elegant dome, supported on twelve pillars of the Corinthian order. On the east side of the quadrangle are the apartments of the clerks of assize, the office of the court of record, the indictment office, hospital rooms, and cells for female prisoners: this range, which is 150 feet in length, is fronted with a colonnade of the Ionic order. The old county gaol occupies the south side of the quadrangle. In 1836 a very large addition, called the New Works, was completed, at an expense of £203,530, including a massive boundary wall, 32 feet high, with pierced battlements, recessed gateway, and projecting towers. The new prison, which stands on the north-east side of Clifford's Tower, comprises four radiating double wings, with eight airing-yards; and in the centre is the governor's house, which commands inspection over the whole. The buildings are fire-proof, being constructed entirely of stone and wrought-iron.

The city was constituted an ARCHIEPISCOPAL SEE by Edwin, King of Northumbria, who, on his conversion to Christianity, erected a church here, which he dedicated to St. Peter, and made Paulinus, the confessor of his queen Ethelburga, first archbishop. After the death of Edwin, who was killed in battle, Paulinus was compelled to abandon the province to the fury of the Britons under Cadwallo, and, accompanied by Ethelburga, found an asylum in the kingdom of Kent. During his absence the newly-founded establishment fell into



*Arms of the See.*

decay, but it was restored by Oswald, the successor of Edwin, who, after a successful battle with the Britons, expelled them from the city, and recovered possession of his capital. Paulinus, dying in Kent, was succeeded in the government of the see and province by Cedda, who held it till the return of Wilfrid from France, whither he had been sent for

consecration, and where he remained for three years. The establishment, under Wilfrid and his successors, remained upon its original foundation till after the Conquest, when Thomas, chaplain to William the Conqueror, being made archbishop, constituted the several dignitaries and prebendaries, and established the first regular chapter. After frequent disputes for precedence with the Archbishop of Canterbury, which were carried on for many years with the greatest animosity, it was ultimately decided in favour of Canterbury, the archbishop of that see being styled Primate of all England, as a superior designation to that of the Archbishop of York, who has the title of Primate of England.

The Archbishop of York, who is also lord high almoner to the queen, takes precedence of all dukes who are not of the blood royal, and of all the chief officers of state, with the exception of the lord high chancellor. He places the crown on the head of the queen consort at coronations; and, in the county of Northumberland, has the power and privileges of a prince palatine: he was formerly styled Metropolitan of Scotland. The province of York comprises the sees of York, Carlisle, Chester, Durham, Sodor and Man, Ripon, and Manchester: the diocese of York extends over the county of York, except such parts as have been included in the new diocese of Ripon. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of an archbishop, dean, chancellor, precentor, sub-dean, succentor, three archdeacons, four canons residentiary, twenty-four prebendaries, a chancellor of the diocese, a subchanter and four other minor canons, seven lay clerks, six choristers, an organist, and other officers. The Archbishop has the patronage of the archdeaconries, the chancellorships, precentorship, and prebends; the Dean and Chapter have the patronage of the minor canonries. The treasurership, erected in the year 1090, was dissolved and made a lay fee by King Edward VI., as were also the prebends of Wilton and Newthorpe, annexed thereto.

The CATHEDRAL, originally founded by Edwin, after having been frequently demolished and restored, was destroyed by an accidental fire in 1137. It remained in a desolate state for some time, till Archbishop Roger in 1171 rebuilt the choir, and Walter de Gray in the reign of Henry III. built the south transept. In the beginning of the reign of Edward I., John le Romaine, treasurer of the church, built the north transept and a central tower; and in 1291, his son of the same name, who was made archbishop, laid the foundation of the nave, which forty years afterwards was completed by Archbishop William de Melton, who also built the west front and the two western towers. Archbishop Thoresby, in 1361, rebuilt the choir in a style better adapted to

the character of the nave, to which it was before greatly inferior; in 1370, the central tower was taken down, and in the course of eight years completely rebuilt. The whole edifice at present displays a regular series of the richest and purest specimens of the various styles of English architecture, with some remains of the Norman, of which the only portion now entire is the crypt, under the eastern part of the church. The distant view of this magnificent pile, towering above the churches and other buildings of the city, and equally unrivalled in the magnitude of its dimensions and the richness of its embellishment, is strikingly impressive. The cathedral is a cruciform structure, with the addition of two lateral projections between the central tower and the east end, which are called the light transepts. It is  $524\frac{1}{2}$  feet in length from east to west, and 222 in breadth along the principal transepts.

The *West front*, which is divided into three compartments by richly-panelled buttresses of four stages, terminating in boldly crocketed finials, is almost covered with a profusion of the most varied sculpture, comprising numerous canopied niches with statues. The central compartment contains the principal entrance, a beautiful pointed and richly-moulded arch, supported on a series of slender clustered columns, surmounted by a straight angular canopy with crocketed pinnacles, and ornamented with niches, in which are statues of the Archbishops Melton, Percy, and Vavasour. The arch is divided, by a slender clustered pillar in the centre, into two smaller cinquefoiled arches, forming a double doorway, and having the spandril decorated with a circular window of elegant tracery. On each side of the principal entrance are two series of trefoiled arches, with feathered canopies, terminating in crocketed finials; and above it is the beautiful west window, of eight lights, enriched with tracery, and surmounted by an acutely angular canopy and parapet, behind which is seen the gable of the roof of the nave. The entrances to the aisles are through plainer arches, above which are windows of three lights, with tracery, surmounted by canopies similar to that over the west window. The western towers, which are uniform and of graceful elevation, are strengthened with double buttresses at the angles, highly enriched with canopies and pinnacles at the offsets, and which, after diminishing in four successive stages, die away under the cornice that is carried round the upper part of the towers. The *North and South sides* of the cathedral have buttresses terminating in pinnacles, and a delicately pierced parapet is continued round the walls of the nave: the transepts, which are in the early English style, are nearly similar in design, though differing in the minuter details. The *Central tower*, which rises to the height of 213 feet, is a massive square structure, relieved on each of its faces by two large windows of three lights, separated and bounded at each side by enriched buttresses, terminating in crocketed finials; the arch of the windows is surmounted by a canopy, and the summit of the tower is wreathed with a pierced and embattled parapet. The *East front*, which is one of the finest compositions extant, is divided into three compartments by four octangular buttresses, terminating in crocketed pinnacles, and ornamented with niches. In these niches are, a figure of an archbishop seated, holding in his left hand the model of a church, and having the right hand raised; a statue of Vavasour, in tolerable



preservation; and one, much mutilated, said to be of Lord Percy. The magnificent window, filled with intricate tracery, is surmounted by an enriched ogee canopy, above which is some highly elaborate and beautiful tabernacle-work, and in the centre, a square turret, with a crocketed finial.

On entering the cathedral from the west end, the vastness of its dimensions, the justness of its proportions, and the simplicity and beauty of the arrangement, produce an intense impression of grandeur and magnificence. The *Nave* is separated from the aisles by long ranges of finely clustered columns, of which the central shafts rise to the roof, which is plainly groined, and the others support a series of gracefully pointed arches, in the decorated style, chastely and appropriately enriched. The triforium consists of openings of five lofty narrow trefoiled arches, with acute angular canopies. The clerestory is a noble range of windows, divided by slender mullions into five lights, having in the crown of the arch a circular light, with geometrical tracery of beautiful design: the aisles are lighted by an elegant range of windows of three lights, with quatrefoiled circles and tracery; and the walls below them are decorated with panels and tracery, and with canopied niches having crocketed pinnacles. At the eastern extremity of the nave is the lantern tower, supported on four lofty clustered columns and finely pointed arches. Its windows diffuse a pleasing light over the transepts and eastern portion of the nave; and when viewed from this point, the nave derives increased effect from the great west window, filled with tracery of the most delicate and beautiful character. The *Transepts*, in the early English style, are dissimilar only in the minuter details and the arrangement of the ends. The choir is separated from the nave by a splendid stone *Screen*, sustaining the organ, and divided into fifteen compartments containing a series of canopied niches, in which are placed, on elegant pedestals, statues of the kings of England, from William the Conqueror to Henry VI. Nearly in the centre is the doorway leading into the choir, an obtuse arch supported on slender clustered columns, with an ogee canopy, terminated with a crocketed finial. Above the niches in which are the statues of the kings, are narrow shrines, richly canopied, and containing smaller statues, and above them a series of angels; the whole surmounted with bands of tracery, and adorned with the most elaborate sculpture.

The *Choir*, whose roof is loftier and more intricately groined than that of the nave, is a fine specimen of the later style of English architecture. The magnificent east window, of nine lights, occupies almost the whole of the east end, and is embellished with nearly 200 subjects from sacred history. The upper section of the window is occupied with tracery, elaborately wrought into a series of canopies, running up to the crown of the arch, and containing projecting busts; the outer border is enriched with small tabernacles, containing half-length figures. Behind the altar, to which is an ascent of fifteen steps, and separating it from the Lady chapel, is a beautiful stone screen, divided into compartments by slender panelled buttresses terminating with crocketed pinnacles. Each compartment contains, in the lower division, a triple shrine of niches; and in the upper, an open arch, formed by slender mullions into three divisions, surmounted by a square head, of which the span-

drils are pierced in quatrefoil circles: above these is a delicate open embattled parapet. The intervals of this exquisitely wrought screen have been filled with plate-glass, affording a view of the eastern portion of the choir, and of the magnificent east window. On each side of the choir, and on each side of the entrance under the organ, are the prebendal stalls, of oak richly carved, surmounted with canopies of tabernacle-work: at the east end are the bishop's throne and the pulpit, opposite to each other, both elaborately ornamented; and in the centre is the desk for the vicars choral, inclosed with tabernacle-work, on the north side of which is a brass eagle on a pedestal. The pavement of the choir and nave has been beautifully relaid in mosaic. The Lady chapel is perfectly similar to the choir, of which it is only a continuation; and contains some beautiful monuments. Beneath the altar is the Norman crypt, with low massive circular columns with varied capitals, supporting a plainly groined roof; it was built with the materials of Archbishop Thomas' church, by Archbishop Thoresby.

On the south side of the choir are three chapels, or rather vestries, in which are several ancient chests. In the inner vestry, or council-chamber, is a large press, containing many of the records of the church, and a large horn of ivory presented by Ulphus, Prince of West Deira, with all his revenues, to the cathedral, and which, after having been lost and stripped of its gold ornaments, was restored to the church by Henry, Lord Fairfax. The lands that are held by this horn are situated a little eastward of the city, and are of great value. Here is also preserved a large and elegant bowl, edged with silver doubly gilt, and standing upon three silver feet, originally presented by Archbishop Scroope, in 1398, to the company of cordwainers of the city. Among the other curiosities are, a state canopy of gold tissue, given by the citizens in honour of James I., on his first visit to York; and a superb pastoral staff of silver, about seven feet long, with the figure of the Virgin and the Infant placed under the crook, given by Catherine of Portugal, Queen Dowager of England, to her confessor, on his being appointed to the archbishopric by James II., in the year 1689, and said to have been wrested from him by the Earl of Darnley, when he went in procession to the minster, and deposited in the care of the Dean and Chapter, in whose possession it has remained ever since. An antique chair, thought to be coeval with the cathedral, and in which several of the kings of England have been crowned, is placed within the altar rails when the archbishop officiates. The great bell, put up in 1845, weighs above twelve tons; it is 7 feet 7 inches in height, and 8 feet 4 inches in diameter.

The monument of Archbishop Walter de Grey, the tomb of Archbishop Godfrey, the monument of Archbishop Henry Bowett, and of Archbishop Thomas Savage, are highly worthy of notice. There are also several large stone coffins, some recumbent figures of knights, and numerous tombs of other archbishops, of which that of Archbishop Roger is the most ancient. In the north aisle of the choir is a recumbent figure in alabaster, commonly, but erroneously, said to be that of Prince William de Hatfield, second son of Edward III., under a rich and beautiful canopy; and in the north transept is the tomb of John Haxby, treasurer of the church, on which, according to ancient usage, payments of money for the church estate are still occasionally made. Among



the other monuments and tombs in various parts of the church, are those of Sir William Ingram, Knt., commissary of the prerogative court; Charles Howard, Earl of Carlisle; Frances Cecil, Countess of Cumberland; a statue of William Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, son of the minister of Charles I.; and a monument to William Burgh, LL.D., on which is an emblematical figure of Faith, finely sculptured by Westmacott.

From the north transept a passage leads to the *Chapter-house*, a highly enriched octagonal structure in the decorated English style, with a lofty and elaborately groined roof of wood, without a central pier, profusely ornamented with sculpture in various devices. Seven sides of the octagon are occupied by large windows of elegant tracery, embellished with shields of armorial-bearings; below the windows are forty-four stalls of rich tabernacle-work, of Petworth marble. The eighth side is solid, and

has tracery corresponding with the windows. The arch forming the doorway is divided into two trefoiled arches by a clustered column in the centre, above which is a statue of the Virgin with the Infant in her arms, enshrined in a canopied niche. The vestibule is also of beautiful design. The building now used for the *Library*, once a chapel belonging to the archiepiscopal palace, is situated a short distance north-west of the cathedral, and having undergone complete repair, exhibits a good specimen of early Anglo-Norman architecture; it contains a valuable collection of works on theology and general literature. The recent removal of ancient buildings on the north of the cathedral has disclosed a series of very beautiful Norman arches, which formed part of the palace, and which, though greatly mutilated, are peculiarly fine in their details.

## PARISHES IN THE CITY.

PARISHES.	LIVINGS.	Value in the King's books.	Present Net Income.	PATRONS.	Popula- tion.
All Saints, North-Street .....	Discharged Rectory ..	£ s. d. 4 7 11	£ 120	The Crown.....	1199
All Saints, Pavement, with.... } St. Peter the Little .....	Discharged Rectory } Discharged Vicarage }	5 16 10½	100	The Crown..... {	417 573
St. Crux.....	Discharged Rectory ..	6 16 6	100	The Crown.....	910
St. Cuthbert, with..... } St. Helen on the Walls, and } All Saints in Peaseholm.... }	Discharged Rectory .. } Discharged Rectory .. } Discharged Rectory .. }	5 10 10 } ..... } ..... }	233	The Crown..... {	1233 444 373
St. Denis in Walmgate, with.. } St. George..... }	Discharged Rectory } Discharged Rectory }	4 0 10	150	{ The Crown and G. Palmer, Esq., alter- } { nately .....	1314 1024
St. Helen, Stonegate.....	Discharged Vicarage..	4 5 5	103	The Crown.....	607
St. John at Ousebridge-end .....	Perpetual Curacy....	.....	209	The Dean and Chapter.....	1026
St. Lawrence, with..... } St. Nicholas..... }	Discharged Vicarage.. } ..... }	5 10 0 } ..... }	83	{ The Dean and Chapter, the appropria- } { tors .....	1354 182
St. Margaret, Walmgate, with } St. Peter-le-Willows .....	Discharged Rectory } Discharged Rectory }	4 9 9½	124	The Crown .....	1207 497
St. Martin, Coney-street.....	Discharged Vicarage..	4 0 0	100	The Dean and Chapter .....	513
St. Martin, Micklegate, with.. } St. Gregory..... }	Discharged Rectory } Discharged Vicarage }	5 16 3	243	{ Trustees of H. Willoughby, Esq., and } { others .....	554
St. Mary Bishopshill Senior .....	Discharged Rectory ..	5 0 10	226	The Crown.....	1302
St. Mary Bishopshill Junior.....	Discharged Vicarage..	10 0 0	157	The Dean and Chapter, the appropriators..	2464
St. Mary, Castlegate.....	Discharged Rectory ..	2 8 6½	120	The Crown.....	952
St. Michael-le-Belfry, with.... } St. Wilfrid..... }	Perpetual Curacy .... } Discharged Rectory .. }	..... } 2 0 10 }	150	{ The Dean and Chapter, the appropria- } { tors .....	1637 356
St. Michael, Spurrier-gate, or Ouse-bridge .	Discharged Rectory ..	8 12 1	91	The Crown.....	499
St. Olave, with..... } St. Giles..... }	Perpetual Curacy .... }	..... }	138	Earl de Grey .....	1530 1393
St. Sampson.....	Perpetual Curacy ....	.....	109	The Subchanter and Vicars-Choral .....	761
St. Saviour, with..... } St. Andrew..... }	Discharged Rectory .. }	5 6 8	173	The Crown .....	2305 318
Holy Trinity, or Christ-church, King's-ct.	Discharged Vicarage..	8 0 0	87	Master of Wells Hospital, the impropiator..	685
Holy Trinity, Micklegate .....	Discharged Vicarage..	.....	93	The Crown.....	1455
Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, with } St. John Delpike, and..... } St. Maurice without Monkbar }	Discharged Rectory .. } Discharged Rectory .. } Discharged Vicarage.. }	..... } ..... } 12 4 9½ }	150	The Archbishop.....	551 351 1477



The CHURCHES are in general in the later English style, but several of them contain portions in the Norman and early English styles. That of *All Saints on the Pavement* is said to have been built on the site and with the ruins of the Roman *Eboracum*; it has an octagonal lantern-tower with large windows of elegant tracery, in which was formerly a lamp to guide travellers across the forest of Galtres. The chancel was taken down, in 1782, for the enlargement of the market-place, but since the removal of the market the site has been added to the cemetery. The church of *All Saints in North-street* contains some old stained glass in the windows, and in the south wall the mutilated remains of a Roman sepulchral monument. The church of *St. Crux* has a square tower of brick, surmounted by a dome, and declining considerably from a perpendicular line. *St. Cuthbert's* church is a neat edifice in the later style, with some ancient portions: the windows were formerly embellished with stained glass, of which portions are remaining. Near the site many curious antiquities have been found, consisting of urns, pateræ, and part of the foundation of an apparently Roman building. The church of *St. Denis in Walmgate*, originally a spacious structure, has been much reduced by taking down the western part, which, from the insecurity of the foundation, was giving way; the spire, also, which was perforated by a ball during the parliamentary war, has been replaced with a square tower of indifferent character. Little now remains of the original architecture, except the entrance door, which belonged to an ancient porch that has been removed. In the interior are, a mural tablet with a female figure in the attitude of prayer, erected to Mrs. Dorothy Hughes; and an elegant marble monument to Robert Welbourne Hotham, Esq., sheriff of York in 1801: in the north aisle is a sepulchral chapel of the earls of Northumberland, in which Earl Henry, who fell at the battle of Towton-Field, was interred.

*St. Helen's* church, supposed to have been originally a temple of Diana, was rebuilt in the reign of Mary, and the ground of the churchyard, which had risen to an enormous height, was levelled and marked out as the site of St. Helen's square. The present structure, which has an elegant octagonal tower, has been much modernised, and most of the painted glass has been removed. Near the entrance is a Norman font, lined with lead, and ornamented with antique sculpture. There are several monuments, including two mural tablets to the memory of Barbara and Elizabeth Davyes, maiden sisters, who died in 1765 and 1767, each 98 years of age. The steeple of *St. John's* church was blown down in 1551, and has not been rebuilt; the edifice contains a monument to Sir Richard York, Knt., lord mayor of the city in 1469: the churchyard has been much curtailed by the improvement near Ouse-bridge. *St. Lawrence's* church was nearly destroyed during the siege of York, by the parliamentary forces, and lay in ruins till 1669, when it was repaired; it consists only of a nave, with a square embattled tower. Over the altar is a large handsome window with some remains of stained glass; and the building contains some neat marble tablets to members of the Yarbrough family. The porch has been removed, but at the entrance is a fine Norman arch, with three mouldings ornamented with flowers; in the north wall of the church is a large gritstone, supposed to have

been a Roman altar, and in the churchyard wall are two antique statues.

The church of *St. Margaret in Walmgate* is an old building of brick, with a steeple of the same material. Its only interesting feature is a Norman porch, removed from the dissolved hospital of St. Nicholas: at the entrance is a semicircular arch, resting on single columns, and having four mouldings ornamented alternately with the signs of the zodiac, emblematical representations of the seasons, and grotesque figures. This edifice has been repaired, and a gallery erected. The church of *St. Martin in Micklegate* is a neat ancient structure, with a steeple built in 1677; the windows contain portions of beautiful stained glass, and in the exterior of the church walls, and in the walls of the churchyard, are some remains of mutilated Roman sculpture. The church of *St. Martin the Bishop*, in Coney-street, is an elegant structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; the interior is spacious, and appropriately arranged. Among the monuments are, one to Sir William Sheffield and his lady, with busts and the family arms; a plain marble tablet to Elizabeth, wife of Robert Porteus; and another of Beilby Porteus, Bishop of London. The church of *St. Mary Bishopshill Senior* contains portions in the early and decorated English styles, of which the details are very good. That of *St. Mary Bishopshill Junior* has a Norman tower, and some piers and arches in the early English style, with portions of a later date. The church of *St. Mary-in-Castlegate* has a very handsome and lofty spire, and contains several old monumental inscriptions. In digging a grave in this church a copper plate was found, which had been fastened inside the coffin of a priest who was executed for the plot of 1680. *St. Maurice's* church is a very ancient structure; the interior has been repaired, and modernised. The church of *St. Michael-le-Belfry* is a spacious and elegant edifice in the later English style, erected on the site of a more ancient church, which was taken down in 1535; the interior is handsomely arranged, with the exception of the altar, which is of the Corinthian order, and consequently inappropriate to the general character of the building. *St. Michael's in Spurrier-gate* is a very old structure; the west end is built of gritstone, in large masses.

*St. Olave's* church, adjoining the ruins of St. Mary's abbey, and a very ancient edifice, was destroyed during the siege of York, by the parliamentary forces, who used the roof as a platform for their cannon; it was rebuilt in 1722, with stone taken from the abbey. The interior is neatly arranged; the east window contains excellent stained glass, and there are some mural tablets. The church of *St. Sampson* is in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, on the west side of which is a sculptured figure of the tutelar saint, and on which may be perceived its perforation by a cannon-ball during the siege of the city. There were formerly three chantry chapels in this church. Most of the painted glass has been removed from the windows, and the monumental inscriptions have been defaced. *St. Saviour's* is an ancient structure, with a handsome tower surmounted by a wooden cross: the interior is very neat; the windows contain considerable portions of stained glass, and there are several old monuments.

The church of *Holy Trinity in Micklegate* is principally in the Norman style, with portions of a later date; the



tower preserves its original Norman character, but the church has been greatly mutilated. It belonged to the priory of the Holy Trinity, of which some ruined arches may be traced, and a gateway is still remaining in good preservation. The church of *Holy Trinity in Goodramgate* had three chantry chapels: over the altar is a fine window, containing beautiful specimens of stained glass; there are also some very old monumental inscriptions. The church of *Holy Trinity (in King's-court)*, usually called *Christ-church*, is an ancient edifice, to which there is a descent of several steps; it was considerably reduced at the east end in 1830, in order to widen Colliergate, and was then repewed. The Roman palace was situated near this church, on the side of which is a ditch still called King's ditch, that is supposed to have bounded the demesne. Besides the several churchyards, a public cemetery has been established on the Fulford road, comprising  $8\frac{1}{2}$  acres, beautifully laid out and inclosed at a cost of about £6000. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive and Association Methodists, Wesleyans, and English Presbyterians; also two Roman Catholic chapels.

The *Free Grammar school* in the Cathedral Close was erected in 1546, and endowed with £12 per annum by Robert Holgate, Archbishop of York. Another free grammar school was founded by charter of Philip and Mary, and endowed by the Dean and Chapter with the lands of St. Mary's hospital in the Horsefair, which was originally established in 1330, by Robert de Pykering, Dean of York, and the site and revenue of which, on its suppression, were granted to that body. The *Blue-coat school* for boys, held in an ancient building on Peaseholm Green, called St. Anthony's Hall; and the *Grey-coat school* for girls, for which an appropriate building was erected near Monkgate Bar, were established by the mayor and corporation, in 1705. They are supported by subscription, and the interest of donations vested in the funds, among which was a legacy of £4000 by Thomas Wilkinson, Esq., alderman, in 1820. A school was instituted in 1773, by *William Haughton*, who bequeathed £1300 for its erection and endowment, and £290 more, after the demise of certain annuitants, for the instruction of children belonging to the parish of St. Crux, near the church of which a commodious school-house has been erected; the income is about £180 per annum. The same benefactor left £500, directing the interest to be appropriated to the payment of the rents of widows in that parish; and £1000 to be lent without interest to 40 tradesmen; but this latter sum has been reduced to £232 by litigation, to establish the will of the testator. The *Collegiate School*, opened in February 1838, is a spacious and handsome building, in a healthy situation, without the walls of the city, and comprises a central hall, class-rooms, library, and boarding-house; it provides a systematic course of education for the sons of gentlemen, designed for the universities and for the learned professions. A school for the Blind was instituted in 1836, in memory of the late William Wilberforce, by subscription and donations. The Training-school, completed in 1846, in Lord-Mayor's Walk, for the dioceses of York and Ripon, cost several thousand pounds.

*St. Catherine's hospital*, formerly a house for the reception of poor pilgrims, has been converted into an almshouse.

*St. Thomas' hospital*, without Micklegate Bar, was originally founded for the fraternity of Corpus Christi: after its dissolution, it was repaired in 1787, and endowed with a portion of £2137 stock, by William Luntley, glover; with £25 per annum by Lady Conyngnam; and with £100 by John Hartley. *Trinity hospital* was established in 1373, by John de Rawcliffe, for a priest, five brethren, and five sisters: the Merchants' Company, upon its dissolution in the reign of Edward VI., having obtained possession of the building, re-endowed it for ten aged persons of both sexes. The hospital founded by *Sir Thomas Walter* in 1612, and endowed by him with £3 per annum for a reader, and £2 per annum each to ten aged persons, has been reduced, there being at present only seven inmates. An hospital was founded by *Alderman Agar*, who settled upon it a rent-charge on lands now held by Lord Middleton, for six aged widows. The hospital at Bootham was founded in 1640, by *Sir Arthur Ingram*, alderman, who assigned to it £5 per annum each for ten aged women, and twenty nobles to a chaplain; the buildings consist of ten neat cottages, containing two rooms each, with a chapel in the centre. *Anne Middleton*, in 1655, bequeathed £2000 for the erection and endowment of an hospital for twenty widows of freemen, which bequest was augmented by a legacy of £200 from Thomas Norfolk, in 1780, and a donation of £100 from Jonathan Gray, in 1830. This hospital, situated in Skeldergate, was entirely rebuilt by the corporation, in 1829, at an expense of nearly £2000. The hospital in Castlegate was founded in 1692, by *Sir Henry Thomson*, for the support of six poor men: the original endowment, which produces an annual rental of £81, was augmented by bequests from Thomas Norfolk and John Girdler. An hospital was founded early in the last century, by *Percival Winterskelf*, who endowed it for six aged persons. *Lady Hewley's hospital*, at St. Saviour's gate, founded in 1708, comprises ten houses, for aged women. The hospital near Foss Bridge was founded by *Mrs. Dorothy Wilson*, who endowed it with land, for ten aged women; it was rebuilt a second time in 1812: a salary of £20 per annum is paid to a schoolmaster for teaching twenty boys. An hospital was established in 1717, by *Dr. Colton* and his wife, who endowed it with land, for eight aged women. Near Marygate is the *Old Maids' hospital*, founded in 1725, by Miss Mary Wandesford, who assigned to it an estate at Brompton-upon-Swale, near Richmond, a mortgage of £1200, and £1200 South Sea stock, for ten maiden gentlewomen, members of the Church of England, and a reader. *Mason's hospital* was instituted in 1732, by Mrs. Mason, who endowed it for six aged widows. An almshouse in St. Denis lane, instituted by the *Company of Cordwainers*, having fallen into a state of dilapidation and decay, was rebuilt by Mr. Hornby at his own cost, for four decayed members of that fraternity.

The *County Hospital* originated in 1740, by the benevolence of Lady Hastings, who bequeathed £500 for the relief of the diseased poor of the county; other donations and subscriptions being subsequently obtained, the present edifice, in Monkgate, was soon afterwards erected. The *City Dispensary*, in New-street, for which a commodious building was erected in 1828, administers extensive relief, and is liberally supported by subscription. The *Lunatic Asylum*, without Bootham Bar, was established in 1774, and has received great additions,



it is a commodious edifice, surrounded with gardens and pleasure-grounds. About a mile from York, near the village of Heslington, is a similar institution, called *The Retreat*, opened in 1796, and which owes its foundation to the exertions of William Tuke, who, impressed with the belief that the then general treatment of persons of unsound mind was ill-adapted to the two great objects of cure and alleviation, induced the Society of Friends, of which he was a member, to engage in his experiment of pursuing a mild and persuasive system. The grounds attached are extensive, and appropriately laid out; the building, erected at an expense of £12,000, has been materially enlarged, and now forms a handsome quadrangular range. Among the most munificent benefactors to the poor of the city have been, the *Countess Dowager of Conyngham*, who bequeathed £20,000 for charitable purposes; and *Mr. John Allen*, who, with several other sums, bequeathed £140 per annum for the erection and endowment of an hospital for twelve aged men, who receive each £12 per annum. The late *Dr. Beckwith*, who bequeathed his ample fortune in aid of the several charities and public institutions of York, left to the Philosophical Society £10,000; to the Wilberforce School for the Blind, £5000; to the Dean and Chapter, for a new peal of bells, and the remainder to repair the chapter-house, £5000; for the foundation of a penitentiary, £5000; to the dispensary, £2000; the Blue-coat boys' school, £2000; the Grey-coat girls' school, £2000; St. Thomas' hospital, £2000; making, with other bequests, above £40,000. The union of York comprises 79 parishes or places, of which 31 are in the city, 14 in the East, 19 in the North, and 15 in the West, riding; altogether containing a population of 37,779.

Near the city are the beautiful ruins of the venerable abbey of *St. Mary*, founded in 1088 by William Rufus, who laid the first stone of the building, and amply endowed it for monks of the Benedictine order. It flourished till the Dissolution, at which time its revenue was £2085. 1. 5. Among other ancient remains is the crypt of *St. Leonard's* hospital, originally founded in the reign of William the Conqueror, and dedicated to St. Peter previously to the erection of a church in it (by King Stephen) dedicated to St. Leonard, by which name it was afterwards distinguished. At the Dissolution its revenue was estimated at £500. 11. 1.

Among the eminent natives have been, Constantine the Great, the first Roman emperor that embraced Christianity; Flaccus Albinus Alcuinus, pupil of Bede; Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland, son of the gallant Siward; and Thomas Morton, successively Bishop of Chester, of Lichfield and Coventry, and of Durham. Of those of more recent date may be noticed, Gent, an eminent printer; Swinburn, a distinguished lawyer and civilian; and Flaxman, the celebrated sculptor. York gave the title of Duke to Prince Frederick, second son of King George III.

YORKFLEET, a township, in the parish and union of HOWDEN, wapentake of HOWDENSHERE, E. riding of YORK,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles (S. E. by E.) from Howden; containing 206 inhabitants. It comprises about 1000 acres, including an allotment of Bishopsoil and Walling fen. The village is pleasantly seated on the north bank of the river Ouse, immediately opposite to the village of Ousefleet. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

YORKSHIRE, a maritime county, and by far the largest county in England, bounded on the south by the Humber, and the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, and Derby; on the south-west, for a short distance, by the county of Chester; on the west by Lancashire; on the north-west by Westmorland; on the north by Durham; and on the north-east by the North Sea. It extends from  $53^{\circ} 19'$  to  $54^{\circ} 40'$  (N. Lat.), and from  $10'$  (E. Lon.) to  $2^{\circ} 40'$  (W. Lon.), and includes an area of 3,815,040 acres, or nearly 5961 square miles. The whole county contains 316,096 inhabited houses, 23,522 uninhabited, and 3079 in course of erection; and the population amounts to 1,591,480, of whom 788,793 are males, and 802,687 females. Of this population, there are in the East riding 96,018 males and 98,918 females; in the North riding, 100,482 males and 103,640 females; and in the West riding, 578,894 males and 584,686 females. The remainder are in the city of York.

The ancient British inhabitants of this part were the Brigantes, the most numerous and powerful of all the tribes that shared in the possession of Britain before its conquest by the Romans. The latter succeeded in subjugating the Brigantes about the year 71, after defeating them in several sanguinary battles, and ravaging the whole of their territory. The Caledonians having overrun a great part of the country north of the Humber, the Emperor Adrian arrived in Britain, in the year 120, to oppose them in person, and fixed his residence at *Eboracum*; on his approach the invaders retired, and the emperor, having made provisions for the future security of the province, soon returned to Rome. But no sooner had he departed than the Caledonians renewed their predatory inroads, which became more frequent and extensive, until, in the reign of Antoninus Pius, the Brigantes at the same time attempting to throw off the Roman yoke, that emperor sent Lollius Urbicus with strong reinforcements to suppress the commotions. This commander, having first reduced the revolted Brigantes, drove the Caledonians into the highlands of Scotland, and thus restored tranquillity. The northerns, however, renewing their irruptions, in the year 207 the Emperor Severus came over with a numerous army, and immediately advanced to York, thence marched northward, and expelled them. The barbarians again renewed their incursions, about the year 364, but were at length repelled by the Roman general Theodosius, in 368.

In the latter period of the Roman empire in Britain, the territory at present contained in Yorkshire was included in the division called *Maxima Cesariensis*. After the accession of Honorius, one of the sons of Theodosius, to the empire of the West, in 393, the invasions of the Picts and Scots became incessant; and when the Romans, about the year 410, abandoned Britain in order to defend their continental dominions, the Romanized Britons fell into a state of anarchy, amidst which it is only known of Yorkshire, that it formed the greater part of a British kingdom named Diefyr, or Deira, the conquest of which by the Saxon chieftains was not completed until after a lapse of 111 years from the first arrival of Hengist in Kent. Bernicia, situated to the north of the Roman wall, having been subjugated by Ida about the year 547, Ella, another Saxon leader, about 560, penetrated southward from that territory, and effected the conquest of Deira. These two kingdoms, at different times forming one sovereignty, derived, from their situation north of



the Humber, the name of Northumbria. In the beginning of the 9th century, the victorious Egbert made Northumbria a tributary kingdom, shortly after which it was seized upon by the Danes, who were the principal occupants of it until its final subjugation by Edred in 951. It was subsequently governed by a succession of earls or viceroys, who, like the ancient kings, had their residence at York.

The county is in the dioceses of York and Ripon, in the province of York, and forms the archdeaconries of York, the East Riding, Cleveland, Craven, and Richmond: the number of parishes is 604. The grand civil and military division of Yorkshire is into three ridings, West, North, and East, the term *riding* being corrupted from *trithing*, a third part. The West Riding comprises the wapentakes of Agbrigg (Upper and Lower), Barkstone-Ash (Upper and Lower), Claro (Upper and Lower), Morley, Osgoldcross (Upper and Lower), Skyrack (Upper and Lower), Staincliffe and Ewecross (East and West), Staincross, and Strafforth and Tickhill (North and South), with the liberty of Ripon and soke of Doncaster. By the act 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, the ainsty of York, also, was annexed as a wapentake to the West Riding. The North Riding is divided into the wapentakes of Allertonshire, Birdforth, Bulmer, Gilling-East, Gilling-West, Hallikeld, Hang-East, Hang-West, and Ryedale, also Pickering Lythe, and the liberties of Langbaugh and Whitby-Strand; and the East Riding into the wapentakes of Buckrose, Dickering, Harthill (Bainton-Beacon, Holme-Beacon, Hunsley-Beacon, and Wilton-Beacon, divisions), Holderness (Middle, North, and South), Howdenshire, and Ouse and Derwent; besides which it comprehends the borough and liberties of Beverley, and the county of the town of Hull. Yorkshire contains the city of York; the borough, market, and sea-port towns of Hull, Scarborough, and Whitby; the borough and market-towns of Beverley, Bradford, Doncaster, Halifax, Huddersfield, Knaresborough, Leeds, Malton, Northallerton, Pontefract, Richmond, Ripon, Sheffield, Thirsk, and Wakefield; the market and sea-port towns of Bridlington and Goole; and the market-towns of Askrigg, Barnsley, Bawtry, Bedale, Bingley, Boroughbridge, South Cave, Dewsbury, Guisborough, Hawes, Hedon, Helmsley, Howden, Keighley, Kirkby-Moorside, Leyburn, Market-Weighton, Masham, Middlesbrough, Otley, Patrington, Penistone, Pickering, Pocklington, Reeth, Rotherham, Sedbergh, Selby, Settle, Sherburn, Skipton, Stokesley, Tadcaster, Thorne, Wetherby, and Yarm.

On the disfranchisement of the Cornish borough of Grampound, the privilege of returning to parliament two additional members was granted to this large and populous county, which accordingly then sent four; and under the act passed to amend the representation in the 2nd of William IV., two more were added, making two for each Riding. Two citizens are returned for the city of York; and two burgesses for each of the boroughs, except Northallerton and Thirsk, which, under the act of the 2nd of William IV., were deprived of one; and except also Huddersfield, Wakefield, and Whitby, which are empowered to send only one each. The shire is included in the Northern circuit; the assizes are held at York, where is the county gaol. The quarter-sessions for the West Riding are held as follows: the Easter sessions at Pontefract; the Midsummer quarter-sessions

at Skipton, whence they are adjourned to Bradford, and thence to Rotherham; the Michaelmas quarter-sessions at Knaresborough, whence they are adjourned to Leeds, and thence to Sheffield; and the Christmas quarter-sessions at Wetherby, Wakefield, and Doncaster. On the termination of each session there is an adjournment to Wakefield for the purpose of inspecting the prison, which generally takes place within a month or six weeks after that time. In pursuance of an act passed in the year 1704, the office for the registration of deeds, conveyances, and wills, relating to property within the West Riding, was established at Wakefield, where also are kept the records of the sessions. The quarter-sessions for the North and East Ridings are held respectively at Northallerton and Beverley, in each of which towns are also offices for the registration of all deeds relating to landed property within those ridings.

The WEST RIDING, which, whether considered with regard to its extent and population, or to its trade and manufactures, is by far the most important, is bounded on the north by the North Riding; on the east by the river Ouse, to its junction with the Trent; and on the south and west, by the arbitrary limits of the county. Its greatest length, from east to west, is 95 miles; its extreme breadth, from north to south, 48 miles; and its circumference about 320 miles, including an area of 2450 square miles, or 1,568,000 acres. The surface of this portion of Yorkshire is much diversified, but may be divided into three large districts, gradually varying from a level and marshy to a rocky and mountainous region. The flat and marshy district, forming part of the extensive Vale of York, lies along the borders of the Ouse, and in most places extends westward as far as within three or four miles of an imaginary line drawn from Doncaster to Sherburn. Its general level is broken only by low sandy hills, which occur in the vicinities of Snaith, Thorne, and Doncaster, and the altitude of which is seldom more than 50 feet above the level of the sea; so that the great rivers Ouse, Aire, and Don, which traverse this extensive tract, have often changed their channels. The middle parts of the Riding, as far westward as Sheffield, Bradford, and Otley, contain a variety of beautiful scenery, formed chiefly by noble hills of gentle ascent. Further westward the country becomes rugged and mountainous, scarcely any thing being seen beyond Sheffield, in that direction, but high black moors, which, running north-westward, join the lofty hills of Blackstone Edge, on the border of Lancashire. The north-western portion of the Riding, forming the western part of Craven, presents a confused heap of rocks and mountains, among which Pennygant, Wharnside, and Ingleborough are particularly conspicuous. The last of these, nearly in the centre of Ewecross, is one of the most majestic mountains in the country, rising to an elevation of 2360 feet from a base nearly 10 miles in diameter. The general appearance of this part is rugged, and the scenery barren, with little wood. The deanery of Craven, comprising East and West Staincliffe, part of Ewecross, and the Upper division of Skyrack, contains little arable land, being one wide expanse of luxuriant verdure, interspersed with tracts of wood, in which the prevailing timber is ash of spontaneous and stately growth, and abounding with beautifully diversified scenery in the vales of the Wharfe, the Aire, and the Ribble, whose sources are within its limits.



The NORTH RIDING, the next most extensive division, is bounded on the north by the river Tees; on the north-east and east by the ocean; on the south-east by the rivers Hertford and Derwent, which separate it from the East Riding; on the south by the river Ouse and the West Riding; and on the west by the county of Westmorland. Its greatest length is 83 miles, from east to west; its extreme breadth, 47 miles, from north to south; and it comprises an area of 1,311,187 acres, or about 2048 square miles. The face of the country along the coast, from Scarborough nearly to the Tees, is bold and hilly, the cliffs overhanging the beach being generally from 60 or 70 to 150 feet high; while Stoupe Brow, vulgarly "Stow Brow," about seven miles to the south of Whitby, rises to the stupendous height of 893 feet. From the ordinary elevation of the cliff the ground rises, in most places very rapidly, to the height of 300 or 400 feet; and the maritime tract thus formed, comprising about 64,920 acres, is tolerably productive. A little further inland, successive hills, rising one above another, form the elevated tract of the Eastern Moorlands. This wild and mountainous district, which occupies a space about 30 miles in length from east to west, and 15 in breadth from north to south, is intersected by numerous beautiful and fertile dales, some of which are rather extensive; but, rising to the height of more than 1000 feet, the general aspect of the tract is bleak and dreary, and the whole is destitute of wood, excepting only a few dwarfish trees among the scattered habitations in the valleys. On the roads leading from Whitby to Guisborough, Stokesley, and Pickering, at the distance of a few miles, commence dreary wastes, bounded only by the horizon. Some of the hills, however, near the edges of this rugged and mountainous region, command magnificent prospects. But the most remarkable object in the topography of these wilds is the singular peaked mountain called Rosebury-Topping, situated near the village of Newton, about a mile eastward of the road from Guisborough to Stokesley, and rising 1488 feet above the level of the sea: the view from its summit is celebrated for its great variety. The total extent of the Eastern Moorland district is 298,625 acres.

The Vale of Cleveland, situated to the north-west of these mountains, is a fruitful tract bordering on the river Tees, in the lower part of its course. In this county it comprises an area of 70,444 acres, under good cultivation, and lightly marked with gentle eminences. The extensive Vale of York is considered by Mr. Tuke, author of the *General View of the Agriculture of the North Riding*, drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture, to reach from the border of the Tees to the southern confines of the county, the northern portion of it only being in the North Riding. This northern part, bounded by the Eastern and the Western Moorlands, has a gentle slope from the river Tees, southward, as far as York, where it sinks into a perfect flat. Its ordinarily level surface, however, is broken by several bold swells; and on the east it is separated from Ryedale by a range of hills called by Mr. Marshall, in his *Rural Economy of Yorkshire*, the Howardian Hills. This part of the vale, together with the hills, comprises an extent of 456,386 acres, of which about 15,000 are uncultivated. Ryedale (so called from its being traversed by the river Rye), and the East and West Marshes, form an extensive level, situated between the Eastern Moorlands and

the river Derwent, and containing 103,872 acres, of which about 3000 are waste. The surface of its lower parts is flat, but towards the north it rises with a gentle ascent for three or four miles towards the foot of the moors; its lower levels are also broken by several isolated swells of considerable extent and elevation. The Marshes are separated from Ryedale by the Pickering beck. The Western Moorlands, occupying the rest of the North Riding, west of the Vale of York, and of far greater elevation than the Eastern Moorlands, resemble in general character the mountainous parts of Craven, and are, like them, intersected by numerous fertile dales. Their total extent is 316,940 acres.

The EAST RIDING is bounded on the north and north-west by the little river Hertford, and by the Derwent as far down as the vicinity of Stamford Bridge, where an irregular boundary line commences, which joins the Ouse, about a mile below York: from this point it is bounded, on the west and south-west, by the Ouse. On the south it is washed by the Humber, and on the east by the North Sea. Its greatest length is 52 miles, from south-east to north-west; its extreme breadth is 42 miles, from south-west to north-east; and it includes an area of 819,193 acres, or nearly 1280 square miles. This division is far less conspicuously marked with the bolder features of nature than the other parts of the county. It may be distinguished into three districts, viz., the Wolds, and two level tracts, one of which lies to the east, the other to the west and north, of that elevated region. The *Wolds* are a magnificent assemblage of lofty chalk hills, extending from the banks of the Humber in the vicinity of Hessle, in a northern direction, to the neighbourhood of Malton on the Derwent, whence they range eastward, within a few miles of the course of that river, to the coast. They form the lofty promontory of Flamborough Head, and, near the villages of Flamborough, Bampton, and Specton, rise in cliffs to the height of 100, and in some places of 150 feet. The surface of the Wolds is for the most part divided into numerous extensive swells, by deep, narrow, and winding valleys; and occupies an extent of about 400,000 acres. Their eastern side, at Bridlington, sinks into a perfect flat, which continues for eight or nine miles southward. At the distance of about seven miles southward of Bridlington, begins the wapentake of Holderness, the eastern part of which, towards the sea-coast, is a finely varied country, containing Hornsea Mere, the largest lake in the county, being about a mile and three-quarters long, and three-quarters of a mile across in the broadest part. The western edge of the wapentake is a fenny tract about four miles in breadth, and extending nearly 20 miles in length, southward to the Humber: the fenny lands are provincially called "Cars." The southern part of Holderness also falls into marshes, bordering on the Humber; and the county terminates south-eastward in the long low promontory of Spurnhead, the *Ocellum Promontorium* of Ptolemy. The Humber is known to have made considerable encroachments in former ages on the shores of Holderness; but in later times it has gradually receded from very extensive tracts. About the commencement of the reign of Charles I., an island, since called Sunk Island, began to appear in the Humber, nearly opposite Patrington. At first a few acres only were left dry at low water; but, as it increased in extent every year, it was at last embanked,



and converted into pasture-ground; successive embankments were made, and large tracts each time secured, so that, at the present period, it comprises about 4700 acres of fertile land, and towards the west end is separated from the Holderness marshes only by a ditch a few feet broad. It is held on lease from the crown. The Holderness marshes have also been increased by the retiring of the Humber; and a large tract of land, called "Cherry-cob Sands," which was left dry, and embanked in the same manner as Sunk Island, is particularly worthy of notice. The third natural division of the East Riding, which extends from the western foot of the Wolds to the boundary of the West Riding, is commonly called *The Levels*, and, though generally fertile, and interspersed with villages, is every where uninteresting.

One of the most important agricultural improvements in the county is the drainage of the cars and marshes of the East Riding, together with those in the North Riding, bordering on the course of the Derwent. The *Holderness Drainage* lies chiefly adjoining to and on the eastern side of the river Hull; it extends from north to south about eleven miles, and contains 11,211 acres. In 1762, an act of parliament was obtained for draining this level, much of which before that period was of small value, being usually covered with water for above half the year. The *Beverley and Barmston Drainage*, executed under the provisions of an act passed about the year 1792, lies parallel to the last, but on the opposite side of the river Hull, extending from the sea-shore at Barmston, a few miles south of Bridlington, along the course of that river nearly to Hull, a distance of about twenty-four miles. Its northern part contains more than 2000 acres, and has an outfall into the sea at Barmston; whilst the southern division, extending southward from Foston, contains upwards of 10,000 acres, and has its outlet into the river Hull at a place called Wincolmlee. The *Keyingham Drainage*, lying between Sunk Island and the main land, was originally completed under an act passed in 1722. A new act was obtained in 1802, under which the course of the drainage in some parts was altered, and an additional quantity of land included, making a total of 5500 acres. The management is vested in three commissioners, and on a vacancy occurring by death or resignation, another commissioner is elected by the proprietors. The *Hertford and Derwent Drainage* contains upwards of 10,500 acres, of which 4500 are in the East, and the remainder in the North Riding. The act for this was obtained in the year 1800, and its execution was vested in three directors and three commissioners. The directors have power to levy an annual assessment, not exceeding an average of three shillings per acre, for the purpose of maintaining and repairing the existing works and drains, and of making such new works as may, from time to time, become necessary. *Spalding Moor* and *Walling Fen*, lying westward of the southern part of the Wolds, were drained, allotted, and inclosed, about seventy years since.

Every kind of AGRICULTURAL CROP is cultivated in the county; and the systems of tillage, owing to the diversity of soils and situations, are extremely various. *Wheat* is grown to a great extent on all the lower and more fertile lands; and no district in the north of England, in proportion to its size, is considered to produce so much of it, or of so good a quality, as Cleveland, whence large quantities are shipped to the southern

coast of England, and much is conveyed to Thirsk and Leyburn, where it is bought up for the manufacturing districts. *Rye* is sometimes sown on the lighter soils, more particularly of the North Riding, where wheat is not unfrequently mixed with it: of this mixture, provincially called "meslin," the common household bread of that portion of the county is chiefly made. The quantity of land annually sown with *Barley* is no where remarkably great, except on the Wolds, the soil of which is peculiarly adapted to its culture: in the North Riding, in Ryedale and the dales of the Eastern Moorlands, are occasionally seen plots of the species provincially called *big*, which is six-rowed barley; and of *bear*, four-rowed. Besides being occasionally grown in other places, *Oats* are very much cultivated in all the arable parts of the North Riding, more particularly in Ryedale, which is as remarkable for the quantity and excellent quality of its oats, as Cleveland is for its wheat: two crops are here always taken in succession, and frequently three. In the western parts of the West Riding, too, this corn is the prevailing crop; and oaten bread is in common use in the manufacturing districts. Considerable quantities of *Flax* are grown in the West Riding, in the neighbourhood of Selby; in the East Riding, about Howden and on the eastern bank of the Derwent; and in the North Riding, a small quantity in Ryedale, and a few other situations. *Woad*, for dyeing, is cultivated near Selby, among red clover. In the vicinity of York, *Mustard* is a valuable article of cultivation; and fields of it are occasionally to be seen in different places in the northern and eastern parts of the county: that which is grown near York is prepared for use in mills at that city, and afterwards sold as Durham mustard. The wapentake of Barkstone-Ash, in the eastern part of the West Riding, is distinguished for an extensive growth of *Teasel*, which is also occasionally cultivated to a small extent in other places having a strong soil: it is purchased by the cloth-dressers, for the purpose of raising the nap on cloth, before it undergoes the operation of shearing. *Sainfoin* is grown in different situations.

The GRASS-LANDS are very extensive, for, besides the tracts included with the arable districts, the productive parts of the western side of the county are kept almost exclusively in grass, and from Ripley to its western extremity the whole country is employed in grazing; while corn, and that almost entirely oats, is raised only in very small quantities on the inferior moorish soils. The old pasture lands, forming by far the greater portion of the lands in grass, have remained in that state from time immemorial, and in the West Riding are frequently mown, producing hay held in great esteem. Some of them are, nevertheless, of a very mean quality, and, especially in the North Riding, are often covered with thistles, ant-hills, and occasionally furze: in the dales of the Western Moorlands, however, remarkable attention is paid to the meadows. The extent of natural meadow, namely, such as derives the whole, or the greater part, of its fertility from the overflow of rivers, is not very great: many of the old fields of this kind in the Vale of York and in Ryedale have been constantly mown for ages, and are still highly productive. The East Riding contains the smallest quantity of grass-land: its sheep pastures on the Wolds, for which it was formerly so distinguished, having been mostly brought under various courses of tillage. On the banks of the Derwent,



above Malton, and again at Cottingwith, it contains low tracts of marshy meadows, occasionally overflowed by that river, and producing abundant crops of coarse flaggy hay, of which that obtained from the last-mentioned district is of a peculiarly nutritive quality. The whole of the West Riding is an eminent grazing district, where cattle and sheep of all kinds are fattened to great perfection, chiefly to supply the manufacturing parts of Yorkshire and Lancashire. For this purpose, great numbers of lean cattle and sheep are brought from Scotland and the northern counties contiguous to Yorkshire. It has also numerous small dairies, for the supply of its own manufacturing towns and those of Lancashire with butter; and some large dairies in the vicinity of the large towns, to which the milk is principally sold. In the North Riding, the pastures are for the most part appropriated to the dairy; though grazing is also practised in some parts of it, more particularly in the Vale of York: the butter produced in this riding is chiefly packed in firkins, and sold to factors, who ship it for the London and other markets. In the East Riding, grazing and fattening, also stall-feeding, are practised to a very considerable extent.

A great deal of oak and ash TIMBER is produced in the *West Riding*, and great attention is paid to the management of the woods; the timber meets with a ready sale in the ship-building and manufacturing towns, and much is also used in the mines and collieries. The extent of the woodlands in the *North Riding* is estimated at about 25,000 acres, dispersed in all quarters, the Moorland and Cleveland having the smallest proportion: this division yields also a considerable quantity of timber in its hedge-rows, particularly in the Vale of York, on the Howardian hills, and in Ryedale. The spontaneous produce of the best woodlands, is oak, ash, and broad-leaved or wych elm; of those in mountainous situations, chiefly birch and alder; and the produce of the hedge-rows, various kinds of trees, for the most part of artificial plantation. In this riding it is the custom to sell the falls of wood to professed wood-buyers, who cut up the trees on the spot, according to the purposes for which the different parts of them are best calculated: the ports of Scarborough and Whitby consume most of the ship timber, excepting only such as grows towards its western extremity. The oak-timber grown in the greater part of the riding, though not large, is extremely hard and durable. The only peculiar application of the ash-timber, which grows abundantly and in great perfection, is in the manufacture of butter-firkins, in which it is chiefly consumed. Plantations have been made on the sides and summits of several of the Moorland and other barren hills, chiefly of Scotch fir, larch, and spruce. The *East Riding* is little remarkable for its timber. The natural woods are almost confined to the levels between the rivers Ouse and Derwent and the Wolds, where are also abundance of timber-trees in the hedge-rows of old inclosures: the only woods to the east of the Wolds are those of Rise and Burton-Constable. The fine elevations of the Wolds have been ornamented in different parts by plantations of Scotch and spruce firs, larch, beech, ash, &c., to the amount of several thousand acres; and various plantations have been made in the low country to the west of them.

The WASTES, about the end of the last century, were calculated in the whole at 849,272 acres, but the amount

has, since that period, been lessened by numerous inclosure acts, obtained both for the detached wastes and for parts of the Moorlands. The surface of some of the higher hills in the Eastern Moorlands is entirely covered with large freestones; while upon others are beds of peat bog, in many places very deep, frequently not passable, and never without danger: these are invariably overgrown with ling, in some parts mixed with bent and rushes. Near the old inclosures are considerable tracts of loamy and sandy soils, producing furze, fern (here called "brackens"), thistles, and coarse grass, with but little ling; but wherever ling is the chief produce, the soil is invariably black moor or peat. The subsoils of these extensive wastes are various. In some places a yellowish, in others a reddish, clay occurs. A loose freestone rubble, resting either upon a freestone rock or upon clay, is also very common; and in different other places is found a rotten earth of peaty quality (which produces very luxuriant ling, bent, and rushes), a hard cemented reddish sand, or a grey sand. The basis of the whole is freestone. The Hamilton hills, forming the western end of these wastes, have generally a fine loamy soil on a limestone rock, which produces great quantities of coarse grass and bent, in some places intermixed with ling, more particularly towards the south-western parts of them. The mountains of the western side of the county differ materially in their produce from the Eastern Moorlands. Some, instead of black ling, are covered with a fine sweet grass; others with extensive tracts of bent; and though the higher parts produce ling, it is generally mixed with a large proportion of grass, bent, or rushes. The soil on the lower parts is a fine loam, in many places rather stiff, resting upon a hard blue limestone. The bent generally covers a strong soil lying upon a gritstone or freestone rock; the black ling, a reddish peat upon a red subsoil, or, in many places, a loose grit rubble, beneath which is a gritstone rock.

Some of the lower tracts of the Eastern moors, the lower parts of the Western moors in general, and in certain instances the higher parts of the latter, are stinted pastures during the summer; and those who have the limited right in summer, have a right in winter of turning upon them whatever quantity of stock they choose. These pastures are chiefly stocked with young cattle, horses, and such sheep as are intended to be sold off the same year. The remainder of the moors is common without stint, and is stocked for the most part with sheep, though a small, hardy, and very strong kind of horse is also bred and reared upon the Western Moorlands, and chiefly sold to the manufacturing parts of the West Riding and of Lancashire. The Moorland sheep are remarkable for their wretched appearance and great activity; they are wholly supported on these mountain wastes, and their mutton is of a particularly fine quality. The wastes of the East Riding consist chiefly of low, sandy, barren, and moory tracts lying between the Wolds and the rivers Ouse and Derwent; their principal natural produce is short heath.

To the GEOLOGIST Yorkshire affords interesting fields of study. All its strata, with slight variations, dip eastward, those which appear at its western extremities being of the oldest formation. The mineral productions are various and important, and have given rise, and afford support, to some of its principal manufactures; they consist chiefly of coal, iron, lead, stone of



various qualities, and alum. The best coal is obtained in the WEST RIDING, which comprises one of the most valuable and extensive coal-fields in the kingdom. This coal district is bounded on the east by a narrow range of magnesian limestone, extending from Tickhill northward by Doncaster, Ferrybridge, Wetherby, Knaresborough, and Ripon; and consists of a great number of alternations of sandstone, clay, shale, coal, and ironstone, which form the substrata of the most populous parts of the riding. Its surface is characterized by successive parallel ranges of high ground, extending from north to south: the ascent to these hills on their western sides is abrupt, while on the east they decline more gradually, each one to the foot of the next range, under which its strata dip. Next to the magnesian limestone and its subjacent sand, proceeding westward, appear, first, the blue shale and thin coal of the Vale of Went, and then the grit-freestone of Ackworth and Kirby, beneath which is found the swift-burning coal of Wragby, Shafton, Crofton, and other places in the great clay district of the Dearne below Barnsley, and of the Calder below Wakefield. These various measures rest upon the grit-freestone of Rotherham, Barnsley, Newmillar Dam, and East Ardsley, through which pits are sunk near Barnsley to several thick seams of hard furnace-coal, one of them as much as ten feet thick. The next great sandstone stratum forms high ground, and frequently projects beyond the general range into detached hills; it occurs near Sheffield, Wentworth Park, and Bretton Park, and forms the elevated land of Horbury and Dewsbury, and of Middleton near Leeds. Beneath it are found valuable beds of ironstone, which are worked at Rotherham, Haigh-bridge, Low Moor, and several other places, where an abundance of muscle shells is found in contact with them. Contiguous to this ironstone are several strata of excellent coal. Next in the series lies the sandstone of Wortley-Chapel, Silkstone, Elmley, and Whitley-hall, with the valuable bituminous coal of Silkstone and Flockton, the best seams of the whole formation. This rock, entering the West Riding from Derbyshire, and passing by Sheffield, Penistone, Huddersfield, Elland Edge, and the Clayton heights, afterwards takes its course parallel with the river Aire, by Idle and Chapel-Allerton, towards the magnesian limestone. In this part of the coal district, near Sheffield, Bradford, and Leeds, is dug the *galliard* stone, so much in request for making and mending roads. The coal-mines are most numerous in the tract between Leeds and Wakefield, and in the neighbourhoods of Bradford, Barnsley, and Sheffield.

Characterised by its irregular texture, its numerous quartz pebbles, and its frequently craggy surface, the millstone-grit, with soft alternations both above and below it, occupies the wide and barren moors to the west of Sheffield, Penistone, Huddersfield, Bradford, Otley, Harrogate, Ripley, and Masham. In the numerous alternations of this stone, thin seams of coal frequently occur, which in certain situations are worked with advantage. Of the millstone-grit, an excellent and almost imperishable building-stone, great quantities are sent down the rivers Don and Aire. Wharfedale, Ingleborough, Pennycant, and other lofty mountains on the western boundary of the county, are crowned with coal-measures, but their base consists wholly of limestone. The principal lead-mines in the West Riding are at

Grassington, about ten miles west of Pateley-Bridge, in a limestone tract which occupies also a great part of Craven; but here the ores are far less abundant than in the vales of the Nid and the Wharfe. Howgill Fells, on the western boundary of the county, consist of the kind of slate called by geologists greywacke.

In the NORTH RIDING, seams of an inferior kind of coal, which is heavy, sulphureous, and burns entirely away to white ashes, are wrought in different parts of both the Eastern and Western Moorlands, at Gilling Moor on the Howardian hills, and in the Vale of York, between Easingwold and Thirsk. Cleveland and the coast of this riding abound, in all their hills, with inexhaustible beds of aluminous strata; and extensive works for the manufacture of alum are established in the vicinity of Whitby, where the art is stated to have been first introduced from Italy, in the year 1595. Alum is also found, but not worked, in the Eastern Moorlands and in the vicinity of Bradford. In the Western Moorlands are many *Lead* mines, some of which have been, and others still are, very valuable: these are situated in Swaledale, Arkendale, and the neighbouring valleys: their annual produce is estimated at 6000 tons, of which one-half is yielded by the mines of Swaledale. Veins of *Copper* have been discovered at Richmond and Middleton-Tyas, at which latter place the metal was worked about the middle of the last century; copper pyrites is procured in considerable quantities in all the aluminous, and copperas was formerly extracted from it. Great quantities of *Ironstone* are found in Bilsdale, Bransdale, and Rosedale, in the Eastern Moorlands, where iron seems to have been extensively manufactured in ancient times; but Ayton is the only place where forges have been erected at a modern period, and these are now abandoned. The iron-ore found in the northern parts of the Eastern Moorlands is sometimes in detached pieces, but more frequently in regular strata, from six to fourteen inches thick, dipping towards the south. In the neighbourhood of Whitby, some of these beds are wrought, and their produce carried to the works in the north, where the ore is of great use in fluxing the more obdurate ores there obtained.

*Freestone*, or gritstone, of an excellent quality for building, is found in many parts of this riding, particularly on Gatherly Moor near Richmond, at Renton near Boroughbridge, in the neighbourhood of Whitby, in all parts of the Eastern Moorlands, of which it forms the chief basis, and in many parts of the Western. Nor is *Limestone* less abundant. The Western Moorlands in a great measure consist of it; the Hamilton and Howardian hills, almost entirely; and a narrow ridge, producing lime of a peculiarly excellent quality for agricultural purposes, extends for at least thirty miles along the southern edge of the Eastern Moorlands. Various isolated masses are also found in different situations. In Coverdale, one of the smaller valleys of the Western Moorlands, and at Pen-hill, between this and Wensleydale, a kind of *Flagstone*, used for covering roofs, is dug; and in Swaledale a kind of purple *Slate*, resembling that of Westmorland, but thicker and coarser, the use of which extends little beyond the spot where it is produced. *Marble* of various kinds, some much resembling that worked in Derbyshire, and some, in closeness of texture and distinctness of colours, superior to it, is found in many parts of the calcareous hills of the



Western Moorlands; but it is only used for burning into lime, or mending roads. Some of the limestone on the northern margin of Ryedale also greatly resembles the marble of Derbyshire, and is susceptible of nearly an equal polish. In the vicinity of the small river Greta, and in other places in the north-western extremity of the county, large blocks of a light-red *Granite* are found scattered over the surface, and in some places a light-grey kind of the same stone. *Gypsum*, or alabaster, is found in the North Riding portion of the Vale of York, and in some parts of the levels in the East and West Ridings. Near Thornton-bridge, on the Swale, where it is worked for the use of plasterers, it lies in strata several feet thick, and in some places not more than four feet from the surface.

The principal mineral productions of the EAST RIDING are, the chalk of the Wolds, which is occasionally used in building, and frequently for burning into lime; and the coarse hard limestone of the vale of Derwent, which is of little value either for building or burning. The springs in the chalk are remarkably powerful, and many of them breaking out through the gravel at the eastern foot of the Wolds, combine to form the river Hull. In the gravel beds resting on the chalk, to the east of where this substance appears next the surface, very perfect remains of large animals are found: vertebræ, eighteen feet in length, and from eight to ten inches in diameter, have here been exhumed; as are frequently teeth, measuring from eight to ten inches in circumference. Great quantities of remarkable crystals of *gypsum selenites* and *prismaticum* are discovered in a bed of clay at Knapton.

The strata of the West Riding contain few fossil remains except at Bradford, where, in a stratum of sandstone, are found beautiful impressions of euphorbium, bamboo cane, and other tropical productions. At a little distance from Knaresborough exists a bed of strontian earth, which is very rare in this kingdom. Various remarkable petrifications of animals have been discovered in the alum rocks in the vicinity of Whitby, in the North Riding; as also *cornua ammonis*, or snake-stones. Some of the strata in the same neighbourhood contain petrified cockle, oyster, and scallop shells, jet, and petrified wood; also *trochitæ*, or "thunderbolts," as they are vulgarly called, which are singular conical stones, from half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter at the base, and from two to five or six inches long.

The MANUFACTURES, the most valuable and extensive of which are confined to the West Riding, are of the highest degree of importance to the kingdom, as well as to the multitudes to whom they afford subsistence. The two distinguishing manufactures are those of woollen goods and cutlery: the seat of the former is the district including the towns of Leeds, Halifax, Huddersfield, Bradford, and Wakefield; and that of the latter, Sheffield and its vicinity. The principal inducement for the establishment of these great works in the situations which they now occupy, was the plentiful supply of water and fuel for giving motion to machinery, and for the various other purposes of their several departments. The river Aire is the eastern boundary of the clothing district, which extends over the county thence to the mountain ridge bordering on Lancashire. The bulk of the woollen manufactures consisted formerly of the coarser kinds of cloth; but at present

"Yorkshire cloth" no longer conveys the exclusive idea of inferiority, as the manufacturers now produce also great quantities of black and blue superfine cloths of distinguished merit. Until of late years, when numerous extensive factories have been erected (in which the whole process of making cloth, from the first breaking of the wool to the finishing of the piece ready for the consumer, is completed), the first stages of the manufacture were carried on in villages and hamlets, where the wool underwent the respective operations of spinning, weaving, and fulling. This is now only partially the case; the cloth from these scattered establishments is sent in its unfinished state to the cloth-halls in the towns, where it is sold to merchants, who have it dressed under their own direction. Besides broad and narrow cloths of various qualities, serges, and kerseymeres, the woollen manufactures of the West Riding include great quantities of ladies' cloths, such as pelisse-cloths and shawls; stuff goods of various kinds; camlets, shalloons, tammies, duroys, everlastings, calimancoes, moreens, shags, baize, &c. Carpets much resembling those of Scotland are manufactured on a very extensive scale at Dewsbury, where is one of the largest factories for this article, and for woollen cloths and blankets, in the kingdom. Several factories have been established for spinning flax for canvass, linen, sacking-thread, &c.; an extensive branch of the Manchester cotton trade is also carried on, and at Barnsley the manufacture of linen prevails. There is a considerable trade in the spinning of worsted-yarn, and the manufacture of wool cards and combs. The Leeds pottery enjoys a good reputation both in the British dominions and in foreign countries: the wholesale tobacco trade is likewise pursued to a great extent in that town, where are mills for preparing the raw material. Sheffield has, from a remote period, been famous for its manufacture of cutlery, which, however, was of very small extent until the early part of the 17th century, when it began gradually to increase. There are also several foundries for iron, brass, and Britannia metal; and extensive works for refining steel: the iron-works at Rotherham are particularly celebrated, and produce all kinds of articles in cast-iron, and much wrought-iron, in bars, sheets, and rods, together with tinned plates and steel. At Sheffield is also a minor manufacture of hair-seating, with a more considerable one of carpets.

In the dales of the Eastern Moorlands, and in Cleveland, some coarse linens are manufactured by the small farmers; and at Crathorne in Cleveland, and various places near the Hamilton hills, are bleaching establishments. The dales of the Western Moorlands have long been famous for their manufacture of knit worsted and yarn stockings; but this has been, in a great measure, superseded by the spinning of worsted for the manufactures of the West Riding. Cotton-mills have been erected in Wensleydale, at Easingwold, and at Masham; at the last place is also a worsted-mill, and in its vicinity shalloons and shags are produced to a small extent. York and the East Riding have various isolated manufactures, which are mentioned under the heads of the places where they are carried on. In the vicinities of York and Hull a kind of coarse earthenware is made, as are bricks and tiles; and on Walling Fen, near Howden, great quantities of white bricks are made from a blue clay found there, which are exported in different



directions, being in great demand for superior buildings, on account of their beauty of colour, accuracy of form, and durability. Almost every town in the North Riding, and many in the other parts of the county, have tanners and tawers, who manufacture the hides and skins produced in their respective neighbourhoods. To this enumeration of manufactures may be added ship-building, which is carried on to a considerable extent at Hull and Whitby, and in a minor degree at Scarborough and Thorne. At the three first-mentioned places are manufactures of sailcloth and cordage.

The chief port of the county is Hull, which may be deemed the fourth in England. Besides this, it possesses, of a smaller class, the ports of York, Selby, Goole, Thorne, Bridlington, Scarborough, and Whitby. The commerce is of a very extensive and diversified character: the foreign and coasting trade is centred in the above-mentioned ports, more particularly in that of Hull, through which is poured an immense quantity of manufactured goods, coal, stone, &c., from the West Riding, and of cotton-twist and manufactured cottons from Lancashire. Hull and Whitby share in the Greenland fishery; and their imports of timber, deals, hemp, flax, &c., from the Baltic, are very considerable. The internal commerce of the West Riding is extensive, and is greatly facilitated by an excellent system of artificial navigation. Corn is exported from Hull, Bridlington, and Scarborough, to London, and the collieries of the north; and from the principal markets of the East and North Ridings, great quantities of grain are sent by water-carriage into the western division of the county, from which the East Riding receives in return coal, lime, flagstones, bricks and tiles, and sundry other articles. A large quantity of hams and bacon is sent from the eastern parts of Yorkshire to the metropolis and other populous districts of the kingdom.

The principal RIVERS are, the Northern Ouse (so called to distinguish it from the Ouse of Buckinghamshire), the Swale, the Ure, the Wharfe, the Derwent, the Aire, the Calder, the Don, the Hull, the Tees, and the Esk; all of which, except the two last, pour their waters through the great estuary of the Humber. The *Humber* is navigable up to Hull for ships of the largest burthen; the *Ouse* up to the newly-formed port of Goole, for vessels drawing not more than sixteen feet of water, and to York, for vessels of 140 tons' burthen. Above that city the Ouse is navigable for barges of 30 tons, as also is the *Ure* past Boroughbridge to Ripon, and the *Swale* for a very few miles: the spring tides would turn the current of the Ouse to a little above York, were they not obstructed by locks about four miles below the city. The *Wharfe* is navigable as far as Tadcaster. The *Derwent* is navigable for vessels of 25 tons' burthen to Malton, above which town the navigation has been continued to Yeddingham Bridge, a further distance of about nine miles. The *Aire* becomes navigable at Leeds, and a few miles lower, near Castleford, is joined by the *Calder*, which is navigable up to Salter-Hebble, near Halifax. The *Don* having been joined by the powerful stream of the Rother, unites with the Ouse at Goole; the lower part of its channel, from the vicinity of Snaith, is artificial, and usually called the Dutch river. In 1751, this river was made navigable to Tinsley, three miles below Sheffield, and under the provisions of an act of parliament passed in 1815, the navigation has

been continued by a cut, called the Tinsley canal, to Sheffield. The *Hull* falls into the Humber at the town of Hull, where its mouth forms a secure but narrow haven: this river is navigable to Frodingham Bridge, several miles above Beverley (with which town it communicates by means of a short cut), whence the navigation is continued by a canal to Driffield. Another canal extends eastward from the river Hull to Leven, a length of about three miles. The *Tees* is navigable for vessels of 60 tons to a short distance above Yarm, where the spring tides rise about seven feet: below Stockton it spreads into the fine estuary of Redcar, three miles broad.

The CANALS are nearly all within the limits of the West Riding. Under this head, however, may be classed the small navigable river *Foss*, the channel of which is believed to have been originally formed by the Romans, to effect the drainage of an extensive level tract lying between the Ouse and the Howardian hills. It rises near the western extremity of these hills, and thence takes first a south-eastern, and then a southern, course to the Ouse, at York. The navigation was made perfect from York to Sheriff-Hutton, a distance of about fourteen miles, under the provisions of an act of parliament passed in the year 1793. *Market-Weighton* and *Hedon*, which are both situated in the East Riding, and are considerable markets for corn, have each the advantage of a navigable canal to the Humber. The canals of the West Riding, in alphabetical order, are as follows. The *Barnsley* canal commences in the navigable channel of the river Calder, a little below Wakefield, and, taking a southern direction, unites with the Dearne and Dove canal near Barnsley. Its length is only fifteen miles, but it is of great importance, as forming part of the line from Sheffield to Barnsley, Wakefield, Leeds, Huddersfield, Manchester, and Liverpool. The *Bradford* canal, which is three miles in length, commences in the Leeds and Liverpool canal at Windhill, in the parish of Idle, and terminates at Bradford, where extensive tramways connect it with the collieries and iron-works of Low-Moor and Bowling. The *Dearne and Dove* canal commences in a side cut from the river Don, between Swinton and Mexborough, and, passing north-westward, terminates in the Barnsley canal, at Eyming's Wood, after a course of nine miles. Together with the Barnsley canal, it forms a line connecting the navigable channel of the Don with that of the Calder. From the newly-formed commercial docks at *Goole* a canal passes westward to the river Aire, at Ferrybridge, and thus completes the water communication between that rising port and the manufacturing districts of the West Riding, together with the counties of Lancaster, Chester, and Stafford. The *Huddersfield* canal, nineteen miles and a half long, commences in Sir John Ramsden's canal, on the southern side of that town, and, proceeding westward, passes near Saddleworth, through the range of mountains on the borders of Yorkshire and Lancashire, by one of the largest tunnels in the kingdom, being nearly three miles and a half in length. It terminates in the latter county in the Manchester, Ashton, and Oldham canal. The *Leeds and Liverpool* canal enters this county from Colne in Lancashire, whence it proceeds by Skipton, Keighley, and Bingley, and across the river Aire, near Shipley, to Leeds, where it terminates in the Aire navigation. This extensive and important canal connects the port of Liverpool with the large



manufacturing town of Leeds, and forms part of a line of water communication between Liverpool and Hull. The *Ramsden* canal, four miles in length, commences in the Calder and Hebble navigation at Cooper's-Bridge, and terminates in the Huddersfield canal at the King's Mills, near Huddersfield; thus completing, in conjunction with the Huddersfield canal, the important line of water communication between Manchester and the great manufacturing towns of Yorkshire. The *Rochdale* canal, entering from Rochdale in Lancashire, terminates in the Calder and Hebble navigation at Sowerby-Bridge, two miles from Halifax. The *Stainforth and Keadby* canal, partly in this county and partly in the Isle of Axholme, in Lincolnshire, branches from the Don navigation at Fishlake, near Stainforth, and, passing by Thorne, terminates in the Trent at Keadby, after a course of fifteen miles.

Of the RAILWAYS, the *Leeds and Selby* line was one of the first commenced; it is connected with the *Hull and Selby* railway, and from Hull a line runs to *Beverley* and *Bridlington*. The *Manchester and Leeds* railway enters the county at Langfield, and passing near Halifax, Dewsbury, and Wakefield, joins the Midland and the York and North-Midland railways near Normanton, and thence proceeds to Leeds. A short railway has been formed between *Sheffield and Rotherham*, which is connected with the Midland railway close to the latter town. The *Midland* line enters the county to the south of Rotherham, and runs northward, east of Barnsley, as far as Normanton. The *York and North-Midland* railway commences at the city, and proceeds to the river Wharfe, over which it is carried by a bridge 274 feet in length; then, after passing through a tunnel, it crosses the river Aire by a bridge of three arches, and joins the Midland line near Normanton. The *Manchester and Sheffield* railway enters the county between two branches of the river Don, west of Penistone, and passing close to the north of that town, proceeds to Sheffield. The *Whitby and Pickering* railway connects these towns, thus establishing a communication for the transport of the produce of the latter to the sea. Another great undertaking is the *York and Newcastle* railway, which proceeds nearly in a straight line north-west-by-west from York to the vicinity of Darlington, in Durham, and in its course passes close to the towns of Thirsk and Northallerton. It has a branch to Richmond. The *Leeds and Bradford* railway connects those two important towns, and has an extension to Bingley, Keighley, Skipton, and Colne, the last place being in Lancashire. The *York and Scarborough* railway passes by the town of Malton, near which it forms a junction with the Whitby and Pickering line; a branch leaves it near Scarborough, for Filey and Bridlington. There is also a railway between *Middlesbrough and Redcar*, at the mouth of the Tees.

Besides the great station of *Eboracum*, at York, the chief seat of the Roman power in Britain, this county contained also, in the West Riding, the stations of *Isurium*, at Aldborough; *Legiolium*, a little below the junction of the rivers Aire and Calder; *Danum*, at Doncaster; *Olicana*, at Ilkley; *Cambodunum*, at Slack, near Halifax; and *Calcaria*, at Tadcaster. In the North Riding were *Cataractonium*, at Catterick; and *Derventio*, at Stamford-Bridge, or at Alby, a mile further northward; and in the East Riding, *Delgovitia*, at Londesborough; and *Prætorium*, at Patrington. The most

durable of the works of this people were the roads they constructed in order to facilitate the communication between their military stations; several of these traversed Yorkshire in different directions, the common centre from which they diverged being *Eboracum*. The great road since called the *Watling-street*, which ran the whole length of England, from the coast of Kent to the wall of Severus, enters from Nottinghamshire in the vicinity of Bawtry, and passes through Doncaster, Barnsdale, Pontefract Park, Castleford, Tadcaster, York, Aldborough, and Catterick, into the county of Durham at Pierse-Bridge. Another military road entered from Manchester, and passed through the vicinity of Halifax, by Wakefield, to the Watling-street. A similar road, from Chesterfield, on the north-western confines of Derbyshire, passed by Sheffield, Barnsley, Hemsworth, and Ackworth, to the Watling-street, at or near Pontefract. A vicinal way also appears to have passed through Pontefract, in a southern direction, to the villages of Darlington, Wentbridge, Smeaton, Campsall, and Hatfield. From York a Roman road ran to Malton, and seems to have there divided into two branches, one, now commonly called *Wade's Causeway*, leading to Dunsley bay, in the neighbourhood of Whitby; the other to Scarborough and Filey. Another road passed from York, by Stamford-Bridge, Fridaythorpe, and Sledmere, across the Wolds, to Bridlington bay, called by Ptolemy *Gabrantovicorum Sinus Portuosus*, or *Salutaris*. Further south was a Roman road from York, by Stamford-Bridge and Londesborough, to Patrington. From Londesborough, a branch of this, formerly styled *Humber-street*, passed in a straight line southward to the village of Brough on the Humber.

The most remarkable antiquities are the remains of castles and religious edifices; but there are also several specimens of military and other works of a more remote period. The three gigantic obelisks of single stones, vulgarly called *The Devil's Arrows*, situated near Boroughbridge, are by some thought to be Druidical, and by others of Roman origin. Traces of Roman encampments are found in several places, and the remains of Roman roads are more particularly conspicuous on the Eastern Moorlands, where the ancient road from Malton to Dunsley bay, now called *Wade's Causeway*, is in excellent preservation, being twelve feet broad, in some places raised more than three feet above the surface, and paved with flint pebbles; and on the Wolds, where the Roman road from York to Bridlington bay may be traced for many miles. The only remains of Roman structures now to be seen in York, the site of the ancient *Eboracum*, are the polygonal tower and the south wall of the Mint yard. A vast variety of Roman antiquities has at different times been found in York and its vicinity, such as altars, sepulchral and other urns, sarcophagi, coins, signets (both cameos and intaglios), fibulæ, &c.; and Roman urns, coins, &c., have been discovered in several other situations near the stations and roads of that people. Many tumuli are discernible in various parts of the county, particularly on the Wolds; and besides the Roman encampments, others of the Saxons and the Danes may be traced in the North and West Ridings. The remarkable assemblage of rocks called *Bramham Crags*, about nine miles north-west of Ripon, are supposed, from the marks of rude sculpture which some of them exhibit, to have been a Druidical temple.



The number of *Religious houses* was about 106, including seven alien priories. The ruins of several of them are amongst the most beautiful and picturesque in the kingdom. The principal ruins of abbeys are those of St. Mary's at York; of Fountains, Kirkstall, Roche, and Selby, in the West Riding; and Byland, Rivaux, Easby, Eggleston, and Whitby, in the North Riding; and of priories, those of Bolton and Knaresborough, in the West Riding; of Guisborough, Mountgrace, and Wykeham, in the North Riding; and Bridlington, Kirkham, and Watton, in the East Riding. The most distinguished remains of ancient *Fortresses*, besides Clifford's Tower at York, are those at Cawood, Conisbrough, Harewood, Knaresborough, Pontefract, Great Sandall, Skipton, and Tickhill, in the West Riding; at Helmsley, Malton, Mulgrave, Pickering, Richmond, Scarborough, Sheriff-Hutton, and Skelton, in the North Riding; and at Wressell, in the East Riding. The most remarkable old *Mansions* are, Temple-Newsom, near Leeds; and Gilling-Castle, near Helmsley, formerly the seat of the ancient family of Fairfax. Several others in different parts of the county are now occupied as farmhouses. Yorkshire contains a great number of elegant seats of more modern erection, belonging to the nobility and gentry who possess estates within its limits: some of those particularly worthy of mention in the West Riding are, Wentworth House, Wentworth Castle or Stambrough Hall, Methley Park, Thundercliffe Grange, Sandbeck Park, Newby Hall, Harewood House, Scarthingwell Hall, Allerton-Mauleverer, and Bishopthorpe, near York, the archiepiscopal palace; in the North Riding, Hornby Castle, Stanwick, Castle-Howard, and Mulgrave Castle; and in the East Riding, Londesborough.

The chalybeate and sulphureous springs of *Harrogate*, discovered in 1571, are of great celebrity, and have rendered that once obscure hamlet one of the principal watering-places in the north of England. *Askerne*, about eight miles north of Doncaster, has of late years become much noted for its medicinal waters, which resemble those of Harrogate, both in smell and taste, but differ from them in their mode of operation. The chalybeate and saline springs of *Scarborough*, discovered early in the 17th century, have long been celebrated. In 1822, a mineral spring was discovered a mile south-east of *Guisborough*, which is greatly resorted to by persons labouring under different complaints; the waters are diuretic. There are, besides, mineral springs of various qualities at Aldfield, Boston, Giltwhaite, Horley Green, Ilkley, and Knaresborough, in the West Riding; and a chalybeate spring at Bridlington Quay, on the coast of the East Riding. At Knaresborough is the celebrated dropping and petrifying well; and at the bottom of Giggleswick Scar, near the village of Giggleswick, is a spring which ebbs and flows at irregular periods. On the Wolds, and near Cottingham on their eastern side, are periodical springs, which sometimes emit very powerful streams of water for a few months successively, and then become dry for years. Some of the most remarkable *Waterfalls* are, Thornton Force, formed by a small stream which is driven down a precipice about 30 yards in height, situated near the village of Ingleton, in the West Riding, and in the vicinity of Thornton Scar, a tremendous cliff about 300 feet in height; the cataract of Malham Cove, which is 300 feet high; Aysgarth Force; Hardrow Fall; High Force or Fall, on the Tees;

Mallin Spout; Egton; and Mossdale Fall. Among the natural curiosities of the county must also be enumerated its caves. The principal of these, situated among the Craven mountains, are *Yordas Cave*, in a mountain called Greg-roof, and *Weathercote Cave*, both of them in the vicinity of Ingleton, and in the latter of which is a cataract of twenty yards' fall; *Hurtlepot* and *Ginglepot*, near the head of the subterranean river Wease, or Greta; and *Donk Cave*, near the foot of Ingleborough. At the foot of the mountain Pennigant, in the same neighbourhood, are two frightful orifices, called *Hulpit* and *Hunt-pit Holes*, through each of which runs a brook, passing underground for about a mile, and then emerging, one at Dowgill Scar, and the other at Bransil-head.

YOULGRAVE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, partly in the hundred of WIRKSWORTH, and partly in that of HIGH PEAK, union of BAKEWELL, N. division of the county of DERBY; containing, with the chapelries of Birchover, Elton, Stanton, and Winster, and the township of Middleton with Smerril, 3727 inhabitants, of whom 1060 are in Youlgrave township, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Bakewell. Here are numerous lead-mines, which, though formerly more productive than at present, are still in active operation; and stone of good quality for building, and for walls for fencing, is extensively quarried: various fossils are found in the quarries. About a mile south-west of the church is a handsome stone mansion, erected in 1844, by Thomas Bateman, Esq., and containing a variety of antiquities. The scenery is mountainous and romantic. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 4. 7.; net income, £220; patron and impropiator, the Duke of Devonshire. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1815; the glebe comprises 100 acres, with a house. The church is a very handsome structure, partly Norman, and partly in the later English style, and contains several ancient monuments. There are chapels at Winster, Elton, Birchover, and Stanton; also places of worship for Calvinists, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans.

YOULTHORPE, with GOWTHORPE, a township, in the parish of BISHOP-WILTON, union of POCKLINGTON, Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, 5¼ miles (N. W. by N.) from Pocklington; containing 102 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 1350 acres: its small village is situated on a bold eminence. The tithes of Youlthorpe were commuted for land in 1769, and the small tithes of Gowthorpe in 1810.

YOULTON, a township, in the parish of ALNE, union of EASINGWOLD, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK, 6½ miles (S. S. W.) from Easingwold; containing 74 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1000 acres, of which the manorial rights belong to University College, Oxford: the hamlet is much scattered. James I. halted at a house here on his route from Scotland.

YOXFORD (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SUFFOLK, 23½ miles (N. E.) from Ipswich; containing 1251 inhabitants. It comprises 2681 acres. The village is situated in a remarkably pleasant and genteel neighbourhood, on the road from Ipswich to Yarmouth, and consists principally of one well-built street of modern houses, with two commodious inns. Cockfield Hall, the seat of Sir



Charles Blois, Bart., is a handsome mansion of the time of James I. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 14. 2.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Robert Firmin; impropiators, the Earl of Stradbroke and Sir C. Blois. The great tithes have been commuted for £284, and the vicarial for £194; the glebe contains 5 acres. The church has been lately enlarged by subscription, aided by a grant of £140 from the Incorporated Society; it contains some good monuments.

YOXHALL (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of LICHFIELD, N. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles (N. N. E.) from Lichfield; containing 1535 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 4795 acres. It includes within its limits the hamlets of Hadley-End, one mile south-west; Longcroft, three-quarters of a mile east; Morry, one mile west; Olive-Green, one mile and a half west; and Woodhouses, about half a mile east, from the village of Yoxhall. The village is pleasantly situated on the road from Buxton to Bath, about a mile from the river Trent. The weaving of tape affords employment to 150 persons, many of whom are children. Fairs are held for cattle on the 12th of February and 19th of October. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 6. 8., and in the gift of Lord Leigh: the tithes have been commuted for £290, and the glebe comprises 193 acres. The church exhibits various styles, from the Norman to the later English. There are a place of worship for Primitive Methodists, and a Roman Catholic chapel; also a school founded in 1695 by Thomas Taylor, and endowed with various bequests producing about £20 per annum. The parish possesses about twenty-four acres of town-lands, let for upwards of £50 a year, and which have been regularly applied by the parochial authorities, for the benefit of Yoxhall, for more than two centuries: there are likewise church lands comprising 10a. 3r. 2p. In levelling a piece of ground, about forty vessels containing ashes and human bones, were taken up, some years since.

## Z

ZEAL-MONACHORUM (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of CREDITON, hundred of NORTH TAWTON, South Molton and N. divisions of DEVON, 8 miles (W. by N.) from Crediton; containing 649 inhabitants.

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This parish is situated on the river Yeo, and comprises 2946 acres, of which 589 are common or waste. The soil in the southern part is a red fertile loam, and in the northern productive corn land; the surface is hilly, and sandstone of good quality is quarried for building, and for repairing roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 8. 9., and in the gift of Mr. Tombs: the tithes have been commuted for £419, and the glebe comprises 46 acres. The poor have some small bequests.

ZEAL, SOUTH, a chapelry, in the parish of SOUTH TAWTON, union of OAKHAMPTON, hundred of WONFORD, Crockernwell and S. divisions of DEVON,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles (E. S. E.) from Oakhampton. This is a decayed borough and market-town: the market has been long disused, but there is a fair for cattle on the Tuesday following the martyrdom of Thomas à Becket. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, is now a school-house.

ZEALS, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of MERE, Hindon and S. divisions of WILTS, 2 miles (W. by S.) from Mere; containing 588 inhabitants. This place lies on the borders of the county of Somerset, and on the road from Bradford to Wincanton. At Zeals-Green is a church dedicated to St. Martin, built on a site given by the Duke of Somerset, and consecrated in October 1846. The living is a perpetual curacy; patron, the Vicar of Mere.

ZENNOR (*St. SENNAR*), a parish, in the union of PENZANCE, W. division of the hundred of PENWITH and of the county of CORNWALL, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from St. Ives; containing 1025 inhabitants. This place is situated near the western extremity of the Bristol Channel, by which it is bounded on the north; the line of coast is in some parts alternated with small bays and with projecting headlands, one of which is named Gurnard's Head. The parish comprises 3184 acres, of which 2106 are common or waste. It has quarries of granite used for building, and some tin-mines, but the substratum of the greater part is a species of moorstone. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 5. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; patron, the Bishop of Exeter; impropiator, George John, Esq. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £200, and the glebe contains 13 acres, with a house, built by the incumbent, the Rev. Henry Stoneman. The church is an ancient structure. There are places of worship for Bryanites and Wesleyans. At Kerrow was formerly a chapel, of which portions still remain.

THE END.























